

# EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. LII, No. 596  
Printed at the G.P.O. in a Newspaper

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1936

Annual Subscription 7/-  
Single Copies 3d. Sixpence

travel



Tickets interchangeable  
with Union-Castle and  
Blue Funnel Lines,  
Holland-Africa Line, and  
K.P.M., also with  
Imperial Airways.

**FREIGHT.**  
Messageries Maritimes, Ltd.  
12, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.  
**LONDON AGENTS**  
Gray, Dawes & Co.,  
12, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

Monthly sailing between London and  
East and South Africa via Marseilles,  
Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden.

**DURBAN** to and from **BOMBAY**. Fortnightly sailing to  
Lourenço Marques, Beira, the Rhodesias, Mozambique,  
Zanzibar, Malindi, Mombasa, Seychelles.

**PORTUGUESE GOVT SERVICE** operating from Beira  
and connecting with the vessels on the European and  
Indian Services.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COASTAL SERVICE**  
operating from Mombasa and servicing the ports of  
Kenya and Tanganyika, fitting up with vessels to and  
from Europe and India.

**PASSAGE**  
12, Cockspur Street, W.1.  
150, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.  
Australia House, W.C.2.

## BRITISH INDIA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & Co.**

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA

and at  
NAIROBI, DAR-ES-SALAAM,  
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAHU, LINDI.

AGENTS FOR

**DRAKE & FLETCHER, LTD.**

MAIDSTONE, KENT, ENGLAND

MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED  
"BSP" SPRAYING MACHINES

COFFEE PLANTATIONS

TRY THE "GM" SERVICE

Everything you want  
from the one Source.

RIFLE, EQUIPMENT, TAILORING,  
GUNS & AMMUNITION,  
SPORTS REQUISITES

Issue Tickets, Newspaper, Books,  
TAXIDERMISTRY, GROOMING AGENCY

**GRIFFITHS, M'ALISTER, LTD.**

54, MARKET LANE, LIVERPOOL AND  
5, MARK LANE, LONDON, W.1.

ESTABLISHED 1898

MR. J. H. THOMAS'S UNEQUIVOCAL STATEMENT

# "EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

The undermentioned hotels welcome East African visitors and have undertaken to endeavour to make them comfortable and satisfied. "East Africa" is to be seen, once by week at the Hotels marked with an asterisk.

- |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p><b>BEHRMANN, HOTEL</b>, P.O. Box 100, Freetown.<br/>         100, High Street, Freetown.<br/> <b>BEHRMANN, HOTEL</b>, P.O. Box 100, Freetown.</p> | <p><b>BERTHIAUX, HOTEL</b>, 100, Freetown.<br/>         100, High Street, Freetown.<br/> <b>BERTHIAUX, HOTEL</b>, 100, Freetown.</p> | <p><b>BERTHIAUX, HOTEL</b>, 100, Freetown.<br/>         100, High Street, Freetown.<br/> <b>BERTHIAUX, HOTEL</b>, 100, Freetown.</p> | <p><b>BERTHIAUX, HOTEL</b>, 100, Freetown.<br/>         100, High Street, Freetown.<br/> <b>BERTHIAUX, HOTEL</b>, 100, Freetown.</p> | <p><b>BERTHIAUX, HOTEL</b>, 100, Freetown.<br/>         100, High Street, Freetown.<br/> <b>BERTHIAUX, HOTEL</b>, 100, Freetown.</p> |
|--|--|--|--|--|

## HOLLAND-AFRICA LIJN

**CAPE SERVICE**  
 FREETOWN, BATH TOWN, MONROE BAY, PORT ELIZABETH,  
 MASSAHOUB, DURBAN, LOURMBOUR MARQUE, BEIRUT

**SOUB SERVICE**  
 NARMBUR, PORT SMID, SUVA, PORT BUDER, ADEN, MONROE,  
 ZENJI, LANZIBAR, ELA, ESSELIAN, PORT AMRJA,  
 NOKAMBRIQUE, BEIRA, GUSMBOO MARBOUSS, DURBAN

Holland-Africa Lijn Amsterdam  
 De V. O. G. Rotterdam  
 The N. O. G. (Hamburg) G.m.b.H.  
 The N. O. G. (Amsterdam) G.m.b.H.  
 The N. O. G. (London) Ltd., 27, Leadenhall St. E.C. 3

## BALE'S BOOKS

**South African Butterflies.**  
 By DESMOND P. MURRAY. Over 300 figures in color and black. 2s. 6d. net, post free.

**Reparation.** DESCRIPTIVE OF THE NATABLE WAR  
 By H. A. SPENCER. 8s. net, post free.

**Primitive Philosophy.**  
 By MERRON BRILSFORD, B.A., F.R.S. 2s. 6d. net, post free.

JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.  
 83-87, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE  
 BY THE NEW TWIN SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS  
 BETWEEN  
 BANGCOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, AND  
 SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation  
 Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For all particulars of Freight  
 Passages, etc., apply to  
**ANDREW WEIR & CO.**  
 Bank Exchange Building  
 27, Bury Street  
 LONDON, E.C. 3

THOMAS COOK & SON, LTD.  
 - Passenger Agents

TSIAVA - ISIRANGO - JINCHANGA - LANGOMAU

Fill up advertisements for now it is "East Africa"

# YOUR LEAVE CAR

We are the only American Car Specialists in this country, and have a good selection of reliable cars.

We have

- FORDS
- HUDSON & ESSEX
- BUICKS
- TERRAPLANES
- PACKARDS
- STUDEBAKERS
- CHEVROLETS
- CHRYSLERS, &c.

and any English make of car if required, at best terms.

Cars sold with guarantee or purchase

We should be glad to receive your particular leaf for you.

Write for full particulars of our *Leaves Purchase Scheme* to  
**THE AMERICAN CAR COMPANY**  
 277/278, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

# THE REAL AFRICA



See *South African Book Service* a book describing this fascinating country free from Room 207, High Commissioner's Office, Rhodes House, London, W.C.2.

Until you have visited Southern Rhodesia you do not know the real Africa—the Africa of Rhodes—and living stone the boundaries of which contain the great things of the whole Continent—the Victoria Falls, the Zambesi Ruins, the Mosopetsi where wild game roams the plains and native life remains simple and unchanged.



**SOUTHERN RHODESIA**  
*The Real Africa*

## "THE FARMER'S WEEKLY"

The well-known South African Agricultural Weekly says:

Mr. G. R. Morrison, author of *Mixed Farming in East Africa*, has produced a work that, as far as general principles are concerned, is well worth perusal and consideration by farmers and would-be farmers other than those for whose special benefit the volume has been written.

Treatment of stock in sickness and health, feeding formulae, and much other general information all add to the value and usefulness of a work that should prove a boon not only to the intending settler, but to anyone desirous of becoming acquainted with farming conditions in East Africa. The author writes without bias nor is the sense of humour lacking in his pages.

# MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

PRICE:

13s. 6d.

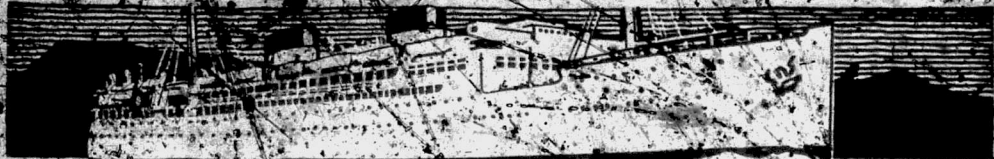
POST FREE

WRITE NOW

FOR YOUR COPY TO THE PUBLISHERS

East Africa Ltd.,  
 91, St. Michael's St.,  
 London, W.1

When writing to Advertisers mention *East Africa* and ensure special attention.



# SOUTH AFRICA EAST & WEST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION, ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS  
Royal Mail Service

**REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA**  
 via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, PALMA (MAJORCA),  
 MARSEILLES AND PORT SAID —  
 Vessel From London  
 Lindover Castle March 19  
 Lindoff Castle April 17  
 Hlangiboy Castle May 14  
 and thereafter every four weeks in the same rotation.  
 (Subject to alteration without notice)

THE  
**SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN  
 YEAR BOOK & GUIDE**  
 1936 Edition is now ready  
 7/6 (by post 3/-)

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

## UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 3, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3  
West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow  
and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg

# GREENER GUNS

are famous throughout the world for hard hitting, far shooting and lasting wear.

Greener's Hammerless Guns from 17 guineas, Sector Guns from 25 guineas, Miniature Rifles 5 guineas, Sporting Magazine Rifles from 14 guineas.

Send for Catalogue 260, post free.

**W. W. GREENER, LTD.**  
GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS  
ST. MARY'S ROW, 40, PALL MALL,  
BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, S.W.

## EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM — MWANZA — LONDON

Consulting Mining Engineers  
and Contractors

Investigations and Reports by  
Experienced and Qualified Men

Mining tools and other requisites stocked

Telegrams: "MASDO" Mwanza and Dar-es-Salaam  
Code: Bentley's

LONDON OFFICE: 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

## EXPORTERS

KING WILLIAM  
STREET  
LONDON, E.C. 4

Exporters of Wattlebark, Native Growers,  
Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves,  
Hides, Goatskins, etc.

## THE AFRICAN

MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Branches at  
Mombasa, Zanzibar,  
Dar es Salaam,  
Nairobi,  
Kampala, Jinja,  
Maua, Kisumu.

Importers of all kinds of Hardware and Building  
Materials, Cement, Pipes and Spirals,  
Specialists in Cotton piece goods for  
Natives trade.

## IMPORTERS

SISAL & SUGAR  
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS  
OF ALL TYPES



BALL BEARING  
WHEELS & AXLES

TANK & DIESEL  
LOCOMOTIVES

**ROBERT HUDSON**  
LIMITED

RALEFROX HOUSE, LEEDS  
MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents throughout the World  
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURHAM AND CALCUTTA  
London Office: 81, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure prompt attention

# EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 22, No. 600

Published on **FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1936**

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY S. VOULGAR.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

Great Windmill Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone 7710 & 7711. Telegrams: "LIMINTAB, LONDON."

Matters of Moment 303  
East Africa 303  
Charging 304  
Lions in Europe 305  
British Colonies 306  
The Halo-Brown War 307  
Letters to the Editor 309

East Africa's Who's Who  
Mr. G. H. Stuelwes  
White 509  
Latest Mining News 513  
Power Securities Co.  
Corporation 515  
Great Railway Co. 517

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

ASPECTS of greatly improved business in East Africa are bright. The statement has just come from Nyasaland. It appears in the annual report on the social and economic progress of the people of the Protectorate during 1934, which reached East Africa with a request that reference to it should not be made until after the 20th. The Times are, of course, busy in view of all that has previously been written in these columns on the subject. It is unnecessary to elaborate on this outstanding example of the needs existing in practically all the East African Dependencies for accelerating the publication of similar reports. Other Dependencies in the group continue to issue their departmental reports over twelve months after the close of the year to which they refer, and many excellent opportunities for real effective territorial publicity have been lost through their dilatoriness. In other directions much of the value of the reports is completely lost because of the delay in publication and the public money involved in their production is thus wasted. The East African Dependencies all appreciate the importance of advertising. What is lacking is a proper appreciation of the value of their own annual annual reports as media for effective, yet inexpensive, publicity, provided they give the up-to-date information desired by the traveller and business houses and not merely East African history.

**TO** a request by the Moshi Maize Growers' Association that the Governor of Tanganyika should consider the appointment of a representative of the Maize Growers' Association to the Legislative Council, the Government has agreed that a special member

are appointed without regard to representation of particular races, interests or public bodies, and are persons selected by the Government as being most likely to be of assistance in the exercise of their responsibilities. Most farmers have a sound case for further consideration by the Tanganyika Government. When their late representative's term of office came to an end last year, he was succeeded by a gentleman from Lindi, several hundred miles away and a Moshi case for more adequate representation may therefore be based both on territorial and racial claims. The appointment of a Lindi representative on the Legislature is, nevertheless, welcomed, and the difficulties surrounding the adequate representation of races, districts, and industrial interests are fully appreciated, but in the recent resolutions from the appointments to the Council a gap has been created depriving an important section of the Tanganyika settler community of the association it normally enjoyed with the Council on public affairs. That the Moshi settlers' case had received the Governor's sympathetic consideration even before the matter was brought to the notice of Government is suggested by the hope recently expressed by Sir Harold MacMichael that he would be able again to avail himself of the services of the former member from Moshi, which would mean, of course, the restoration of the Moshi settlers' representation on the Legislature. There is, however, no immediate prospect of a reappointment of Council seats, but Moshi's claims are being met, and in view of the Governor's past consent will, we believe, receive first consideration when the opportunity arises to restore the balance of representation.

# How Africans are Changing

## Canon Stanton on his recent Visit

CANON EARL SPANTON, Secretary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, was to have broadcast a talk on his visit to East Africa last week, but owing to a slight chill he was unable to do so. His paper was read by Mr. C. H. W. Peet, a fellow member of the Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies, and by the courtesy of the R. B. C. we publish the following extracts:—

England is by no means the only country where, in the last year or two, I have had to get used to traffic in the streets. In East Africa a month or two ago I found automatic "Stop, Caution, and Go" lights operating in Zanzibar, and installed because of the growing volume of motor traffic. Yet it is not in England that the first motor car arrived there, and I well remember the excitement caused among the native population by the carriage which ran "without driver or passenger." To-day our buses are to be found in dozens, plying for hire and carrying people to every part of the island frequently at an outrageous price and at times which seem to us ridiculous. My African chauffeur in Zanzibar said to me that since the buses had started running all the people had had their legs broken, the natives' thinking of road accidents, but as the disinclination to walk on the part of those who only a year or two ago had never used wheeled transport in their lives.

Even an all-terrained it is possible in 6 months of the year to travel almost anywhere by motor lorry. It is a thing and often exciting experience, but even at the worst, the motor lorry makes it possible to cover in a few hours a distance which used to take a traveller several days on foot.

The Royal Mail motor transport between Lindi and Songea which I travelled last September is well prepared to carry three classes of passengers. First class means a seat to the side of the driver with a cushion for your back as well as one to sit upon second class entitles you to a seat behind the driver with a cushion to sit on the only a plank for your back while third class ticket means a tuffay in the rear of the miscellaneous loads behind, exposed to the tropical sun at its hottest of mid-day.

### African Sense of Drama

The hope of formal education which people get at school is almost entirely in the hands of the missions so far as village folk are concerned, and here I found that things have gone ahead very much since I was last in East Africa. School gardens are beginning to play their part in helping the people of the villages to better methods of agriculture. The African sense of drama is being used to teach many important lessons which would probably never be learned from books. I saw a wonderful play performed by the children of a village school right out in the bush, which showed in vivid fashion the importance of hygiene and the superiority of treatment of certain tropical diseases by injection over the old methods of 20 or 40 years ago. Almost every school now has smallness its bits of home-made instruments, and sometimes home-made forms too.

One of the great results of the recent advance in education is to be seen in the fact that all in the Tanganyika railway from the coast to Kilimanjaro Africans provide, with a thinning, a single exception the whole of the station staff and the whole of the post office officials.

There has also been an extraordinary development on the medical side of mission work during the last 10 years. Until recently, for instance, African lepers were generally hidden as long as possible by their friends and relations, lest they should be compelled to go to compulsory segregation camps to stay there for the rest of their lives. Now that the Government has allowed the establishment of voluntary camps and even of outpatient treatment, and mission dispensaries, lepers are coming in from all parts of the country for the help that mission nurses and doctors can give them.

Just as the leper camps and villages have been established in the country, and found that a very important reason for a mother to bring her sick child to the dispensary is that she has the strongest suspicion that the child had been infected. The consequence is that a large number of people attacked with leprosy are being

One of the most pathetic spectacles of East Africa is the high rate of infant mortality. It is not one of every child to die in some districts as many as two or three thousand babies die before reaching the age of one year. The remedy lies, the Universities Mission to Central Africa has established a number of day nurseries, which, besides raising the confidence of the parents, and which are changing with amazing rapidity the health of the children of the country. Much of the credit for this is due to the African midwives, who have been trained in the mission hospitals and are working with the utmost keenness under the general supervision of European nurses.

The training of African dispensers has also made great strides in the last few years. The African has a positive genius for such work and responds quickly to the training given. I have watched him at work in the dispensary with his patients, and in the laboratory with his microscope, and have soon ceased to wonder at the enthusiasm with which doctors and nurses speak of the help he can give them, and the responsibility which he can bear.

When I was in the Dar es Salaam district a widespread epidemic of smallpox was causing much trouble and anxiety over a large area. There were only two European mission doctors available. The Government had to say regretfully that they could spare no help in personnel, and the task would have been overwhelmingly difficult had not there been available a number of well-trained Africans who had courage about the country, visiting people in hundreds, tending patients, and in similar ways enabling the overworked doctors to cope with the emergency.

When I was in Zanzibar I attended a meeting of the African Association, a body of some 2,000 of the better educated young Africans. Six or seven hundred of its members were present and spent several hours discussing two questions: What they could do towards a suitable permanent commemoration of King George's Jubilee, and how they could best co-operate with the Medical Officer of Health in his plans for making Zanzibar a healthier place.

### Cinemas for Wantu People

The newest development of film in East Africa, in which missions are concerned, is a scheme for providing wholesome cinemas for Wantu people. Its slogan is: Films of Africans made in Africa for Africans. The aim of the scheme is to discover what pictures will interest the African people and serve him best. It has been made possible by the generosity of the Standard Trusts. A film studio has been established at Vugirri on the beautiful Shambala mountains, and there pictures are being made by African actors for African audiences.

I think I am the only person in this county at present who has visited the studio and seen a number of the films there. Of the pictures produced so far the most popular with African audiences have proved to be a farce, rather of the knockabout character, and an educational film showing the advantages of the Post Office Savings Bank. The chief character in the farce, whom Africans call "Mugira" (meaning "the hare," because the hare is regarded by them as the most mischievous of the animals) is played by an amateur youngster who had never seen anything of the sort before. In private life he is a carpenter's apprentice, but he has made a tremendous hit in this his first appearance. When the film is shown it would not be easy to decide whether the audience is more delighted by his misadventure and mischief, or by the conclusion with which he meets when he is finally caught at the end of the story.

The other film is in the form of a song, telling how two labourers on a plantation deal with their month's wages. One buys his money in the local Post Office Savings Bank for safety, and the other spends his under the bed in his home. He tells his story as a local drama, a tale of an individual's life, by using money, the human and career of the bank, in no less than the most brilliant way. The success with an African audience. The man who has been robbed is seen to be dependent on his ragged money in the Post Office Savings Bank, and goes home happily with his friend. One interesting feature of the exhibition of the picture has been a very large number of the savings bank deposits made in districts which the film had been shown in.



# Britain's Colonial Empire.

# Native Administration.

## Secretary of State's Assurance.

## Progress and Contentment in Kenya.

His Majesty's Government have not considered, and are not considering, the handing over of any of the British Colonies or territories held under mandate.

This categorical statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies was made in the House of Commons last week when Sir Henry Page Croft asked for an assurance that the Government had not considered, and were not considering, the handing over of any of the British Colonies, either under mandate or otherwise, to a foreign Power, and that they are not prepared to make British colonies the subject of barter in any world conference. Mr. Mander also asked whether the attention of the Colonial Secretary had been drawn to a speech made in Berlin by Dr. Goebbels, the Minister of Propaganda, on January 17, when he stated that the time would come when Germany would demand her colonies back. Mr. Mander also asked for an assurance that the British Government had no intention of handing over to the German Nazi Government any of the territories held under British mandate.

### Mr. Thomas's Reply.

Replying to each of the above questions, Mr. J. H. Thomas said: "No, Sir. His Majesty's Government have not considered, and are not considering, the handing over of any of the British Colonies or territories held under mandate."

Sir Henry Page Croft said the reply would be received with gratification and relief throughout the whole Empire.

Mr. Mander: "Will these hon. gentlemen be good enough to see that that statement is conveyed to their constituents by their newspapers?"

Mr. Thomas: "I am not in direct communication with him, but I am quite sure he will receive it."

Mr. Sandys: "Does the hon. gentleman's statement refer likewise to British protectorates?"

Mr. Thomas: "I have already said British colonies and territories held under mandate, and that includes the protectorates."

Mr. Sandys: "No, I do not think it does."

Mr. Thomas: "I answered specifically on the handing over of mandate territories; I did not refer to Protectorates."

Mr. Sandys: "That is why I asked the hon. gentleman whether his statement did refer, or was equally applicable, to Protectorates."

Mr. Thomas: "My answer covers the whole question, both of colonies, mandated territories, and Protectorates."

Mr. Sandys: "Then has my hon. friend forgotten the Vichy negotiation two months ago?"

### Mr. Hans Wolfgang in Harbuck.

A telegram from the Nairobi correspondent of the Times states that although Mr. Thomas's statement is welcomed, some anxiety about the future is still felt. The message adds:

"The recent discussion of the colonial issue has aroused misgivings throughout East Africa, and it is understood that some sections among the British and South African settlers in northern Tanganyika are seriously discussing steps to safeguard the integrity of the Territory in the event of any proposal to transfer the mandate. Leaders of the German movement declare that Herr Hitler is expected to make a precise and firm demand within a few months."

The East African Standard suggests that the Government conference should lay down a settled policy, and expresses the view that to lead from East Africa would probably stir the Colonial Empire to make it clear that the future of the King's subjects is not merely a matter for international negotiation. It argues that while the colonial lands are theoretically the possessions of the Government, they are the inalienable homes of the millions of people residing in and developing them, who are the wards of the British race.

This record of the year is one of achievement, a year of economic development, of successful team work, which, though not spectacular in its results, will yet be memorable for the laying of the foundation of future prosperity.

This reports the Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya in his latest annual report on progress of Native Reserves. The content generally maintained among the people, and his debt of gratitude to the officers concerned, and not least to the general public with whom African interests are so closely interwoven.

The improvement in the political situation in the Reserves was a marked feature of the year and, in some of the more remote districts, was not unconnected with the amelioration of the economic situation. In the agricultural sections of the Nyanza Province and Kikuyu districts, a striking advance was made, with a corresponding effect on the better favoured areas. While progress was made in the improvement of medical conditions, sanitation and housing. In the products of agriculture, Nyanza Province led the way, but the progress in the various districts was not matched by an increase in price. The relations between the farmers and the Natives in all the farming areas were good and the improvement in mutual understanding was increased.

A tendency has manifested itself recently to convert farms of old owners into individual holdings in the more progressive districts of the Mau Mau Reserve. A similar tendency has been in evidence for some years in the Kapsal district, and a systematic determination of education and progress. Progressive Natives, who have had permanent jobs, to replace the former, have built and have had thoughts and have been able to acquire relatively large areas of land naturally suited to more secure tenure than that afforded by the cheap term leasehold, but generally speaking, the change in taking place without friction or disturbance, and must be the result of the Government's policy.

Apparatus of the Kikuyu Reserves were reported by the Provincial Commissioners of the Kikuyu Reserves. Much has been written about the Natives of the Kikuyu Reserves and that of the hereditary, responsible elders and general population, while the ambitious of every boy is to obtain admission to one of the Government schools of individual. It is proposed not unnaturally of the chiefs, some of whom would undoubtedly, like to fill of their own, Kikuyu, servant of Government with possessed affairs.

### Report of Kenya Land Commission.

The reception of the Report of the Kenya Land Commission amongst the Kikuyu coinciding as it does with the delayed long rains, was apparently sympathetic, and the implementation of the Report should proceed without undue trouble. The District Commissioner, Nairobi, reports:

"The majority of its recommendations concern the Kikuyu and the Kikuyu Reserve in particular, and will have a far-reaching effect on the Reserve when fully implemented. The impression received from statements made at barazas and from conversations with individual Natives indicates that the general feeling is that the Reserve claims for land have been adequately met."

There are signs that the Kikuyu are waking up to the advantages of moving from the congested areas in their own territories to the less populated or overgrazed areas of the arid zones. The movement is of course one which will redound to the general advantage.

The District Commissioner, Meru, reports: "An order requiring burial of dead trees was issued under the Native Authority Ordinance throughout the district. The order has been in force in Chuka, Muthambi and Mwimbi for some years, but had tended to be disregarded in some areas when they were amalgamated with Meru proper. The order seems to have been generally obeyed, though there have, of course, been delinquents. A number of persons have been prosecuted. When the November rains appeared, about 15,000 some thousands of women of Upper Athaburgh marched into the district to protest against the order. In the evening the rain fell, and the rains were due to the fact of the rain. They had suggested to the Chief that corpses already buried should be dug up again. After a baraza had been quietly away, it rained heavily the following night."





# East Africa in the House

## Native Settlement Fund in Kenya

Asked by Mr. Bassford for the attitude of the Imperial Government towards the Native Settlement Fund in Kenya, Mr. Thomas said the Secretary of State had declined, without the approval of the Treasury, to start the fund, but that the establishment of the fund might be postponed in view of the financial stringency in the Colony. The position would be further examined when Sir John Llewellyn reports on the finances of Kenya in a few weeks. In practice there had been little difference between the requirements for Native Services and what would have been required for the fund, if it had been established. Several questions regarding the Kenya Defence Force were raised by Mr. Adanson, to whom Mr. Thomas replied that officers of the Force were not employed by the Government, but that the arrangements for employment in so far as that officers were not paid, except a salaried staff officer, was a military institution. Mr. Thomas was told that the Government of Kenya would be asked for the number of personnel since the Kenya Defence Force has become operative in a number of temporary garrisons, how many had been sentenced for refusal to serve, and the nature of the penalties inflicted.

Mr. J. Williams and Mr. White, who asked whether a report had been received concerning the allegations that women were being seized and held in hostages pending the payment of the taxes in Kenya, were told by Mr. Thomas that a commission was being set up to inquire into the matter. He assured the House that if the allegations were substantiated, the practice would be immediately stopped. Miss Williams asked why it was necessary to have a commission to ascertain a simple question of fact, which Mr. Thomas replied that when a statement of such a serious character had been made, obviously drastic action was necessary and no attempt was made to take action unless the facts were proved. The object of the commission was to ascertain the real facts.

Mr. White: Is not the right hon. gentleman aware that these allegations have been made in the Legislative Council itself by responsible members?

Mr. Thomas: That is true, but he has only to look at the record of Legislative Council and Parliaments to know that allegations are made which require to be investigated.

Mr. Thomas: I suppose he asked whether it was the intention of the Imperial Government to establish the port of Mombasa as a defended port, to which Lord Stanley replied that Mombasa had been so classified, and that gun equipment was now in transit to East Africa. He could not say with accuracy when the installation would be completed.

Replying to Mr. Storey, Mr. J. H. Thomas said he had asked the Kenya Governor if there was any foundation for the report that the Kenya Colonial Secretary had recently held up press messages from Nairobi to the local and overseas newspapers.

## Labour Problems in Tanganyika

Mr. Paine asked for information concerning the industry into labour conditions in Tanganyika, which Mr. Thomas replied that a senior administrative officer was at present investigating labour problems in the Territory as a result of the expansion of the mining industry. He said, in fact, he was aware that officers' reports had not yet been received.

Asked by Mr. McEneaney whether the Tanganyika Government was considering any proposals for extending cotton growing in the Territory, Mr. Thomas said that with valuable financial assistance from the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the Tanganyika Government had undertaken special measures designed to develop the cultivation of cotton. New experimental cotton seed farms had been established, and assistance was being given indirectly by opening up suitable areas through the construction of new roads.

Replying to Mr. McEneaney, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said the Uganda Government had, with his approval, decided to incur some expenditure on public works in addition to the annual annual programme. These works included a drainage scheme, water supplies, and improvements in the telephone lines. Work on roads and bridges in various parts, and a remodelling of the Agricultural Department headquarters in Uganda, was happily able to meet the expenditure from its own surplus balances, so that no assistance from the Colonial Development Fund was necessary.

Asked by Mr. de Rollville for information concerning the disorders which occurred in Zanzibar recently, the

Secretary of State said that the disorders in Zanzibar were an uncertainty, but that the British Government was in communication with the Government of Zanzibar and the British Consul of the population of Zanzibar. He said that the British Government had received several reports from Zanzibar, and that the British Government had proceeded to attack the Zanzibar Government, and that the British Government had received several reports from Zanzibar, and that the British Government had proceeded to attack the Zanzibar Government, and that the British Government had received several reports from Zanzibar, and that the British Government had proceeded to attack the Zanzibar Government.

Mr. J. A. Paterson said that the convention of representatives of Northern and Southern Rhodesia had asked that a deputation should be received by the Imperial Government to discuss the amalgamation of the two territories. Did the Imperial Government still adhere to the policy announced in 1904?

Mr. J. H. Thomas: I think that the request for a deputation had not yet been received by the Government, but further statements appeared to be made for Mr. Parkin. Mr. Parkin said that the resolution passed by the Great Council is of such importance that a statement ought to be made to the House, or a White Paper issued.

Mr. Thomas: These two great colonies are of such much importance to the result of the treaty, that they ought at least to communicate it, but we have not had it. It rather looks to me as if they did not attach much importance to it.

Replying to Mr. Parker, Mr. Thomas said that the total population of Northern Rhodesia in 1934 was estimated to have been 7,37,880, and of Southern Rhodesia 1,52,000. The white population of Northern Rhodesia was estimated to be 11,404, or 1.53% of the total, and of Southern Rhodesia 12,050, or 0.7% of the total.

Mr. Satchell asked whether there were any British colonies in which British purchasers of raw materials had an advantage over foreign purchasers, what the raw materials were, and what were the advantages accruing to such British purchasers.

Mr. Thomas replied that there was no part of the Colonial Empire in which legal discrimination in the purchase of raw materials was made on the basis of the nationality of the purchaser, but in three territories, Nigeria, Federated Malay States, and Johore, additional export duties were charged on tin exported to other countries in any country outside the British Empire.

## Tanganyika Trade Increase

### Exports up by £200,000

(AccORDING to preliminary figures received by London by air mail from Tanganyika, the total imports into the Territory during 1935 totalled £1,747,000 compared with 1934, while domestic exports showed an increase of £220,000. In general, the main features of the trade in 1935 are reproduced in 1935 with an all-round improvement of about 30%.

Though the full import details are not yet available, it is stated that the total percentage supply of commodities in the British Empire was 70% of which the United Kingdom supplied 50%, India and Uganda 10%, the Netherlands 10%, and other British possessions 20%. Foreign supplies totalled 57% of the total import trade, of which Germany's share was 27%, Germany to the United States and other foreign countries.

Among the exports, there has been an increase from 2,510 tons to 82,000 tons and in value from £1,211,473 to £1,473,737, cotton alone amounted to £731,000 compared with £400,000 in 1934, while in 1935 amounted to £1,300,000, against £800,000 in 1934. Exports totalled £1,580,000 (against £1,211,473 in 1934) with a value of £1,800,000 against £1,211,473 in 1934. Imports increased from £1,520,000 in 1934 to £1,747,000 in 1935, with a value of £1,747,000 (against £1,520,000 in 1934) with a value of £1,747,000 (against £1,520,000 in 1934).

**Reproduction of Chameleons**

*Refuting a Native Story*

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—It is an excellent thing to record Native folk-lore as such. It is distinctly deplorable when their cheerful nonsense is published with the authenticity confirmed by a European.

I refer to Mr. G. Garden's letter in your issue of January 10, 1935, where, after repeating the native story that a lizard chameleon seeks out the highest tree, she falls, he says, that she goes vent to a lion drawn out of the tree and she, after several nights, dying, falls to the ground, where she is, and in so doing releases her progeny.

Mr. Garden at first thought the story was a myth until he "proved" the truth of the statement by finding a dead chameleon in the forest where he had heard the call for two nights. How such a find proves any of the statements in the Native story is not very clear.

Hans Coudenhove repeats this story in "My African Neighbour", 1925 (p. 242) where, with characteristic humour, he continues: "I had my doubts concerning the report, so once when I was standing under a tree just outside my stockade, and a large chameleon with a horn suggestive both of the rhino and of the hyal fell down flop at my feet from the very top, my expectancy was then, the more so as the reptile standing near exclaimed excitedly: 'Now she will give birth to a lot of young, and then she will die!' But Unicorn, quite undisturbed by its fifty-foot jump, got up, walked to the tree in *Ronde Marsch*, started to climb it and disappeared."

It is clear from both accounts that the reptile in question is *Chamaeleon maderi*, which attains to a length of twenty-one inches. Unfortunately for the Native story, the species is ovigerous, descending to the ground to lay its eggs. In 1904, two chameleons fell from a great height within a yard of my feet. Though these were of a viviparous species (*C. binauratus*), they would have had great difficulty in producing young according to the Native recipe, for they were males in combat. Quickly separating, they both turned a blackish hue, stalked to the foot of the tree and commenced reascending the trunk. Falls are chiefly caused when the chameleon is attacked by a tree snake. I only once have I known the chameleon to be injured on falling.

Yours faithfully,  
A. LOVERIDGE

**A Philatelic Freak**

*Error in New 30 Cent Stamp*

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—Many of your readers may have noticed that the new 30 cent postage stamp issued in East Africa are marred by a mistake in the sketch of the Jinja Bridge, for whereas the roadway to the bridge is clearly shown on one side, on the other side the road bridge ends abruptly at the stone pier while the railway overhead runs to the edge of the picture.

The stamp will be doubly interesting to philatelists, for in addition to being faulty, they can be no correction made in the series, since in the last of those bearing the head of King George V.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE MACKENZIE

**WHO'S WHO**

291—Mr. Geoffrey Henry Shelswell White



Copyright "East Africa"

During his service in Zanzibar Mr. Shelswell White has made a close study of the Protectorate, and is the author of "A Guide to Zanzibar" and secretary of the Tourist Traffic Committee, he has helped considerably to make more widely known the attractions of the Islands to tourists and travellers. Born in 1892, he was commissioned during the War in the R.F.A., and served in India and the Somaliland Expedition. In 1918 he became Assistant Political Officer in Iraq, later acting as Assistant Secretary to Sir Arnold Wilson, the then Civil Commissioner. Three years afterwards he was appointed Assistant District Commissioner in Zanzibar. During the greater part of his service in the Protectorate Mr. Shelswell White has been seconded to the secretariat, has acted on several occasions as Private Secretary to the Resident, editor of the "Official Gazette," and Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils, and in 1929 and 1930 was Acting Resident Magistrate and District Registrar in Pemba, being called to the Bar in the latter year. Since 1930 he has been Private Secretary to the Sultan. He has also acted as Assistant Civil Secretary and Provincial Commissioner.

He is keenly interested in amateur theatricals, has served on the committee of the local Amateur Dramatic Society, is fond of music, and has himself led dance bands in Zanzibar.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. G. H. Stowell-White is staying in Nairobi.

The late Sir Alfred Sharpe's personal and real estate valued at £200,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Liberty O'Connell have returned to England after a visit to Kenya.

Mr. J. J. O'Connell has been appointed District Commissioner, Uganda.

Mr. J. Reilly, Nyasaland, has been appointed Postmaster-General, British Guiana.

Mr. W. A. W. Clark is now District Officer for the Kericho district of Kenya.

The Rev. S. W. Floyd is shortly to leave England to join the U.M.C.A. Station in Zanzibar.

Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentick has been appointed to the Executive Council of Kenya.

Mr. R. H. Smith, O.B.E., District Officer in British Somaliland, is on his way home on leave.

Mr. E. E. Jenkins, Crown Counsel, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Solicitor-General.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Longden have left the Trans Nzoia district of Kenya to reside in England.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Locker, of Karonga, Nyasaland, have left the Protectorate on overseas leave.

Mr. J. P. Mathews has been appointed President of the Zulu section of the Nyasaland Bantus' Service.

The Rev. W. J. Rampley left England on Monday to take up work in the Diocesan mission of the Church Missionary Society.

We regret to learn of the death in Edinburgh of Mr. G. G. N. Skae, formerly of Nambandi, Kott Johnston, Nyasaland.

Mr. G. W. Williams, the Danganvika Deputy Provincial Commissioner, has been transferred from Lind to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. G. Cheston has been investigating the possibilities of the West African market for Nyasaland for cured tobacco.

Mr. F. B. Palmer, Senior Deputy Postmaster-General, has left Kenya on overseas leave pending his retirement from the service.

Sir Robert Archibald visited Kenya last month and was the guest of the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, during his stay in Nairobi.

Captain E. R. Marsland, Resident Engineer of the Beit Railway Trust in the Rhodesias, and Mrs. Marsland are on their way home on leave.

During Captain H. E. Schwartz's absence from Kenya, Mr. A. C. Tannhill is acting as temporary member of the Legislature for Nairobi South.

Lieutenant C. H. Stoneley, who has left to take up signal duties in Kenya, was a member of the successful British Army middle-distance athletic team.

Captain D. J. Walsh, who served with the 2nd K.A.R. in the East African Campaign and who has served in British Somaliland since 1920, is now home on leave.

Lady Kittermaster visited Southern Rhodesia last month from Nyasaland, accompanied by Miss Helen and Master Dick Kittermaster, who are at school in Salisbury.

Sir Ernest Bowson, who visited Zanzibar in 1930 and 1935, has presented a large model of a primitive East African thow to the Science Museum in South Kensington.

Mr. John Riley, of the British East Africa Corporation, is on his way back to Mombasa after a holiday in this country. He is accompanied by his wife and family.

Mr. John Collier, Paymaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in England on Monday on leave pending retirement. He was accompanied by Mrs. Collier.

Mr. H. R. Harper, Chief Engineer of the State Electrical Commission, Victoria, Australia, has been visiting his son, the Rev. J. R. Harper, of the Church Missionary Society, Dodoma.

Mr. C. H. Williams, District Officer in Kenya, and Miss Patricia Joy Collyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Collyer, of Timistah, Queensland, were married in Albany last Saturday.

Among the officials on leave from Uganda are Mr. J. B. Griffin, Crown Counsel, Mr. A. R. Whittle, Senior Assistant Secretary, and Mr. A. B. Killick, Senior Agricultural Officer.

Major R. D. Burke, who is in charge of the Personnel Division of the Recruitment and Training Department of the Colonial Office, is making a tour of inspection of the East African territories.

The Rev. J. Logan, C.M.S. Butler, and the Rev. H. E. Butler, Principal of the C.M.S. Divinity School, Lauder, have been appointed honorary canons in the diocese of Mombasa.

Mr. W. F. Boulton, Director of Veterinary Services in the Protectorate, has been elected President of the Uganda branch of the Royal Society of St. George, in succession to Mr. Clifford Moody.

Tributes were paid in the Kenya Legislative Council last month to two retiring officials, Mr. F. Fitzgerald, the Postmaster-General, and Mr. H. H. Wally, the Provincial Commissioner for Rift Valley.

Mr. James F. Simpson, who died recently in Southern Rhodesia, was one of the pioneers of Rhodesia and took part in the Jameson Raid. His son was killed at Tabora when serving with the Rhodesian forces.

Mr. J. Shankland, the well-known Mombasa merchant, has been elected captain of the Mombasa Golf Club, with Mr. H. V. Anderson as vice-captain, and Captain G. M. Boyes-Hüdelner as honorary secretary.

Mr. B. Clifton Brown, P. presided last week at the annual dinner of the Standard Bank Sports Club, which was supported by Mr. Horace Feels, a fellow director, and also by Mr. Bertrand Lowndes, President of the Club.

Brigadier C. C. Notman, Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles, and Colonel M. J. N. Stopford, The Rifle Brigade, Staff-Office, were the guests of the Governor and Mrs. Mitchell at Government House, Entebbe, last month.

Mr. F. C. Bellamy, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where he served with the Standard Bank of South Africa, is now living in London. He was the first church organist in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. S. Barnes, who for several years was settler in the Hoey's Bridge district of Kenya, and who is now living in this country, celebrated his 80th birthday last week. He lived in South Africa for 26 years before going to Kenya in 1877. Two of his sons are settlers in Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. C. G. Moggridge, only son of Mr. T. Moggridge, formerly of the Nyasaland Civil Service, and Mrs. Moggridge, of Rotherham, Sussex, and Miss D. V. P. Simpson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Paulmer Simpson, of Whitechurch, Hants.

Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, who recently visited Kenya, and who are now in South Africa, have decided to sail from Cape Town for England on May 15. They have had to cancel the last part of their tour, which was to have included the West Coast, owing to the Chief Sebut's recent attack of dengue fever.

Sir Théodote Morrison, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Tanganyika, has regret to learn died in Paris at the age of 72. After many years' service in India, where he was a great educationist, he tendered his resignation on the India Council soon after the outbreak of War, took a commission with the Cambridgehire Territorial Regiment, and, at the request of General Smuts, became attached to the East African Expeditionary Force. For six months in 1916-17 he acted as D.P.O. at Moshu. Later he was attached to the Belgian column as a political officer, and from October, 1917, was senior political officer in what was then German East Africa. During his service he captured a German staff which had been separated from the main body. His great knowledge of Indians and his long service in that country led him to urge publicly that mandated territory in East Africa should be placed in charge of Indians. For the last three years he has been Director of the British Institute in Paris.

Mrs. French-Sheldon, who died in London last week at the age of 88, attracted considerable attention in her younger days by her African explorations. After three voyages round the world she made in 1880 by what was then a remarkable journey from Mombasa to Kili-Manjaro, travelling without any white companions. She read a paper on her adventures to the British Association at the Cardiff meeting of 1892, and in recognition of her travels was made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society a few years later. She afterwards travelled in the Congo, and wrote and lectured in England and the United States on her experiences.

We regret to announce the death in London last week at the age of 41 of Mr. Robert Caldwell, lately Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia. After serving in the South African Rifles in Europe during the War Mr. Caldwell was transferred to the King's African Rifles, with which he served until 1919. He was appointed a temporary Assistant District Commissioner in Kenya during the same year, and in 1922 became Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika. Five years later he was appointed Assistant Director of Education in Nyasaland, and for two years acted as Director. In 1933 he was transferred to Northern Rhodesia as Director of Native Education, remaining in that office last year owing to ill-health.

### Mr. Ian Rolleston

#### An Arab's Story

The course of a tribute in 1927 led to Mr. Ian Rolleston, who was killed in the recent disturbances in Zanzibar. "P. M. S." writes:—  
By the name of Ian Rolleston, in the hands of Arab workmen, many a servant of the British Empire has lost an early manhood and who, because of his good, noble leading administration. He had all the good gifts of nature, and that, in addition, a beautiful, handsome, with a voice as melodious as that of a bird, and a spirit as noble and most charming. He was a man of the highest character, broad enough and broad enough to receive the sympathy of all. His great, kindly, unobtrusive indifference to monetary matters, I shall never forget his coming to me in his twenties, when he gave up a promising opening in business because, he said, he could not stand working simply for money, and wanted to do something for the Empire. . . . He wrote to me of how it comforted him against all the doubts and difficulties of his self-imposed task to see that whatever business he made, he did not have the people telling him he wanted to help them. He thought so much so that anyone who denied his service would be a disgrace where to find him. Force he hated, and therefore, he sided pacifist, was resolute always to see only the minimum. The Arabs, I think, had a special affection for him, and it is strangely pathetic that Arab swords should have cut down their best friend.

*Mr. P. S. Doillon, former of East Africa will leave Nairobi next week for Mombasa where he will stay for the following seven days.*  
*1. On Tuesday, March 7, he will fly from Mombasa to Zanzibar, and after a brief stay of three or four days will cross to the mainland.*  
*He will make Dar es Salaam his headquarters until March 13, leaving by train on that day for Dar es Salaam, after which he intends to fly by Kampala Airways to Mbeya and the Lutya goldfields.*

# Currency in East Africa

## Report of the Board for 1934-35

The East African Currency Board's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1935, states that during the twelve months there was a fairly small expansion of currency, the total amount in circulation on June 30 being £4,457,044 against £4,157,668 on June 30, 1934.

The sterling currency in circulation at the end of the year totalled £3,46,082,740 while the notes in circulation amounted to £3,12,222,222. During the year £200,000 of 20 shilling notes, £2,000,000 of 10 shilling and £2,000,000 of 5 shilling notes were shipped to East Africa. The cost of printing and issuing £2,000,000 of 20 shilling and £2,000,000 of 10 shilling notes was £60,000, £200,000 of 5 shilling notes were withdrawn from circulation as unobtainable, representing a face value of £600,000. Payments for retail coins, particularly for the 10 cent pieces, continued. Compulsorily £1,000,000 of notes which went into circulation during 1934-35 were returned to the printer, and in consequence further orders were placed for more than £200,000 five cent pieces and nearly £50,000 ten cent pieces.

It was decided that the large stock of shillings held in East Africa might safely be reduced to £1,000,000 shillings brought home from Nairobi and £2,000,000 from Dar es Salaam, realised as bullion. £1,000,000 of 10 shilling notes were withdrawn from circulation, £1,000,000 were shipped home and disposed of as bullion for £69,477.

The premium of 10s. per cent charged by the Board on issues of currency in East Africa in exchange for payment in sterling in London remained unaltered, but a premium on the issue against currency transferred to Africa on drafts or telegraphic transfers payable in sterling in London was raised from 2 1/2 per cent to 2 3/4 per cent. Mainly in consequence of the sums received in respect of selling payments for currency issued and for shillings sold as bullion, the Board were able, after increasing the cash resources by £75,000, to invest a further £235,917 which was used to purchase British Government securities of various maturity. The total market value of the investments at the end of 1935 was £910,317 being £457,559 in excess of what in 1935 was £452,758.

### Swans in London

Swarms of looters at Rhodesia are reported to have been harassed while in flight by large numbers of British hawks, while following the swarms were 1800 yards waiting for the looters to gather.

### Nyasaland Treasury Inquiry

It is officially stated in Nyasaland that the Governor of the Protectorate has received the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the financial administration of the Protectorate. The report shows that the resources were entirely without foundation, but that the Government in the main obtained a loan from which to arise. The report of the Commission has been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his information before publication.

### N. Rhodesia Flying Club

Horst Moth which has been built by the Northern Rhodesia Flying Club has been delivered to the Air Mail Co. by Robertson of the N. Rhodesia Flying Club Co. The Club's newly appointed instructor is Geoffrey Miles, formerly a Lady's flying instructor. Robert Miles' flying in Northern Rhodesia consisted in the machine on a short flight from Lusaka.

### East African Group Meeting

Mr. Arthur Macdonald will address the East African Group of the Governor's League this afternoon at the Administration of Frontier Province in Kenya. The address will be illustrated by a film. All East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to the meeting, which will be held in the lecture hall of the East African Headquarters in the Victoria Hotel, Nairobi. The meeting will be held at 7.15 p.m. on Tuesday, February 26, 1936.

### The East African Group Meeting

As a result of the meeting in the East African Headquarters in Nairobi of Mr. J. Macdonald, Kenyan Resident Commissioner, on January 20, 1935, and previously a member of the Kenya administrative staff, the plan was the result of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Macdonald, who resides in Cape Town, South Africa, also being invited to participate in the meeting of the group which is to be held in Kenya, and presided by all members of the group.

### Future of Kenya Defence Force

Mr. E. W. Cavendish Benn's motion submitted in the Kenya Legislature in 1934, regarding the formation of a committee with a view to the re-organisation of the Kenya Defence Force, has been accepted by the Government. The Secretary of State, however, said that the Government had accepted the motion in principle, but could not accept it in detail. When the various issues involved were set for discussion, the Government would admit them to some extent of local opinion, whose views of reference would probably be considered in those proposed in the motion. In view of the assurance, Major Cavendish Benn, with drafts his motion.

### Dominion Court of Appeal

The recent law conference in Salisbury, attended by representatives of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was called to discuss questions arising with the possibility of establishing a common Court of Appeal for the three territories. The conference was opened by the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Justice, the Hon. W. A. Evans, and the judges who attended were: Sir Fraser Russell (Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia), who presided; Mr. Justice J. J. Fitzgerald, M.C. (acting Justice of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia), and Mr. Justice E. A. Johnson (Judge of the High Court of Nyasaland). Capt. A. M. Thomas, Attorney-General of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. E. Jenkins (acting Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia), and Mr. C. Mosley (Attorney-General of Nyasaland) also attended.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. KING GEORGE V  
AND TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



**Gaymerk's**  
CYDER

GAYMER, S.D. (WV) HAS VALUABLE DIGESTIVE PROPERTIES. IMPORTANT IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

**THE SAFEST DRINK TO TAKE WITH MEALS**

WITH A BANG OF FLAVOR

THE NON-ALCOHOLIC AND STIMULATING APETITE

Obtainable at Stores, Hotels and Clubs throughout East Africa

**SORUBE'S**  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK



BY APPOINTMENT

Sorube's water softening properties are better than any other for laundry.

are world renowned.

**PLUDDY AMMONIA**  
in bottles and concentrated in tins.

**BATH DELIGHT**  
Five fragrant perfumes.

**SORUBE & CO. LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND**







## COMPANY MEETING

# Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

## The Industrial Situation

### MR. GEORGE BALFOUR'S VIEWS

THE thirteenth annual general meeting of Power Securities Corporation, Limited, was held in London last week.

Mr. George Balfour, F.R.S., M.P., (the chairman of the corporation), presided.

Mr. W. J. Sealey (Mr. W. J. Sealey) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman said: "Colleagues, the accounts we present for the year 1935 might almost be regarded as a monotonous repetition of previous years' accounts, but I can assure you that the period covered by the accounts has not been in any sense monotonous, for the directors or staff responsible for the results we present to-day.

The international situation coupled with unsettled exchanges has necessitated great vigilance and care in selecting obligations to be undertaken, and in dealing with current business, while at home conditions on capital issues and the possibility of foreign disturbances have not facilitated business on peace of mind for those responsible for the conduct of affairs.

### The Industrial Aspect

Our industries are still overshadowed by the clouds of amalgamation, State control, quotas, compulsory association, etc., which obscure the vision and waste the energy of our industrial leaders. Such remedies can only be justified on the assumption that we can no longer rely upon the genius and energy of the people but must resort to artificial control so much of their genius and energy will be wasted such artificial conditions under which we regiment the industry and commerce of the country, the abandonment of officers who necessarily depend to a large extent upon the regimental order books for their inspiration and instruction.

I suppose experience will in time convince us as to the utility of such remedies, and when this experience is gained we shall return once again to an unfiltered industrial life and begin to lay down and solid applications of industrial property, made to appear to be living in the world where everybody shouts aloud for this portion of a heritage which he did nothing to create, on the principle, I suppose, that our demagogues, so often misnamed, democrats have a right in some theory of hereditary or aristocratic succession to claim their portion of the efforts of their forefathers without responsibility on their day and generation for any contribution for the benefit of their successors.

Regarding our activities last year, the volume of financial business was less than in any year since 1925, due to a variety of reasons, such as restriction as to the time of issue for public bodies, to which I have referred, and the high price of shares in utility and other companies making possible the issue on bonus terms to

shareholders without the assistance of any financial institution. A certain amount of financial business which would normally have been handled last year has for the reason stated above been held over until this year. I anticipate from the general indications at the moment that we shall handle more of this class of business during the coming year.

### Work Completed and on Hand

During the year we have completed a large amount of work of varied character—hydro-electric works, gas and oil driven plants, in addition to all classes of high and low tension transmission and works and transformer stations. This work has been carried out in such places as Tanganyika, East Africa, and Palestine in addition to work in Britain. We have in addition to the above works made good progress with the 100 m. carriage work undertaken for the Iraq Government. The first season's work on this contract is now drawing to a close, when the principal section of the works will be suspended for some months until the river rises to normal level. This work was calculated to take three seasons to complete, and if nothing untoward happens should be completed according to programme. I am glad to say that the staff of the Iraq Government work harmoniously with our staff, the good feeling and helpful spirit displayed by all concerned being of considerable value in handling such difficult work. At the end of last year we still had on hand uncompleted work of an approximate value of £2,000,000, and it would therefore appear that we are likely to be occupied with work on hand for some considerable time to come, and we have no reason to suppose that this work is being carried out additional business will not be forthcoming.

### The Accounts

Turning to the accounts, the item of investments, loans, and participations, amounting to £244,589, compares with £1,199,676 for the previous year, the difference being represented by investments in the previous years' accounts taken in connexion with financial business and since realised. The next item, investments sold or future settlements, £2,517, is self-explanatory, this transaction having been entered since date of the accounts. Investments in subsidiary companies remains at the same figure as for the previous year, £25,750, and cash at bankers, £134,192, compares with £75,247 for the previous year.

Cash and bankers amounts to £134,199, but this does not represent the whole cash resources of the corporation, as we have in our subsidiary companies apart from any advances to this corporation cash balances or advances on loan to responsible parties at short call amounting to £260,000, and accordingly, the combined cash position of this corporation and its subsidiaries shows a total available of approximately £400,000. This compares with £400,000 total cash balance or money at short call in the subsidiary companies and this corporation in the previous account, the difference having been absorbed by necessary working capital or in addition to the same in the ordinary course of business.

### Reserve Account

On the other side of the balance sheet there is no change in the amount of capital issued. The new item, reserve account, stands at £340,000, an increase of £30,000 due to the appropriation of last year's profit, which was added to the

general reserve, the investment reserve remaining at £200,000. I do not remember that last year I informed you that your directors had resolved to divide the reserve account and earmark £200,000 to investment reserve and leave a balance of £100,000 as a general reserve. This division into the two classes of reserves has been given effect to in the account for last year; the investment reserve remaining at £200,000 as mentioned last year, and the appropriation of £30,000 out of last year's profits has been added to the general reserve and increase that reserve account to £140,000. The "Amounts" owing to subsidiary Companies are the free cash balances of the Hydro-Electric Development Company and other small subsidiary companies to this company, and the general employment in the subsidiary companies for the next item of investments "Budget" for future expenditure, which is an explanation of the "Credit" and "Debit" balances—£26,782 upwards of £20,000—represented by "Credit" balances. The remaining items deal with figures of the profit and loss account.

**The Italian Intercity**

Before I pass to that account I further word about the first item I mentioned, namely, investments, loans, and participations. Of the total under this heading about £500,000 is in sterling bonds on first-class Italian hydro electric property taken in settlement of advances in connection with works to which I have referred at previous general meetings. The interest payment on these bonds was due shortly before the end of the year, and was duly provided for remittance to London but, owing to difficulties as to remittance, due to circumstances with which you are familiar, the interest was not received before the end of the year and is therefore not included in the account, as I have adhered to our usual practice of only bringing into account interest actually received or profits realised during the year. I am glad to say that the interest and sinking fund payment has since been met by the Italian company, who took every step in their power to facilitate and hasten the sinking payment. We also have a share holding in the same property, which in the account for the year ended December, 1933, stood at £225,000 and now stands at £220,000.

You will see that we are very much interested in the Italian situation, and I trust that wisdom will prevail notwithstanding the many well-meaning but artificial aids to peace so destructive to reasonable diplomatic disposition of the problem.

**Profit and Loss.**

Turning now to the profit and loss account, the gross profit for the year, including interest dividends, commissions and transfers fees, amounted to £134,260 against £135,120—a decrease of £863 as compared with 1934. The administration and general expenses, including provision for taxation however, is £30,866, compared with £33,357—a decrease of £2,495. This is accounted for by reduction in interest paid on loans after providing for larger payment in income tax. The directors' fees remain the same at £1,600. Paying a balance to be carried to the balance sheet of £10,730, or a net increase over 1934 of £1,437.

The balance of £101,730 7s. 10d. together with £20,000, 3s. 2d. brought forward from the last account, makes a total of £127,825 7s. 10d. out of which there has been paid and appropriated dividend for the year to the Preference shares, less income tax, £27,000. Transfer to general

reserve accounts £100,000, and the directors' proposal to deal with in 1935, is provided on the Ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1935, of £27,000, less income tax £2,400, leaving to be carried forward to next account £24,600 7s. 10d.

**The Future**

I have mentioned the amount of work we have on hand uncompleted, and that it is sufficient to occupy our energies for a substantial time. We have hoped each year that conditions would become easier and that there would be a more elastic feeling, more spring, with more opportunities for sound adventure. It is too much to say that our hopes are realised or even nearing realisation, but I think it is a fact that we are gradually expelling the more false political, commercial and economic theories which have done so much to cloud our eyes. I think the experimental period is ending or the end is in sight, and then we can look forward to an increase in our rate of progress.

Before I move the resolution I must refer to the great and ungrudging services of all the members of our staff in our various offices, and in our many contract works at home and abroad. You may not realise that we conduct a business the success of which is dependent upon personnel and calls for more than an ordinary amount of initiative, personality and self-sacrificing effort. The financial, commercial, and engineering problems with which we are faced cannot be dealt with confined to any predetermined code, but necessitate constant alertness and vigilance from our managing director, Mr. Shearer, right through our secretarial and engineering staff, who give a service seldom rendered, and I think I can truly say it is seldom, certainly not beaten in any other organisation. I am sure you will agree that in your thanks for the great contribution they have made to our steady business record year by year, "I now beg to move" That the report of the directors and accounts for the year to December 31, 1935, be approved and adopted, that the dividend at the rate of 7% annum, less income tax, paid on the issued ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1935, be confirmed, and that a dividend of 7% less income tax, on the issued Ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1935, be declared.

Mr. William Shearer (managing director) seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed the re-appointment as director of Mr. William C. Lusk, and he also said that the corporation was particularly fortunate in having on its Board a gentleman like Mr. Lusk, who was associated with many enterprises and chairman of a great corporation dealing with very much the same problems as their corporation, at any rate in some sections of its business, had to deal with. The proposal regarded it as a great privilege to be reinforced on the board by one of Mr. Lusk's wide experience and having the authority which he commanded in such a business as theirs.

Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Greenly, B.E., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Dudman, seconded by Mr. A. B. Thomson, the auditors, Messrs. George A. Forche and Co. were re-appointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Lockwood and seconded by Mr. Dudman, concluded the proceedings.

# Beira Railway Company

## A Year of Further Progress

### BARON EDERLANGER'S REVIEW

The thirty-fifth ordinary general meeting of The Beira Railway Company, Limited, was held last week in London, E.C. Baron Ederlanger presided.

The Secretary (Mr. A. J. Lamborn) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the reports of the auditors.

The Chairman said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, what I may be your regrets in not being able to attend, but I am sure that you will congratulate him upon having been a few days rest. I hope you will excuse me at this moment for one personal matter. I should myself be absent to-day because I ought to be present as the general of both of my sons and most devoted friends, Mr. John Scott of Farning and Co. but I put my duty to you and to Sir Henry Biechenor before my duty to my sons and friends. This is a fitting occasion for which I should like to thank John Scott because he was always associated with Colonel Pauling when the first set of the Beira Railway was laid in 1862 and he was still the managing director of Pauling and Co. when the Port of Beira was finished, which was the last link in that great system of railways called the Rhodesia Railways."

### Traffic Results

I will be glad to refer to the traffic results for the year ended December 31, 1935. The gross revenue shows an increase of £110,644 over that of the previous year and an exceptionally high increase by £10,730. The net revenue is higher by just under £100,000, the exact figure being £98,084. The main increase in gross receipts was obtained from imported general merchandise, which yielded an increase in revenue of £60,075. The improvement in trading conditions in Northern and Southern Rhodesia has continued and expanded last year, the result of the activity of the gold-mining industry in Southern Rhodesia and the base metal industry of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Copper and copper concentrates from the Northern Rhodesian mines and the Belgian Congo continued to export over the period during the year ended September 30, 1935, an amount of 232,000 tons, an increase of 36,483 tons over the previous year, and the highest traffic in this commodity we have ever carried.

The increase in chrome ore has continued, the tonnage railed to Beira being 12,774 tons, an increase of 10,555 tons over that of the previous year. Southern Rhodesia also showed improvement, 43,717 tons were railed to Beira, an increase of 1,365 tons over last year's figure, while the traffic from the Broken Hill mine in Northern Rhodesia, at 23,439 tons, showed an increase of 1,574 tons.

I cannot give you a satisfactory report about traffic in agricultural products, which again show a decline from its revenue and tonnage. The tonnage of maize, available for export, was again small, being only 1,916 tons, but on the other hand, Rhodesian tobacco, at 9,777 tons railed to Beira, showed an increase of 1,288 tons over last year. As was mentioned last year, it is fortunate that we have found other traffic to take the place of maize.

I have already pointed out that the large increase in revenue of £110,644 was obtained with an increase of only £10,730 in working expenditure, resulting in the percentage of expenditure to gross revenue declining from 25.6 to 24%, which we consider to be a very great credit upon our general manager, Mr. V. Chapman, and the administration in Africa generally.

### Profit and Loss Account

Turning to the accounts, the credit side of the profit and loss account shows that net receipts amounted to £2,306,835, an increase of £208,804 over the previous year's figure, and a record figure for our company.

On the debit side you will see an increase in interest charges of £27,425, which includes the loss of a small demerit of £2,000 in respect of the Savoy Hotel at Beira. The loss on the hotel, after charging £1,838 for depreciation, was £1,262, which I may say is over £100,000 less than the loss last year. It will be seen that the country is very little more business to run the scale, and it is hoped that the lower tariff introduced last year will have a view to attracting visitors from Rhodesia will bear fruit. The hotel is well run; Mr. Ashley Cooper, who stayed there while at Beira last year, reported that it was well managed, the cooking was excellent, and the service good. The hotel and some adjacent land were

the same as the general trade which, when prices in Beira were high, and as we have had a good year your directors thought it prudent to wish down the value at which the hotel stood in the books from £200,000 to £100,000.

The item of reserves for taxation, £100,000, is an amount proposed by all directors to be added to meet our liabilities under these new laws. The change in interest is considerably less than last year, owing to a loan from Rhodesia Railways, which amounted to £100,000, secured by £208,482 in last year's accounts, which has been reduced to £75,000 on September 30, 1935. I might here add that since the close of the accounts the balance of this amount, £100,000, has been repaid in full.

After dealing with the balance sheet, Baron Ederlanger said: "The result of the year's work is a profit of £160,319, which, added to the credit of £38,000 brought forward from last year, leaves an available balance of £198,319. Four directors propose that a dividend of one shilling and sixpence per share less tax be paid in the year, also being £17,840, that £95,000 be placed in a reserve and that the balance of £130,689 be carried forward to the next account."

The reserve fund will then stand at £150,000, and I may add that it is our wish on this side of the table for the next few years, a reserve of at least £200,000 for obvious reasons—first, that it is necessary to endow the Company with sufficient working capital, and, secondly, that we should, like all other component parts of the Rhodesian railway system, build up a reserve to serve as a cushion for the Depression service and thus minimize any possible necessity of having recourse to a moratorium in a time of acute trade depression.

As mentioned in the report, meeting of the Board and resolution of the Board on May 1st, a unanimous approval of the moratorium at that date, it is a matter of our gratification that the country is able to make such a rapid recovery and set its house in order well within the time for which the moratorium was originally sanctioned.

### Position and Prospects

As to our present position and prospects, the traffic figures given in the report show a progressive increase up to the end of our financial year, September 30, 1935. So far we have received three months' traffic returns for the current year—namely, October, November, and December, 1935, and these have continued to be satisfactory. The December traffic figures just received are: gross receipts £202,207, expenditure £27,885, net revenue £174,322.

We sounded a note of warning in the report regarding the important import and export trade of the copper-producing countries. Although the copper restriction scheme was in force for the last few months of the financial year to September 30, 1935, large shipments of copper had previously been made in anticipation of restriction and a record tonnage of 232,000 tons was railed to Beira during the year. This year under restriction the quota output of copper which will be railed over our line, including copper and copper matte from the Belgian Congo, is anticipated to be about 100,000 to 125,000 short tons, a reduction of some 100,000 tons. While, however, the traffic of the copper-producing companies may be somewhat curtailed by the present the general business of the railway continues on a satisfactory basis, and I do not think we need be in any way pessimistic.

### Future Traffic

In some well-informed quarters the view is taken that at the present rate of production of the mines outside the United States surplus stocks of copper may very well be absorbed within a few months. When these surplus stocks are absorbed there should naturally follow a rise in the price of the metal, and probably a large increase on a basis of the Northern Rhodesian mine. As I have just indicated, conditions in Rhodesia are still good, there is great gold-mining activity, and traffic in general metal continues to be satisfactory. We are confidently anticipating increased sales in asbestos and chromite ore, and I trust that increases in these items and in general merchandise will largely make up for any falling off in the imports and exports of the copper-producing companies.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividend as recommended.

Mr. Libby Gury, O.H.S., recorded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. The retiring directors, Baron Ederlanger and Mr. H. W. G. Spence were re-elected.

**BUSINESS POINTERS**

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

The Public Department of Southern Rhodesia is to construct artificial water-holes in the Bechuanaland.

Uganda exported 247,000 bales of cotton during 1935. Cotton tax collected amounted to £100,000.

During October European non-official immigrants into Tanganyika totalled 99, visitors 137 and new officials 4.

A big increase is recorded in Nyasaland exports during 1935, the total being £1,600,000 against £485,306 in 1934.

The new swimming bath at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and which has been built according to Olympic Games standards, is to be opened this month.

Dominion exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first 11 months of 1935 amounted to £6,095,000, compared with £4,541,768 during the corresponding period of 1934.

Deira Works announce receipts for December last of £35,242, against £29,722 for December, 1934. For the nine months to December 31, 1935, the total is £334,450, against £288,436 for the same period of 1934.

**News Items in Brief**

The 4th International Locust Research Congress is to be held in Cairo during March.

The Congo community has formed an Institute in Lambé, with Mr. H. S. Diani as President.

It is proposed that the Rhodesian holiday "Founder's Day," which follows Rhodes Day, should be renamed "Deit Day."

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are to cooperate with Southern Rhodesia in the latter's exhibit at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg.

Two okapis caught in the Belgian Congo are being retained in the colony in the charge of the Rutsa Mission. In an endeavour to preserve the species from extinction export is prohibited.

**East African Share Prices**

*Rhokana 17s 6d Higher*

CONSIDERABLE attention has been given during the week to Rhodesian copper shares. Anglo-American shares, however, rose 1/2 to 127s. 0d. Roan Antelope have touched a new high level at 37s. 3d. and Rhodesian Education Trust, Selection Trust, and Rhodesia Anglo-American have all appreciated strongly. Thanks to the British Exploring and Rhodesia Minerals at much strengthening, with the exception of Kiblenzi, which has dropped as East African shares are generally firm.

	Last week	This week
Andara Syndicate (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
East African Goldfields (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Globe and Phoenix (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Kiseru Mines Ltd (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Karungu Gold Mines (10s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Kiblenzi (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Kenya Consolidated (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Kimberly (10s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Lampara Concessions (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
London Australian & Great Es. Co.	30s 0d	37s 11d
Deit Goldfields (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Nyasaba Asbestos (1s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Rhodesia Katanga (10s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Rhodesian Corporation (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Rhokana (10s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Roan Antelope (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Roseman (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Selection Trust (10s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Tanami Gold (1s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Tanganyika Concessions (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Tanganyika Minerals (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Wankie Col. (10s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Waters (5s)	30s 0d	37s 11d
Zambesia Exploring (10s)	30s 0d	37s 11d

**GENERAL**

British South Africa (15s)	78s 11d	77s 3d
East African Sisal Plantations (10s)	31s 3d	32s 10d
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s)	59s 0d	60s 1d
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
North Charter and Explorations (5s)	35s 11d	35s 0d
Sudan Plantations (New) (10s)	2s 11d	2s 0d
Tanganyika Cordage (1s)	2s 11d	2s 0d

**Market Quotations**

We have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gaskell, the Nairobi stockbroker.

	Last week	This week
Edzawa Ridge (5s)	20s 50cts	20s 50cts
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s)	3s 75cts	3s 75cts
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s)	0s 75cts	0s 75cts
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s)	0s 50cts	0s 50cts
Kenya Reefs (5s)	8s	8s
Kenya Uganda Agr. Exp. (5s)	0s	0s
Koa-Mulani (20s)	20s	20s
Nyanza Goldfields Ltd. (5s)	2s	2s
Pakaneusi (5s)	2s 25cts	2s 25cts

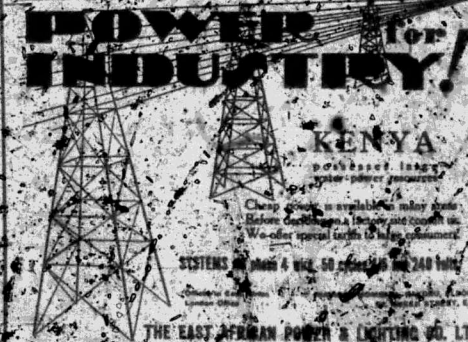


**TEA & COFFEE**  
Preparing Caring

**MACHINERY**  
Essential for Quality Production

**DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.**  
LONDON & DUBLIN

ESTABLISHED 1868



**POWER for INDUSTRY!**

**KENYA**  
possesses large water-power resources

Cheap power available for rubber plantations, cotton, sisal, and other industries. We offer special terms to our customers.

SYSTEMS OF 1000 & 5000 VOLT, 50 CYCLES PER HOUR, 240 H.P.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.



**RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.**

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

**Kenya.** *Week ended February 15.*—Githin, 0.06 inch; Kamassa, 0.10; Kilifi, 0.04; Lamu, 0.78; Mombasa, 1.1; Nariva, 0.86; Nakuru, 0.03; Manyika, 0.77; Njoro, 0.03; Rongai, 0.18; and Voi, 0.06 inch.

**Tanganyika.** *Week ended February 13.*—Amani, 0.15 inch; Bagamoyo, 0.33; Baidoa, 0.13; Bukoba, 0.63; Dar es Salaam, 0.65; Dodoma, 0.24; Iringa, 0.53; Kibaha, 0.53; Kilosa, 0.2; Lindi, 0.01; Lushoto, 0.30; Mahenge, 0.2; Mboya, 2.72; Mwanba, 1.13; Mwanja, 0.64; Niombe, 1.07; Old Shinyanga, 0.07; Songea, 0.04; Tabora, 0.0; Tanga, 0.31; Ukuyu, 3.50; Uru, 2.28; Usumbura, 0.0; and Ngameni, 0.44 inch.

**Nyasaland.** *Week ended February 13.*—Entebbe, 1.33 inch; Fort Portal, 0.61; Heima, 0.28; Inja, 0.17; Kabale, 0.27; Kololo, 0.15; Masaka, 0.2; Mbato, 0.02; Mbarara, 0.83; Mubenda, 1.40; Namatjira, 0.04; and Tororo, 0.04 inch.

**Domestic Servants Ordinance.**

The Select Committee on Economy recommended the repeal of the Registration of Domestic Servants Ordinance, and a reorganisation of the Statistical Departments, calculated to save £75,000 annually. In regard to the Ordinance, the committee felt that the system had not fulfilled the objects for which it was established, and had conferred little or no benefit on either the Native or the non-Native community. Representations against the repeal of the Ordinance have, however, been received by the Governor from many parts of the Colony, and in view of this, and of the fact that no economy would be effected by the abolition of the system, because the amount payable to retrenched officers would exceed the difference between revenue and expenditure, Government has decided to retain the Ordinance.

**Shipping.**

The Union-Castle liner vessel "Winchester" left London for South Africa early on the 10th inst. On the 17th inst. the ship was driven to sea by heavy seas, and proceeded to Southampton. No passengers were injured, but a member of the crew suffered from head injuries received at the time of the ship's impact on the rocks. The "Winchester" Castle" was under the command of Captain J. H. Kerbey, who is reported to retire.

**Tariff Changes in N. Rhodesia.**

Amendments in the Northern Rhodesia Customs Tariff bring alterations of miners' lamps and racks within scope of the tariffs, and also furnace cements are now made subject to 5% ad valorem under the general tariff, but enter free under the preferential and Congo Basin tariffs, while chinchona, alkaloids and their salts (including synthetic substances carrying a quinoline base) recognised to be of value in the treatment of malaria, are added to the free list under both tariffs.

**Rhodesia Tobacco Control.**

The Sales Stabilisation Bill, to be submitted to the next session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, provides for the sale of tobacco by a system of auctioneers, for the control of the amount of tobacco that may be sold in accordance with the requirements of the market, and for the disposal of surplus tobacco in excess of requirements. The industry, it is suggested, should be under the control of a Tobacco Marketing Board.

**Rail Rates on Coffee.**

Nandi Planters strongly condemn the action of the Coffee Board in Kenya in recommending a revision of railway rates on coffee from up-country stations to Nairobi, which would result in an increase of direct expenditure by the producer concerned. They urge that the rate should be introduced with a reduction largely proportional to the total rebate of £12,000 to the coffee industry.

**Kenya Coffee Crop.**

The Kenya Department of Agriculture, in estimating coffee crop at 100,000 tons for the year ending June 30, 1930, states that the estimated production has increased since the previous satisfactory harvest.

**Late Steamship Movements.**

**BRITISH.**  
 "Maopla" arr. Pt. Said outwards, Feb. 21.  
 "Makoa" arr. London, Feb. 21.  
 "Madava" arr. Marseilles homewards, Feb. 22.  
 "Tanganyika" arr. Beira, Feb. 18.  
 "Tanganyika" arr. Bombay from Durban, Feb. 22.  
 "Karunya" arr. Beira from Durban, Feb. 20.  
 "Takiva" arr. Beira from Bombay, Feb. 22.  
 "Kenya" arr. Bombay from Durban, Feb. 22.

**CLAN-ELEPHANT-HARRISON.**  
 "Clan MacIver" left Pt. Said outwards, Feb. 19.  
 "Colonial" arr. Glasgow homewards, Feb. 22.  
 "City of Roubaix" arr. Liverpool homewards, Mar. 1.

**HOLLAND-GERIC.**  
 "Springfontein" left Pt. Said homewards, Feb. 7.  
 "Blossfontein" leaves Hamburg for Beira, Feb. 27.  
 "Blossfontein" left Durban homewards, Feb. 11.  
 "Heemskerk" left Hamburg for East Africa, Feb. 13.  
 "Nijkerk" left Beira homewards, Feb. 16.  
 "Randfontein" left Soc. outwards, Feb. 16.

**INDIA-AFRICA.**  
 "Inchanga" left Colombo for Durban, Feb. 11.  
 "Incomati" arr. Rangoon from Calcutta, Feb. 11.  
 "Isipingu" left Lourenco Marques for Colombo, Feb. 11.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
 "Azay le Rideau" arr. Zanzibar outwards, Feb. 19.  
 "Compiègne" left Pt. Said homewards, Feb. 19.  
 "Le Jorat" arr. Granddier, Feb. 19.  
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Marseilles homewards, Feb. 19.

**UNION-CASTLE.**  
 "Dundrum Castle" left Simonstown homewards, Feb. 10.  
 "Dunham Castle" left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 17.  
 "Dunham Castle" left London outwards, Feb. 17.  
 "Glebe Castle" left Pt. Elizabeth for Lourenco Marques, Feb. 16.  
 "Granville Castle" arr. London, Feb. 17.  
 "Llandan Castle" arr. Mombasa for Natal, Feb. 17.  
 "Llandover Castle" left Capetown homewards, Feb. 12.

**East African Mails.**

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:  
 February 20 per m.v. "Strathmore".  
 February 27 per m.v. "Siralmore".  
 General mails from East Africa are expected on February 22 per m.v. "Siralmore".  
 Mails for the island, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.  
 Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.  
 Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

**Air Mail Passengers.**

Outward passengers by the air mail which left England on February 16 included Mr. Leeson and Mr. Gillett, for Entebbe; Mr. Ballinger, for Nairobi; Mr. G. G. White and Mrs. G. G. White, for Nairobi. Passengers by the air mail which left yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. de Troch, Paris to Java.  
 Inward passengers who arrived on February 13 included Major W. C. Stokes, from Salisbury, and Miss Mackinnon, from Nairobi.

**Summer Tours to South Africa.**

Folders have been issued by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company giving details of their summer tours to South Africa at reduced return fares. Passengers availing themselves of the facility will leave England on July 31 and August 1. In the case of the former tour, passengers will arrive back in England on September 24 or 26, and in that of the latter on September 24 or October 3. The special return fares to Cape Town are £50 first-class, £30 second-class, or £25 tourist class. Full particulars may be obtained from the company at 1, Fenchurch Street, London, or from any branch office.



**TWO ROUTES TO VICTORIA FALLS**  
 from East Africa

via **NDOLA**

VIA **BEIRA**

Many features of comfort and convenience in the Railway of Victoria Falls

While you are in Rhodesia, you may as well see the world-famed Victoria Falls and the world-famed Beira and Ambebe waterfalls within the night and avoid the weary motorcars

**RHODESIA RAILWAY LIMITED**  
 London Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

**H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office**

is at the service of all interests in Trade, Touring, Road Settlement, Big Game Hunting or Prospecting in

- NORTHERN RHODESIA**
- TANGANYIKA**
- NYASALAND**
- ZANZIBAR**
- UGANDA**
- KENYA**

Enquiries should be made to **THE COMMISSIONER**

**H. M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE**

Comptrol Office, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2  
 Telephone: Whitehall 9701, 2, 3  
 Telegrams: Hamatros, London

**National Bank of India Limited**

Incorporated in London under the Companies Act of 1862 and the Act of 1890  
 Established in Calcutta 29th September 1854  
 Branches in the Government of Kenya (S.E. Africa) and Uganda

Subscribed Capital: 54,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital: 22,000,000  
 Reserve Funds: 22,200,000

Head Office:  
**26, BISHOPSGATE**  
 LONDON E.C. 2

BRANCHES		
ADEN	KARACHI	MOUMBAI
AMRITSAR	LAHORE	NORBABA
BOMBAY	MADRAS	PARONI
CALCUTTA	MIRJAPUR	NAKURU
CANNING	NUMANA ELVA	ENTEBE
CHITTAGONG	PANORON	JINJA
COCHIN (S. India)	TUTICORIN	KAMPALA
COLOMBO	ZANZIBAR	DASERA
DELHI		SALAMU
		TANDA

Kenya Colony  
Uganda  
Tanganyika Territory

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented; negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Div. Dividends and generally executes every description of Foreign Banking business. The Bank's services are available for periods not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application. Telegraphs and Remittances also undertaken.



# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE PRINTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE HAVING TRADING HOLDINGS  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Volume 12, No. 507  
Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1930

Annual Subscription, 10/- per post free  
Single Copies

TRADE



Monthly sailings between London and  
East and South Africa via Marseilles,  
Port Said, Port Sudan, and Aden.

- MOMBASA
- ZANZIBAR
- DAR-EL-SALAAM
- PEIRAI
- LOURENÇO MARQUES
- DURBAN

- DURBAN and from BOMBAY. fortnightly sailing to  
Lagos, Matruq, Suez (for Alexandria), Mombasa,  
Dar el Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Seychelles
- PORTUGUESE COAST SERVICE operating from Lagos  
and connecting with the vessels on the European and  
Indian Services
- BRUSH EAST AFRICA COASTAL SERVICE  
operating from Mombasa and serving the ports of  
Kenya and Tanganyika, linking up with vessels to and  
from Europe and India

Tickets interchangeable  
with Union-Castle and  
Blue Funnel Lines,  
Holland Africa Line and  
K.P.M., also with  
Imperial Airways.

FREIGHT:  
Guthrie, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd.  
Dock House, Millers Quay, E.C.3.

LONDON AGENTS:  
Gray, Cross & Co.,  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

PASSAGE:  
15, Cannon Street, E.C.4.  
130, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.  
Australia House, W.C.2.

## BRITISH INDIA

NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

### PASSAGES

**FREIGHT**  
**AIR TRAVEL**  
**CLEARING**  
**FORWARDING**  
**INSURANCE**  
**IMPORTS**  
**EXPORTS**

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.**  
MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-EL-SALAAM, TANGA  
NYICA, MAROBI and LAMU

### A.E. MAINE & BATTERY CO.

FOR  
LIGHTS AND SIGNALS  
MOTOR BATTERIES FOR  
AUTOMOBILES AND  
MOTOR  
INDUSTRIAL

**WIDEWELLS**

SOLE AGENTS  
MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-EL-SALAAM, TANGA  
NYICA, MAROBI and LAMU

**KENYA EMERGING FROM THE DEPRESSION**

EAST AFRICA

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

The undersigned hereby welcome East African visitors and have undertaken to endeavour to make their establishments as comfortable as possible. "East Africa" is to be kept up by week at the Hotel and by week at the material.

**BEIRUT** - HOTEL BEIRUT, Dam. Facin  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - PARLINGTON (Private Hotel) NEW ONE

**BEIRUT** - MARSHALL, Park Road, Facin  
No. 10, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - BEIRUT HOTEL, Damish, A.A. R.A.C.

**BEIRUT** - WHITE HALL, Kingside, Facin

**BEIRUT** - HOTEL CLAREMONT HOTEL  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL, Facin  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - ST. MARK'S AND GOLD  
HOTEL, Facin, No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - WATER-THE GRANDY DON, London  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - HILTON PARK HOTEL, London  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - WHITE PINE HOTEL, London  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - HOWARD COURT PALACE HOTEL  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - BRISTOL HOTEL, London  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - BRISTOL HOTEL, London  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - BRISTOL HOTEL, London  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - BRISTOL HOTEL, London  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - HART'S, London  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - HILTON GARDEN & PALACE  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - HILTON GARDEN & PALACE  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - HILTON GARDEN & PALACE  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - HILTON GARDEN & PALACE  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - HILTON GARDEN & PALACE  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - HILTON GARDEN & PALACE  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**BEIRUT** - HILTON GARDEN & PALACE  
No. 11, Rue de la République, 2 to 10 p.m.

**MASS-ZAMBESIA,  
CENTRAL AFRICA  
AND  
NYABALAND RAILWAYS**

THE LINE BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYABALAND.

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays  
and Thursdays. Coast-bound Trains  
leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE MONTH  
FOR SINGLE FARE

London Agents: J. Phillips & Co., 10, St. Mark's Lane, E.C.4

**EAST AFRICA**

By Mail Steamers of the

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

FROM MARSEILLES.

General Metzinger 3 March  
Chantilly 10 March  
Leconte de Lisle 16 April  
Azay le Rideau 22 May

**15 DAYS' SEA PASSAGE**

Special Agents of the

LONDON HEAD OFFICE: 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3  
Sole London Agents: Messrs. W. & A. GILL

AND ALL PASSENGER AND TOURIST AGENCIES

**EAST AFRICA  
HOLIDAYS**

You can travel by rail  
speedily in comfort and  
cheaply.



TRAVEL BY  
**THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA**

London Agents: J. Phillips & Co., 10, St. Mark's Lane, E.C.4

The Representatives and Managers of

**MITCHELL COTT'S**

3, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON

Telephone: Commercial London. Telegrams: 1, London Wall 101

are very extensive. Let us assist you with

**BUYING, SELLING, EXPORTS,  
HARDWARE, MILLING MACHINERY,  
EXPORTS, FREIGHT, COAL.**

**MITCHELL COTT'S & CO. (SEA) LTD.**

NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KAKUMDI,  
KISumu, DAR ES SALAM, ZAMBIA

South Africa Members of the Union of South Africa

**BALE'S BOOKS**

**South African Butterflies**  
By DESMOND SPURRY. 6000+ species, 1000  
and black. 2s. net, post free.

**Reparation: DESCRIPTION OF THE MATABELE WAR**  
By H. A. SPENCER. 8s. net, post free.

**Primitive Philosophy**  
By VERNON BRETHERTON, B.A., F.R.S. 1/6  
2s. 8d. net, post free.

**JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSON, LTD.**  
83-85, Great Richmond Street, London, W.1.

# BEIRA

## THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sought by every tourist—a glimpse of the African coast, with all its allure, but without any of its discomforts.

The winter season—from May to October—offers a sunny, healthy, bracing and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, which assure warm and exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be secured by the expert hunter, with rifle or automatic.



ONE OF BEIRA'S PICTURESQUE BEACHES

Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and throughout the town are poinsettias and flamboyans and comfortable hotels. There are an excellent golf course, tennis courts, and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Basaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the port of the Territory, but also of the Mozambique Company, but also of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, the Copper Valley, Nyasaland and the two Orange Rivers. It enjoys the monopoly of the export and import traffic of the Copper Mines of the Rhodesias. Over 30 Steamships, Lines and regulars call at the Port, which has the best of modern equipment.

### MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY BEIRA

101, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C.3

110, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBOA

17, BOULEVARD HAUGEMANN, PARIS



Stephen Elliot & Co.  
P.O. Box 21  
Victoria Street  
Nairobi.

De Souza Juniors  
Dias & Co.  
P.O. Box 507  
Dar es Salaam.

Clapperton  
Blancie  
Radio Ltd.  
P.O. Box 108  
Salisbury.

Fusey & Payne  
Bulawayo and  
Salisbury.

R. W. Scott & Co.  
Bulawayo.

African Lakes  
Corporation Ltd.  
Mandala, Blantyre  
and all Branches.

For both portable and stationary receivers where maximum efficiency is essential, you cannot do better than fit Mullard Master Valves. Supplies are obtainable from any of the addresses mentioned in this announcement.

# Mullard

## THE MASTER VALVE

Advertisement of The Mullard Wireless Service Co. (2, 111, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. 4)



### ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

### WEST AFRICA

MADAGASCAR, CANARY ISLANDS, AZORES, BONAIRE, ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS

### REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

VIA FANGEE, BIRHATTA, PALMA, MADAGASCAR, MARSEILLE AND PORT SAID

Vessel: From London

Llandoverly Castle: March 19

Llandaff Castle: April 2

Llangibby Castle: May 7

and thereafter every four weeks in the same rotation (Subject to alteration without notice)

### THE SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK & GUIDE

1935 Edition is now ready 2/6 (50 per cent)

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.

## UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique, Johannesburg.



# WHITER TEETH

Kolynos Gives Results You Can See

The problem of whiteness without Abrasion is solved by Kolynos Dental Cream, the proved antiseptic, germicidal and cleansing Tooth Paste.

Kolynos is a scientific product which brings to perfection every surface in the tooth of the mouth.

It is absolutely free from any abrasives or harmful bleaching action, and can be used twice or thrice daily for a life-time without eroding or injuring the delicate structure of the teeth.

Best results are obtained from Kolynos Dental Cream when used on a wet toothbrush.

Kolynos removes disgusting deposits and maintains the natural whiteness and lustre of the teeth without abrasion.

Kolynos is distinctly economical in use—half an inch only being quite sufficient to effect a thorough cleansing of the teeth and mouth.

Get a tube of Kolynos from your Chemist or Supermarket.

MADE IN ENGLAND  
KOLYNOS, CHENIES ST.  
LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND.

**KOLYNOS lasts TWICE the usual time, because you use HALF as much**

## KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

The Antiseptic, Germicidal and Cleansing Tooth Paste

# Don't be vague

ASK FOR

# Haig



Now never whisky goes into any bottle

# EAST AFRICA



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

Vol. 12, No. 577

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1934

Annual Subscription  
37/- Post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED, AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.  
95, Great Marlborough Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Tel. Manchester 3370. Telegrams: "LIMITONE, London."

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	523	Premier's Statement on 1st	528
Kenya Emerging from	524	Tanganika	528
(The Depression)	524	East Africa's Who's Who	529
Early Rhodesian Days	526	2. Sir Edward Dawson	529
East African Group	526	Italy-Ethiopia War	532
Letters to the Editor	523	Latest Mining News	535

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE scientific mind, as we fear, distressingly iconoclastic. It has long been an axiom with us that taste and coffee tasters are almost superhuman in their ability, gained by long practice and a Spartan régime, to probe and sniff by taste and smell into the deepest secrets of any brew placed before them. Their verdict, we gathered, was the chief factor in the fixing of prices. Now, to our confusion, this correlation between "liquor" and prices is being questioned by the scientific staff of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani. "When one tries to rely on two such intricate factors as taste and appearance," writes one of the estimate of which will obviously vary, especially taste and, even with the same taster on different days, it becomes apparent that small differences in (coffee) samples cannot be confidently significant. In liquoring tests, remarks the Director, the reports received show no evidence of correlation with price tendencies in general, or in particular cases, with the actual price realised for the consignment represented by the sample. "In a few cases," adds a third, "where direct comparison can be made between liquoring tests and the price realised for the consignment from which the sample was taken, the price obtained tends to be in inverse proportion to the liquoring score." It is all very bewildering, and it will be interesting to see what tests Amani proposes to substitute for those now in vogue. Any methods that will assure a closer correlation between "liquor" and market price will be welcomed by the producers of the at present lower priced coffees, who are jealous of the levels attained by Kenya beans and those from the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika and West Usambara.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has embarked on an experiment, which will be watched with keen interest by all the East African Dependencies. Briefly, it is the organisation of a joint effort by Government and prospectors to extend the rate of mining activity. Twenty-five prospectors will be given stipends, each receiving a licence, equipment and a monthly allowance of £20. The proposition is an attractive one to the individual smallworker, and, of course, of great potential value to the country in that it will enable a systematic survey to be made of most likely areas, and will have the effect of keeping in circulation within the Colony the bulk of the money spent on, and derived from, the expansion of the industry. Prospectors, whose finds will be examined and valued, will be given the choice either of selling their properties, or working them on their own account, presumably with assistance from the fund for financing smallworkers. This is a plan for the better organisation of prospecting which is particularly suitable to, and perhaps more urgently necessary in, other territories in the East African Group, and it is reasonable to anticipate that some of them may be encouraged to adopt it, now that a lead has been given by Southern Rhodesia. A similar idea was discussed in Tanganyika a few years ago when, in directing attention to the need for a systematic survey of southern areas of the Territory, the present Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce prepared for consideration a scheme on modest, but promising lines. It did not receive the support it deserved, and discoveries of more recent years have afforded some indication of the success that might have been achieved had it been considered and applied with the imagination and foresight with which it was conceived.

ORGANISED PROSPECTORS IN S. RHODESIA.

# Kenya Emerging from the Depression

## Hospital Output in Most Industries

By F. C. JOELSON

Editor of East Africa

It is far less depressing than the country itself and the outside world have seemed to believe. That is the inescapable conclusion from my first inquiries, which have been concerned with the areas from the Uganda border to Nakuru, this embracing what have so often been described as the black belt and the Colony.

Since the facts appear to refute statements which have been made so frequently that many people have completely lost touch with the truth, the following collection may be indicated, in order that readers may judge whether they have been sought in the right way, whether those who have supplied them have been competent advisers, and whether a reasonable, complete, picture will have resulted. Only if an affirmative answer can be given to each of those questions, as I believe, can and must be given, to the assertion in the first paragraph of this article, justifiable.

Something was first seen of the Uasin Gishu Plateau and the Trans-Join, and some scores of individuals interviewed, including each bank manager in each township, each merchant of standing who was available, each hotel, almost every accountant, advocate and garage proprietor, and as many farmers and officials as could possibly be seen in the time—and, thanks to the kindness of friends who brought others together at luncheons, sundowner parties and dinners, all more contacts were made than could normally have been arranged, and much more evidence was procured than the ordinary inquirer could have hoped to find in a period twice or three as long. In Kisumu and Nakuru exactly the same procedure was followed, and on the motor journey from Eldoret to Kitale, Kabongeti, Kisumu, Lumbwa, Kericho, Molo and Nakuru, opportunities were taken to get information and opinions from many people of widely differing outlook and interests.

### Inquiries in the Townships.

Of the townships it can be claimed with confidence that practically everyone was met who would be likely to make a contribution to the investigation, and that at least a fair cross-section of the ideas of the farming communities in the vicinity was provided by well-known local agriculturists. Special efforts were made to see individuals who were known to hold strong views of their own, among them some who had previously expressed disagreement with certain points of East Africa's policy, or who were leading movements which this journal had criticised or about which it entertained doubts. In other words, a sincere endeavour was made to establish touch with all shades of thought and activity.

In not one case was a request for information refused or granted grudgingly; on the contrary, there was a greatly appreciated general desire to facilitate the duty I had imposed upon myself by a ready volunteering of data of all kinds. Without any hint that they should do anything of the sort, a surprising proportion of the business houses produced charts showing their turnover during recent years, scarcely any being for less than a quinquennial period and some for a decade or more;

and one or two readers with access to the study of many other charts, especially when they cover many trades and districts with differing populations, offer a far more complete and varied picture of present conditions than anything else.

To quote the fact that most commodities are much lower in price than they were before the slump, and that the merchant has therefore to sell a largely increased number of units to achieve the same sterling volume of trade, most of the graphs of 1935 trade, particularly its second half, compared very encouragingly with earlier plottings, and in more than a few instances business was better than it had been at any time since 1920 or 1930, while overhead expenses and bad debts had been impressively reduced. We do at least get paid for everything we sell, whereas in the 'old days' the sale often went on to the books and never came off the ledger into the cash book," said a man of long experience, whose attitude was certainly not unrepresentative of his competitors.

### Covering a Wide Range of Activities.

It has been suggested in the course of conversation with men who are unwilling to accept the deductions drawn from these inquiries that those merchants who gave particulars of their trade were the ones who were pleased with themselves, and that they do not fairly reflect general conditions. Here are two replies: first, that all the graphs showed that during recent years there had been much cause for anxiety, and secondly, that they covered a very wide range of commercial activities. The inefficient manager may well in any event not keep charts, but surely the prospects in any country must be judged from the potentialities before the normally capable individual, and not from those which the ineffectual fail to grasp.

Not for a moment do I contend that the turnover charts are an infallible index, though I regard them as extremely valuable, and as a much surer guide than the impression of individual primary producers, who must inevitably judge from isolated cases, whereas the merchant can provide a summary of the results of hundreds of men engaged in agricultural pursuits, thus averaging the bad against the good. When business turnover figures are coupled with the considered opinions of bank managers their usefulness is enhanced, and when the bank managers are asked, as they always are, to separate in their own minds their clients with private means from those who have to live from their own exertions there is a further check upon the accuracy of deductions.

But this explanatory introduction is already overlong. Now generalisations must be backed by details.

### Picture too Darkly Painted.

Eldoret has so often been written down as the blackest spot in the white highlands of Kenya that it appeared to be the best town in which to begin a journey of inquiry. Within a few hours it was evident that the picture had been painted in far too dark colours, and that although the background has been black, shafts of light illuminate the foreground.

Times have been bad for farmers and merchants, as they have for farmers and merchants in every other country, a fact which has been too often overlooked by those who comment on Kenya's affairs. To-day, however, the position is much improved as a result of a pretty good wheat crop saleable at reasonable prices, and of the progress of dairying, which has been greatly facilitated by the recent opening of a local creamery. There are hopes that wattle may soon become an important subsidiary



IN THE TOWNSHIP

industry for the three Bourshipes in the district, most of which, unfortunately, it has been planted on not very suitable soil.

**How Mining has Helped**

Valuable help has been given to farming on the Eastin Gishu by the young Kenya Goldfields, which owe much—some would say everything—to the initiative and perseverance of Eldoret. Was it not the Eldoret Mining Syndicate which really started mining in Kakamega? And was it not the E.M.S. which first attracted the London capital, and the leadership of which induced other men and syndicates to prospect for gold in Kakamega, No. 2 Area, Longrich, and even over the Tanganyika border?

More than a law, settlers in the Eldoret area swapped together small sums for investment in the original E.M.S. and have since financed their farming largely from the proceeds. In a still larger number of cases, were able to dig enough alluvial gold themselves to keep their families when crops and drought had ravaged the land. Now many, probably most of them, are back at their farming.

Kalele and the Trans-Nzoia are still more fortunate in one way—that the greater proportion of its settlers have some private means. As this is one of the largest settlements in the Colony, numbering about 1,200 Europeans, the fact that it is not entirely dependent on the proceeds of agriculture is important at a period of depressed prices. Coffee and maize are the main crops, with sisal as a third, and, of course, easily the most lucrative production at present. For good quality coffee good prices are obtainable, and though the price of maize is much lower than the growers relish it is generally though not universally admitted that more is made in the fertile Trans-Nzoia where yields of between 14 and 20 bags to the acre are common, ought to make both ends meet, and perhaps reap some small profit, if the season's price is not less than 4s. 6d., which it is hoped will be the minimum. Last year the pool price paid by the Kenya Farmers' Association was 5s. 6d. 6s., and at that price many growers made fair profits, though others who planted on less fertile soils and/or who suffered from insufficient rains were less fortunate.

In the great Nakuru district also there was much less pessimism than had been expected, merchants, bankers and primary producers agreeing that the worst seems to be over. The centre of the maize industry, is particularly concerned with the average price obtainable for that cereal in the district, which most people profess firm confidence in, but in the past couple of years there has been a very marked development of mixed farming, which has been greatly helped by better butter prices of late. Cereals yields from the Sotai Valley are likely to be much heavier than last year, and quality is expected to be better.

Cyretium is going ahead rapidly in many areas between Molo and Nakuru, and looks like becoming

an important side-line. When all these good profits even to small plots, decline in value for the flowers, which are the low white daisies, bloom in the early part of the year, and give a greater and more certain return than those from Japan. It has hitherto supplied most of the demand for the grass seed growing areas of the whole of the eye-broder. Within the next decade something like £5,000,000 have been spent in establishing seeds in this delightful district, the economic importance of which is not yet sufficiently realised by growers.

**Settlers in Good Heart**

Nothing shall be written in this paper but, taking agriculture alone, I have no doubt the position is much happier than it has been depicted. Even up to the date of my departure from London at the beginning of January, I received by almost each air-mail setting of published statements concerning the alleged seriousness of the depression. Indeed, it was the fact that the repetition of such assertions, and the contemplation of postponing this visit, led it seemed to evolve upon me a spirit of Kenya in the depths of gloom, a thing I was really anxious not to be compelled to do.

It is therefore all the greater pleasure to me and cause for considerable hope—and to be able to write that the restrained optimistic views which have been expressed so often in this paper in recent months appear to have been justified, in the course of this investigation, previous editorial opinions have to be revised, the admission will be frankly made, for East Africa is not, and never has been, a believer in the doctrine of journalistic infallibility. In this matter, by the condition of European settlement, to the west of Nakuru at any rate, no justification has been found for a change of front.

To sum it all up, I would say that the settlers and business and professional communities are in much better heart than the world had been led to think.

**Tribal Rival Murders**

**Kenya C.N.C. Visits Samburu Country**

Mr. H. A. MONTGOMERY, the Kenya C.N.C. Native Commissioner, has returned from the Samburu country, where he had briefly and recently told a meeting of chiefs and tribesmen that the Government could not tolerate any more of the tribal fighting and murders, and the village meetings must be held in discipline and respect for the orders of the Government.

Mr. Montgomery, after the report that there had been a number of tribal murders in recent months, Mr. Montgomery arrived in Samburu, escorted by 15 policemen, and informed the tribesmen: "I have come not only with words. I have come with power, who will remain at least a month, or until the murderers are produced. The cost of the police will be paid by you and the District Commissioner will be empowered to take cattle and camels for this purpose." The Headmen in reply blamed members of the tribe who had committed the murders, and which they had committed as a result of the tribal fighting, which they had told the men about to reach the village and that they must prove themselves worthy.

Since June seven people have been killed and many, and all the Samburu are being harmed. The chiefs have urged the Government to order the marriage of the order to avoid lawlessness. The present situation, however, is nearly so serious as in 1933 and 1934, when a European, Mr. Theodore Powys, was supposed to have been murdered in the village of Samburu, near Nakuru.

## Early Rhodesian Days.

## Talk to Group's First Meeting.

The inaugural meeting of the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Sea League, held in London last Tuesday, was highly successful, the large attendance being representative of the two Rhodesias and other African territories. The important talk by the Irish Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Laidigan, O.K.C., was formally appropriate to the occasion, giving as it did a striking contrast between early days and modern times in Southern Rhodesia. Young Rhodesians were thrilled by his stories of the early days' pioneer adventures who were faced "often" with death, attention to the experience of a brother pioneer, and those who did not know Rhodesia must have been deeply impressed by an outline of what has been accomplished within the space of forty years.

The Chairman of the Group, Colonel Laidigan, had received a telegram wishing "long life" to the Group from the Hon. J. C. M. Carrington, President of the East African Group, who had been one of the first of the territorial groups to join the League of the aims and objectives of the Rhodesian Group. Colonel Laidigan stated that the Rhodesian Group would be glad to provide a uniform platform for people here from, and suggested in Rhodesia, and create opportunities for the interchange of ideas between Rhodesians in both hemispheres and the interests of Rhodesia as a part of the world, and the importance of stimulating interest in the colony, and encouraging contacts between the two countries, and in that direction the newly-formed Group would be glad to render a service. They had the support of the High Commissioner, and he hoped that those who had big interests in Rhodesia would be glad to see the Group worthy of his support. He would like to hear from Mr. Carrington, Mr. Malcolms, who represented many important interests in this country, and he hoped that others similarly interested in Rhodesia would be ready to give their assistance.

## From the Legion to Another.

Mr. Laidigan, O.K.C., said that he had a very special message to the spirit of adventure and English and was a kind of a hero. He was not one of those who believe that it was largely a matter of opportunism, but in Southern Rhodesia, the spirit of adventure was necessary because any boy or girl who went there would find every adversity they had in England. There would not be beautiful homes and gardens, facilities for every kind of sport, first-class music hall, dancing, and houses, and an extraordinary collection of pretty girls. There were first-class hospitals, first-class courses, charming music, and even first-class dentists. It was a matter of fact, you were really being transferred from one England to another, but with this difference, that in what we have done in that country has been accomplished without the life-time of one man, and you should remember that the work the first men and women had to do in Rhodesia, that it's to-day.

Mr. Laidigan, O.K.C., then gave his reference to most interesting account of a "few incidents" in the life of a pioneer of 27 years ago, right out to Beira, to what he called his "luck." When he reached Beira, the place had not come very far, and the youngster found himself in the company of hard living men. It was a dangerous life. The men lived dangerously, and had extraordinary ways of amusing themselves. Cock-fighting was one of the chief pastimes, and there was frequently heavy betting on the fights. The youngsters were used for some of the railway construction. The best roll among workers was made out of 27 men at Makkesse. It died in one week. The youngster soon became one of the oldest inhabitants. There was not black water fever, but sent down to the coast and set his home. After a time, he decided to return to the country and went to Bulawayo. He arrived there with no money, no work, and nobody wanted him. He was down to his last roof when he got a job at £7 a month. He found a collection of expenses he sent, but he got more abuse than he got a sixpence. Then he met a coolie, Sagaritan who put him back on his feet. "Then he met a coolie, I mean he had a coolie. Mr. Laidigan, O.K.C., continued amid laughter, "The great danger of coming into personal contact with Rhodesia, I got a message to get to know him very well, considering one was in a box and the other was a boy."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## A District Officer's Film.

## Mr. Champion's Life in Turkana Province.

EXCELLENT cinematographic pictures illustrating the life of an Administrative Officer in the Turkana Province, Kenya, were shown before the East African Group of the Over-Sea League last week when Mr. A. M. Champion, who served in Kenya for many years in this colony, gave an address on his work. Mr. Champion explained that the intention of his film was to give an idea of the life of a District Officer, and to emphasize the value of personal touch between various officers of the Government and the people. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Champion said:

"One great feature of the Province is a narrow strip of the Great Rift Valley, which, starting at Nyasaland, runs up through Lake Tanganyika, and then on a straight line in a north-westerly direction, and then on a curve to the north of Lake Malawi, Natron, Naivasha, Bardera, and Subura, and then westward to the coast. The Great Rift Valley was discovered after the then Crown Prince of Wales. He also discovered Lake Siyama, a small lake in the north-western corner of the Province."

"Before the War all sorts of people roamed through what is now the Turkana Province, which was once a favourite hunting ground for the hunters. No Administrative post was there when the war came and some of the more orderly natives came down into Kenya. A force was sent by the British to the Province, and the natives were driven back, and the British administered a few years later some of the Turkana country, and then we had to take away their means of livelihood, and they had no means of defence against the nomads, and about 1910 the British occupied the north-western corner of the Province."

## Turkana Scenes.

Mr. Champion's first picture was of Kariakuri, the headquarters of the Turkana Province, and one of the best examples of the advance of education and the Empire. The school in question was started 15 years ago, and it was arranged that it should have a thorough agricultural class, the chief and the Government each paying half the cost. The boys were taught to grow maize and European vegetables on their plots, and when the first school was supervised plots in their own gardens and "fill" shots in the film were particularly good, and many of the police officers showed a keen interest in those who have had close touch with training classes on agriculture.

The next picture shown to the audience on a big tour around the Province and Turkana tribes, following with a tour to Lake Rudolf. Some of the scenes in the later part were most interesting, as in the deep descent down the big escarpment Mr. Champion had operated his camera from a "hot air balloon." From Lodwar 40 miles (shots) showed a peace conference between the Governor of Malawi in East Africa and British representatives, the successful conclusion of the peace treaty being celebrated by a mule race, which the British officers participated in. The last film illustrated a brief tour among the Turkana, concluding with a visit to Kikindi showing some of the best ships being loaded with maize produce. Mr. Champion was warmly congratulated on his film by General Sir William Gurse, who presided at the meeting.

(Continued from preceding column.)

With a good deal of reminiscence, Mr. Laidigan, O.K.C., gave the audience an interesting insight into the character, life, and history of Rhodesia, and into the conditions of life with such pioneering men and women had to endure in Rhodesia's early days when people had to make their own way, and were often forgotten for months at a time. They had to live on beef and milk for days after day. Their only medical comforts were Epsom salts and quinine, but all were hard on the life of a sustaining soldier's life.

General Laidigan pointed out that the life of the Province was a hard one in Rhodesia House in the Strand. "We had a magnificent room there," he said, "which we could use with the side of citizenship. It is the only place of residence in Beira and there are quite a few meet." Mr. O. V. M. M. proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Laidigan, O.K.C., which were cordially given.



# Simple Four-Crop Policy

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cotton Research Investigator, York

# The Katanga Province

Reader Recalls Early Recollections

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—In an article entitled "Six African States in your issue of December 19, 1935, you give in Mr. Alfred's own words an account of his expedition to the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. He stated that Mushi refused to sign any treaty with the British Government or to grant any concessions to the Chartered Company, but that after Sharpe's return to Blantyre, the King signed two papers left with him by Sharpe, and sent them off by messengers. "Three months afterwards," he continued, "I learned that these messengers had met Captain Stairs on his way, and that he had taken up the papers." The source of this information is not given, nor is it supported by any other evidence that I have seen.

Mr. Alfred died in Africa nearly 40 years ago, leaving behind his diaries and the evidence of his companions. A referee, such as an allegation, Dr. J. A. Moloney, medical officer to the expedition, in "With Captain Stairs to Katanga" (1893) wrote:

"One of us (The British South Africa Company's agent, Mr. Alfred Sharpe, now H.M. Consul in the island, had reached Mushi's (Mushi's) capital and had attempted to elicit information as to gold deposits, also, if possible, to get some signed treaty. Certain it is that he was not at work in connection with this territory, but that the Captain's men subsequently informed the English missionaries at Mushi that on his departure in November, 1892, he had left Mr. Sharpe had left with him a copy of an agreement, an act of submission to be signed by Mushi, so that the royal mind should be satisfied."

This is surely a convincing answer to the allegations quoted in "East Africa."

Mr. Alfred may, as the same writer, be allowed to point out an error in the last sentence of the interview: "Thus Mushi did not the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo." This province, as it then belonged to Belgium, having formed part of the territory allotted to that country by the General Act of the Berlin Conference.

Yours faithfully,  
M. M. GILES

SIR—The account of Stairs's action was first published in "East Africa" several years ago and was never refuted. It is clear that he has passed to his rest. Mr. Giles's question can obviously not be answered. The quotation from Dr. Moloney's book does not, however, appear to conflict in any way with Mr. Alfred's account, on the contrary, it rather confirms it. (Ed. "East Africa")

# From Auction to Contract

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—In your August Christmas number you referred to my favourite card game as being Auction.

May I say that this was my favourite card game, but that I have since moved with the times, and that it is now "Contract."

Nairobi, Yours faithfully,  
Kenya Colony, I. G. AXELSON

Reports of the work at the British Cotton Growing Corporation's experimental stations during the 1934-35 season are given as follows: The main feature of the manner in which the cotton is raised that cotton, which is grown by small cultivators, cannot be treated like rubber or tea in Gerlon, where those crops were first taken up by large owners of land with capital behind them. Cotton must be fitted into the local agriculture in such a way as to become a homogeneous part of it, and this involves very careful study of that agriculture. Further than that, it must also make part of a satisfactory rotation of crops, so designed as to keep the land in good heart, with as little expenditure of man and labour as may be possible.

A careful study of existing systems of agriculture and their improvement becomes necessary. The reports, as well as detailed studies of the possible rotations of existing crops with cotton, and of possible introductions of others, the adoption of these improvements necessarily means that much of the time of the workers is occupied with crops of all kinds, but with their branches of agriculture. It is hoped that some of the ideas among the peasants, but also an idea which is inserted into their existing agriculture as an ancient and established way. Many factors, sometimes of a minor nature, come into the problem. For example, the long life of the factor of erosion, which is so particularly active in Africa, is now receiving, and none too soon, the necessary attention. The introduction of mixed farming, among the Natives of Africa is likely to have far-reaching results, and, from the point of view of those hoping to see cotton cultivation, especially of the cotton, as from the first be properly introduced into the scheme of agriculture.

### Policy of Soil Restoration

Much useful work is being done at the Lubwa farm, Tanganyika, which is run in conjunction with the Native Authority. There, the policy has been completely altered, and instead of simply multiplying the strains of cotton for distribution, it is now worked as an estate, with a policy of restoration and maintenance of soil fertility. The policy is designed to fulfil the requirements of the Native cultivator, and has been kept as simple and efficient as possible, to provide an adequate supply of food for himself and his cattle, and also for his requirements, and to maintain his holdings in good heart. A simple, four-course rotation was adopted, which, in addition to the use of well made manure, is sufficient to maintain the soil in fertility. The rotation being: (1) maize, then millet; (2) cotton; (3) groundnuts; (4) groundnuts, followed by green manure. The holdings have proved satisfactory, despite the late start, and are a source of considerable income among the local Natives. Food supplies were plentiful, and the holders obtained good market returns.

### M.A.B. in Uganda

Following the recent reference by the Governor of Uganda to the question of moving the King's African Rifles from Bombay to either Kamanga or Jinja, claims of the latter centre as the most suitable headquarters for the unit have been advanced. Mr. C. E. W. Baines, President of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce in a recent speech, pointed out that one of the major requirements of an armed force was that it should be capable of being moved quickly from one point to another at short notice. That as a headquarters station possessed unique advantages, and only one, where railway and harbour facilities were there was also a good road, and a stretch of water suitable for use as a canal, the latter being the only place in the Protectorate, he added, which had all the facilities necessary to the complete supply of a modern armed force.

### New Grassland Association

With the object of promoting the interests of European agricultural communities in the area, a Grassland Workers' Association has been formed in the Northern Frontier District. The President is Mr. F. D. Warren, Vice-President, and Captain W. H. Evans as hon. secretary and treasurer.

### POINT NEWS LETTERS

Whatever you do, please do not continue delivery of "East Africa" to me. It is the most valuable paper I have, and I do not want to miss a single copy. "An East African" presented at Home.

# Premier on Tanganyika

# Germany's Former Colonies.

## Treaty of Versailles Explained!

## New Propaganda Resisted!

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Sankey asked the Prime Minister whether the statement made in the House by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on his behalf on February 15, 1935, that the mandate system was in no sense a form of territorialism, was in the true sense of the word, as presented in the League of Nations, still the Government's official policy.

The Prime Minister replied that the policy of his hon. Friend was the policy of the Government, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 21, 1935, when he explained that under Article 22 of the Treaty of Versailles the German Colonies were assigned to various Allied nations and that the League of Nations was the authority for the administration of these territories. He stated that the League of Nations should be regarded as the authority for the assigning and defining of the mandates, and that the Government's concern was to carry out their respective mandates as laid down in the Charter of the League of Nations and the various covenants which the mandates were approved by the Council of the League of Nations.

Mr. Sankey asked whether the Government were in any way prepared to identify these policies of British Colonies with the dangerous policies of the League and elsewhere.

The Prime Minister said that the most general policy of the Government was to carry out the mandates as laid down in the Charter of the League of Nations. He stated that the Government's policy was to carry out the mandates as laid down in the Charter of the League of Nations, and that the Government's policy was to carry out the mandates as laid down in the Charter of the League of Nations.

Mr. H. G. Williams asked whether the Government were prepared to have mandated territories merged into this money.

Mr. Thomas said that they would be merged into this money.

### Commercial Arrangements

In reply to a question from Mr. Liddell as to whether representatives of the Dominions and Colonies would be consulted in negotiations with the foreign countries with a view to commercial arrangements with British India, Mr. Thomas said that the Government were in touch with the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies as to their mutual interests.

Asked by Mr. Sankey whether the Government were prepared to have mandated territories merged into this money, Mr. Thomas said that they would be merged into this money.

Exports of Uganda in the year ending 1935 from U.K. to various countries:

To India	£1,000,000
To Ceylon	£500,000
To Burma	£200,000
To Malaya	£100,000
To Hong Kong	£50,000
To Japan	£20,000
To other countries	£100,000
Total	£1,970,000

Imports of Uganda in the year ending 1935 from various countries to U.K.:

From India	£1,000,000
From Ceylon	£500,000
From Burma	£200,000
From Malaya	£100,000
From Hong Kong	£50,000
From Japan	£20,000
From other countries	£100,000
Total	£1,970,000

Mr. J. H. Thomas asked Mr. Sankey whether the amount provided in the Estimates for the year ending 1936 was sufficient to meet the needs of the Government of the Colonies. Mr. Sankey replied that the amount provided was sufficient to meet the needs of the Government of the Colonies.

The speaker stated that the meetings are being held in all parts of the Empire. He mentioned that the German demands for the return of their colonies were being resisted. He stated that the League of Nations was the authority for the administration of these territories. He stated that the League of Nations should be regarded as the authority for the assigning and defining of the mandates, and that the Government's concern was to carry out their respective mandates as laid down in the Charter of the League of Nations and the various covenants which the mandates were approved by the Council of the League of Nations.

The speaker mentioned that the Government were in touch with the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies as to their mutual interests. He stated that the Government were in touch with the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies as to their mutual interests.

### Government Inquiry into Tax Collection

The Government has appointed a committee to inquire into the collection of taxes in the Colonies. The committee is headed by Mr. H. G. Williams and includes Mr. H. B. Montgomery, C.M.G., C.B.E., and Mr. G. B. H. Williams, M.L.C. The committee will report on the collection of taxes in the Colonies.

### Newspaper in Nairi

Dr. H. G. Williams has written to the Nairi newspaper, Nairi, regarding the collection of taxes in the Colonies. He stated that the Government were in touch with the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies as to their mutual interests.

### Books for Rhodesian Natives

Sir H. G. Williams has written to the Nairi newspaper, Nairi, regarding the collection of taxes in the Colonies. He stated that the Government were in touch with the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies as to their mutual interests.

### Medical Missions in Tanganyika

The speaker mentioned that the Government were in touch with the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies as to their mutual interests. He stated that the Government were in touch with the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies as to their mutual interests.

Some Statements Worth Noting

Mombasa is going to burst forth into publicity some time this year. And not before long. — *Kenya Weekly News*

Examinations are not a good test for employability. — *Dr. Fraser, First Principal of Achimota College, writing in "West Africa"*

The load span, light weight and relatively low cost of the Archenough Bridge, reads it unique in modern construction. — *Civil Engineering*

The fisheries (of the Congo) are strong and robust, and had a hard life in a damp and chilly world. — *Commander Goff, in "The Times"*

The amount of rain water which goes to waste is nearly twice that in any other island. — *Mr. Clifford Smith, writing in "Saturday Review"*

In Ethiopia there are slaves, but none who are short of a meal. In Eritrea there are no slaves, but plenty who have something to eat. — *Mr. K. Munsch, speaking at Niwro*

The Colonial Office is accustomed to impose upon the administration of any colony methods and ideas which were, even when they were admittedly proved successful. — *The Times*

In the Kenya District there is material for one of the finest ranges in the whole Empire—and I believe it is the best. — *Lord Fitzmaurice, in the Kenya Legislative Council*

The okapi of the Congo forests is almost exactly the same as an animal which was living in southern Europe in pre-human times. — *Dr. S. B. Mowbray, in the second of his Mowbray lectures in London*

There is a great opportunity for the Government in East Africa to reserve areas as national parks, advertise them, and make them attractive to tourists. — *Mr. Julian Huxley, when addressing the National Trust on "Nature Reserves"*

It is difficult to define personality, but there is no doubt that the successful medicine man of the African tribe has it and backs it up with a complex of "evils" but impressive ritual. — *"East African Medical Journal"*

Livingstone, who was then a bachelor, was once invited to inspect the iron works at Mafotwa. Had he been married this invitation would have been denied him for fear that he bewitched the iron. — *Mr. Reginald J. K. Goff, writing in "The Empire"*

The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highland, and this fact and the absence of severe sunlight and insanitary conditions which every intelligent person normally finds in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy community. — *Annual Report of the Island*

Many of the Baganda are anxious to become landowners so that in future they may settle individual holdings and develop an industry and conserve the fertility of their own lands, so that they may settle tribes. — *Mr. C. G. Hansford, in "Uganda" in "Experimental Agriculture"*

The situation in our African territories as a whole supports the conclusion that this continent would have nothing to gain, and possibly much to lose, by being handed over to another Power.

The period of our rule in Tanganyika has been of profound importance to the African people. — *Messrs. Parnham, in "The Times"*

WHO'S WHO

292.— Sir Edward Davson, Bt., K.C.M.G.



Copyright "East Africa"

Sir Edward Davson's interest in East African affairs is very keen and catholic, especially since the year which he paid for all the territories in 1914 when, as a member of the Empire Marketing Board and of the Imperial Communications and Reserves Committee, he came into contact with many of the leading politicians and officials. So impressed was he with his way that he has not lost the opportunity of trying to advance the development of the dependencies.

So understanding an attitude to East Africa is especially valuable in one who among other important appointments, has been a member of the Imperial Economic Committee since 1923, is a member of the Imperial Development Advisory Committee, Governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Chairman of Trustees of the Imperial College and Chairman of the British Empire Landowners' Organisation. He was invited in 1924 to take to the British Delegation to the Ottawa Conference in 1927. Chairman of the Imperial Landowners' Committee of 1928, Chairman of the Imperial Landowners' Association of 1928 and is a Vice-Chairman of the British Empire Landowners' Association (I.C.E.L.O.). He has many years of experience and contacts in East Africa and is an unusually modest and calm mannered but a very good speaker, a congenial and friendly host, always at the service of a good

# PERSONALIA.

Lord and Lady Rennell have left for Malindi.

Mr. A. J. Martin has been appointed Chairman of the Tobacco Club.

Lord Decies has arrived back in England from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. K. Figgis, the well-known Nyanza advocate, is shortly coming home on leave.

Lady Radford and Miss Gertrude Rankine returned to Mombasa after a cruise to Colombo.

Mrs. Charles S. Knight has returned to Northern Rhodesia from a tour of South Africa.

Rev. R. C. Mofane was consecrated Bishop of Swaziland in St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday.

Mr. W. C. Mitchell, Joint Director of Messrs. George North & Sons is leaving for a wife in Nairobi.

Mr. T. F. Sandford, M.C., M.B.E., and Mrs. Sandford left England last week on their return to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Ernest Phillips is among the business men from East Africa who will be in England on holiday this summer.

Mr. J. B. Bann, the Uganda Assistant District Officer, who is the son of Lord Tweedsmuir, has left for the Protectorate on sick leave.

Princeps Manki, who is at present outward bound for the Cape, is to visit Northern Rhodesia before returning home in June.

Major-General J. Grogan has been elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council for the Coast, there being no other nomination.

Mr. H. C. Hill, the Northern Rhodesian District Commissioner, has left Lusaka for England on his retirement from the service.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Coe of Uganda, are on a holiday visit to the Seythelles, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Weatherhead.

Mr. C. M. Trotter, Chairman of Barclays Bank (C.S.A.), arrived in England last week from his tour of South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. R. K. Kilgour, Governor of Nyasaland, visited Lusaka last month for a conference with the Governors of Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The marriage took place in Nakuru last month between Mr. R. McDonald and Miss Margaret Macdowell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Macdowell of Dublin.

We regret to learn of the death last week of Major-General M. Pollard, who was for many years general manager in Nyasaland of the British Central Africa Company.

The late A. K. L. Dwyer, of the well-known explorer and has recently visited East Africa after a long stay in England. His two months' stay in South Africa.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. E. D. Bowman, Chairman of the James Trading Centre in East Africa, has now recovered from his unfortunate illness.

Mr. A. Dykes has been appointed President of the East Africa Farmers' Association, with Captain J. J. Curran as Vice-President and Mr. E. H. Adams, Hon. Secretary.

East Africa learns that Mr. R. A. Taylor, C.M.C., C.B.E., who served in Tanganyika for so many years, lately as Treasurer, has been appointed Treasurer of the Bahamas.

Mr. J. Woodford, who has several years been the manager at the Nation Broadcasting Station, and who resided in England recently, is now recovering from his recent illness.

Mr. L. Collins presided at the annual general meeting of the Coffee Section of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, the Chairman, Mr. J. Campbell, having resigned.

We regret to learn of the death at the age of 60 of Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Jennings Brandy, who served with the King's African Rifles from 1902 to 1904 and afterwards spent many years in Egypt.

Mr. Bernard Beaulieu, C.B.E., of St. Bernard, Goulburn, the former Governor of Uganda, is to be married in London on March 14. The bridegroom is a member of the Nigerian Administrative Service.

Mr. Joan Marshall, Mayor of Blantyre, has been appointed Chairman of the Blantyre Water Board in place of Mr. H. Timcke, who has resigned. Captain W. T. Boyd has been appointed vice-Chairman.

It is a matter of regret to learn that owing to his prolonged illness, Archbishop Swainson has resigned his acceptance of the resignation of the Bishop of Maseru, and offers him an honorary canonry in the diocese.

Mr. Alan Stark, of Blantyre, and East Africa, Ltd., is shortly leaving on a visit to Nyasaland and is expected to be away from the country for about six months. He is a son of Mr. R. Ross Stark, managing director of the company.

Mr. G. D. M. Blackwood, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Blackwood, of Boscawen Wood, Herts, and Miss Phyllis Marion Caulcutt, younger daughter of Mr. John Caulcutt, Deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank (C.S.A.), and Lady Caulcutt, were married in Watford last week.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Gordon Store, of the Imperial Airways' pilot, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Store, of Amberley, and Miss Betty Bonnar, elder daughter of the late Mr. Peter T. Bonnar, and Mrs. Bonnar, of Dunfermline, Scotland.

G. S. Davidson, son of G. W. Davidson, chairman, has possession of a valuable collection of plants and a mountain range in Africa.

# Mr. Ian H. D. Rolleston

## A Brother Official's Tribute

G. S. W. writes:

The death of Ian H. D. Rolleston, a mid-ventive Officer in Zanzibar, has been a sad loss during the recent past. He has departed from the Protectorate and the East African Administration of a very brilliant officer, and has left behind him an incident which will undoubtedly have had an important effect on the future of the Protectorate.

The son of Sir John Rolleston, a Physician in ordinary to the late King George V, Rolleston was a keen sportsman and a keen business man. He was a member of the Colonial Life Club, and the Colonial Service, and was appointed to Zanzibar when he was in his death.

Rolleston was a very keen sportsman, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club.

He was a very keen sportsman, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club. He was a very keen sportsman, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club.

Rolleston was a very keen sportsman, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club. He was a very keen sportsman, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club.

Rolleston was a very keen sportsman, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club. He was a very keen sportsman, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club.

Mr. T. B. Fletcher, whose death in Uganda we regret to report, was one of the small band of pioneering missionaries who made the journey from the coast to Uganda in 1893. He was a veteran of the C.M.S. staff at Namirembe. His death at the age of 75 followed an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. F. S. Johnson, Editor of the East African, left Mombasa on Tuesday for London on the new steamer of his line, the East African. He will fly to London on Tuesday and will return to the mainland on Monday. He intends to remain in London until March 15th, but will return to Mombasa on the Imperial 7th post mail steamer of Mombasa. After a few days in the Lusaka he will continue his tour to North Africa and then to London.

Mr. Rolleston was a very keen sportsman, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club.

Major Walter Rolleston, D.S.O., M.C., English, was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club, and was a member of the Zanzibar Club.

At the Investiture held by the King in Buckingham Palace last week the following recipients with East African connections were invested with the insignia of the respective divisions of the Order, which they have been admitted: Order of the British Empire, Colonel Sir Michael and St. George's Knight Commander, Mr. Gordon Rushe, Commanders, Mr. Harold Allen, Mr. G. W. McCaw, and Mr. J. J. Sandford, and the British Empire, Mr. G. W. McCaw, and Mr. J. J. Sandford, and the British Empire, Mr. G. W. McCaw, and Mr. J. J. Sandford.

We regret to announce the death in Paris at the age of 77 of Leonie Lazard, who for many years played a leading part in establishing friendly relations between France and Ethiopia. His association with the east coast of Africa began in 1865, when he commanded the French post of Obokro in French Somaliland. While there he engaged negotiations with the neighbouring tribes, and their acceptance of French protection. In 1875 he was sent to Addis Ababa as special plenipotentiary, and two years later concluded the Franco-Ethiopian diplomatic convention. He was appointed vice-consul in Addis Ababa, and remained at that post until 1902. When Ethiopia was admitted to the League of Nations in 1923 he became the official representative of the Assembly and the Council.

We regret to learn of the death in Eastbourne at the age of 77 of the Rev. J. B. Buckley, one of the few remaining pioneer missionaries who walked up from the Coast to Uganda in 1895. During his early years in the Protectorate he served in Balemezi, Toro, Nakayonyi and Bokedi, and in 1902 he settled in Basoga, where he remained until his retirement in 1918. Deepening sickness was prevalent on many islands in Lake Victoria in the early days of his work, and he often recalled how he had visited islands where the entire population had either been wiped out or he had become a prisoner of the natives in 1908, and how he had visited the Bishop's College in 1913. When he came home in 1918 he was appointed vicar of Stansons, Burton-on-Trent, and seven years later, in 1925, he was appointed vicar of Stansons, Burton-on-Trent.





## Italo-Ethiopian War

(Continued from page 152)

travelling in a case of broken body, even in plain clothes.

Captain Cunningham, replying to Mr. Galtner, said that the only vessels exports of Italian petroleum products to East Africa during the 18 months ended December 31st had consisted of very small quantities of fuel oil for ordinary industrial use. The Jareb records had been examined, and from them it appeared that no petroleum products had been exported from countries in the British Commonwealth of Nations (including Protectorates and Mandated Territories) or Italian East African possessions during recent periods.

Captain Gunston asked if representations could be made to the Italian Government concerning the statement in the Italian Press that Colonel Holo, an Englishman, was controlling the Ethiopian military operations, and Mr. Belleper asked whether the Secretary of State had seen the statement that all the Ethiopian ammunition came from England. Mr. Anthony Eden replied that the British Ambassador in Rome had informed the Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that all allegations were completely unfounded and that the information caused a deplorable impression of Great Britain.

### Ethiopian Version of Battle of Makale

Ras Mulatjeta's version of the Makale battle, in which Italy claimed a complete victory, describes the affair as a series of patrol skirmishes in which Ethiopians lost 40 killed and 75 wounded. Unofficial reports from the Southern Front, however, go to support the Italian claim, and throughout the past week the Italian air arm has. Marshal Badoglio states, been giving no respite to the "enem."

A later report from Addis Ababa states that Ras Mulatjeta's army has been re-formed, and that, co-operating with Ras Kassa's troops, it is engaged in a movement to cut off Italian supplies.

On Saturday, Marshal Badoglio's troops were reported to have made another ten-mile advance, occupying the Barile Bue valley with a firing single shot.

A significant comment on recent developments on the Northern front is that the Italians have still to capture the Gonderburg pass, which is believed to have been fortified 50 miles south of Makale.

Following Italy's Makale victory, suggested peace terms are again being published by the European press. The latest set, emanating from Rome, is as follows:

"The whole of Ethiopia must come under Italian sovereignty, the Emperor must leave the country, or constitute himself a prisoner regarding the administration of Ethiopia, recourse will be had to the system already adopted in the Tigré province—Italian military occupation and civil Native Government, under the supervision of Italian representatives. Rases loyal to Italy will be appointed in the conquered territories; in the Mussulman territories the Sultans who fought on the side of Italy will be maintained in power. Italian Government will be established at Addis Ababa and Harar, the King of Italy will probably be proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia and crowned at Asmara."

Airport officials in Addis Ababa are reported to have discovered an act of sabotage aimed at the life of the Emperor. The cylinders of his aeroplane were damaged, and having been put in the machine's oil supply.

The Emperor is dealing satisfactorily with the problem of feeding 1,000,000 men under arms, and the authorities are stated to be satisfied that they can continue supplies during the little rains. The winter grain pits, covered with earth and replanted bushes, have been stocked in the Ogaden.

A message from Addis Ababa reports that General Ammas, Governor of the Yeju, is alleged to have been reasonably communicating with the Italians and has been taken in chains to the Emperor's headquarters in Dessie. Alleged atrocities by Italians were described to audiences of Ethiopian Moslems and Christians in Addis Ababa by deserters from the Italian army, who urged the people of Ethiopia, regardless of religion, to unite against the enemy.

Colonel R. J. Sturdy, M.R.C.V.S., left England last week for Addis Ababa, where he is to take charge of the Silver Star (Ethiopian) veterinary unit organised by the R.S.C.V. The equipment and material, which was dispatched over a fortnight ago, consists of everything necessary for a field hospital for 250 horses for one year, and includes a supply of human killers and General and local anaesthetics.

## Workmen's Compensation

### Committee's Views on Draft Ordinance

At last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at which Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the Section, presided, consideration was given to the draft reply to be sent to the Colonial Office on the subject of the Workmen's Compensation Model Ordinance. Sir Humphrey recalled that the Joint Committee of the Joint East African Board and the Section had now drafted a memorandum on the subject, which recorded general approval of the principle of the Ordinance. It was agreed that members of the Section should consider the documents, in order that they might have an opportunity of suggesting amendments before the reply was despatched to the Colonial Office.

Two months it was decided to ask the banks operating in East Africa whether they would support the Section in an endeavour to obtain a reduction in the rates charged by the East African Currency Board on remittances sent to and from East Africa. Sir Humphrey reported that two of the three banks had replied. One had decided not to accept the invitation of the Board, though they would be happy to place their views before the Currency Board if asked to do so, while the other had replied that they felt that in view of the costs of maintaining bank services in East Africa the exchange charges the bank were on an equitable basis, and they therefore felt unable to lend in any remittances. The Section might make the Colonial Office of the Currency Board.

In comparing the charges between England and West Africa and England and South Africa, Sir Humphrey said the current telegraphic transfer rates to South Africa were £100 17s. 6d. per £100 for buying, and £100 5s. 6d. for selling, while the same rates were £100 7s. 6d. and £100 5s. 6d. respectively. For Rhodesia the rates were £100 15s. and £100 15s. These were the actual figures on which the South African banks were working. He added that the South African trade was about £70,000,000 in each direction, while East African trade amounted to £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 in each direction.

After discussion it was agreed that Sir Humphrey Leggett should ascertain the views of the third bank.

### Zanzibar Clove Industry Legislation

Recently the Colonial Office was asked if they would give the Section an opportunity of expressing their views on any contemplated change in legislation concerning the clove industry in Zanzibar. A reply had not yet been received stating that although they could not undertake to consult the Section on all matters affecting the clove industry, two steps would be taken to give publicity to any important measures contemplated.

Satisfaction was expressed by several speakers of the action of the Zanzibar Government in announcing that they were prepared to give consideration, and, if necessary, after investigation to furnish a report to the Secretary of State, regarding any specific cases of hardship alleged to have resulted from the application of the recent legislation regarding the clove industry of the Protectorate. Mr. Gaddesford, said the Clove Sub-Committee of the Section much appreciated their action. Sir Humphrey Leggett drew attention to the fact that considerable attention had been devoted to the Zanzibar clove industry in the annual report of the London Chamber of Commerce.

### Aviation Control in East Africa

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has accepted a motion by Colonel Gore-Brown asking that regulations for the better control of cross-country flying be revised in conjunction with the Government of adjoining territories. During the debate Colonel Stephenson suggested that £2,000 had been spent during the past twelve months in searching for lost aviators.

### Discovery of Victoria Falls

Mrs. E. C. Loew, lecturer in Durban, said that research in the great library of the Vatican showed the Victoria Falls to be clearly marked on early explorers' maps. These were dated many years before Livingstone discovered the Falls. Mr. J. J. Raynart, curator of the Falls, is now seeking further information from the Archives of the Vatican library in Rome.





**Mining Personalia.**

Mr. J. M. Stodd is now working the New Roma mine in Kenya.

Mr. A. V. H. Greville-George, the Randinger, recently found a silver nugget, the silver to be taken on the Lupa mine for some time.

Mr. R. T. Meddell, Chief Assayer of the Standard Bank of South Africa in Bulawayo, has just retired. He has went to the gold fields in U.S.A.

Major A. F. S. Bagdon, who for some time has been engaged in mining the Mporosi property in East Africa, Kevronia, is shortly leaving Kenya for a holiday in England.

Mr. M. R. Ruggles-Brise has presented to the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, crystals of spathe found in Tanganyika, and Mr. G. W. Conduck has presented to the Museum specimens of a mineral from Tanganyika.

Mr. F. H. Mathury, one of the best known mining engineers in Kenya, who for some considerable time has been in charge of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate property, will, we understand, shortly enter his partnership with another company in order to practice his own account.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. J. H. G. Jones, who has been engaged in mining enterprise in Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa for many years. In the nineties he worked with the late Mr. Alfred Lawley on the construction of the old harbor gauge railway between Mombasa and Lamu.

**Company Progress Reports.**

**Kenya Rhodesian Industries.**—Production of asbestos fibre for January amounted to 105 tons. This is a record output for the company.

**Thomson.**—Output from Klesing Hill Mine during January was as follows: Crushed material, 1,200 tons; yield, 150 oz. from mill and 76 oz. from cyanide. Value, £382 against £1,211 for December.

**Kenya Gold Mining.**—Summary of operations for 1928: Mills crushed 40,725 tons sands cyanided 5,554 tons; bullion recovered 2,243 oz. producing 2,400 oz. of fine gold and 336 oz. of silver. Amount realized £25,388.

**Kingitulu.**—Results of this mill for January were: Milling time, 600 hours; ore milled, 2,327 tons; fine gold recovered, 500 oz.; fine silver, 20,510 oz.; average tailings assay, 0.24 oz. gold per ton.

**Exploration Company, Ltd.**

Addressing the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Exploration Company, Mr. F. M. Shaw, Chairman, announced that they had acquired a 10% interest in gold mining property 24 miles from Salisbury. The property was situated on the Iron-Moss range and Mr. Shaw said it promises to give many years of profitable working down to ground level, without taking credit for anything that lies beneath. A saddle-back ramp runs lengthwise through the zone, and is traversed in its whole length by two veins. Both are about 20 ft. wide, with the one on the east showing the higher values. After six months' development work, the engineer considers the formation leads itself to the very cheapest sort of mining. It is estimated that in each 100 ft. of depth there will be sufficient ore to supply a plant of 100,000 tons per month capacity for eight years.

**De Borman's "Rich Vein"**

A correspondent in Kakamega, writing to the *Mining World*, says that the Rostenan Mine appears likely to develop into a big producer. He adds that a rich vein discovered on the property was found in a place out where it was least expected.

**Gold Fields Rhodesian Interests.**

Gold Fields Rhodesian Development have announced that an interim dividend of 1% will be paid on March 1st.

Minerals produced in Dawa during 1927 consisted of: Gold, provisional weight, 1,111.75 lbs.; silver, 1,111.75 oz.; iron, provisional, 22 long tons.

**Answers to Correspondents.**

Articles is grown in the press condition that no legal liability is accepted by East Africa.

Articles in the case of direct annual subscribers to East Africa. All inquiries must be accompanied by the money to be remitted the first of each month.

Every inquiry must bear the name of the sender and address in capital letters, please, and replies will, if desired, be published under pseudonym. Advice will not be given but the following, by telegram or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE," and address them to the Editor of East Africa, c/o Great Fitzfield Street, London, W.1.

AS M. EDINBURGH.—As Kevronia can now be obtained just below par, and in view of the information contained in the prospectus, they seem to be a good buy.

DE D. DURHAM.—Both are good for the purpose you mention, but we should prefer East African Goldfields, as operations are more advanced than in the case of the other company. At 7s. 6d. they are a good investment.

G. A. B. KENSINGTON.—Tanganyika Concessions had a big interest in Union Minerals and Goldfields, which has benefited considerably from the recent recovery in copper. It is anticipated that the latter company will be able to pay good dividends for some time when it has produced 100,000 tons of copper in addition to increased output of silver, gold, and radium. Both the Tanganyika Concessions and Union Minerals and Goldfields have a large holding of Kenyan shares. It seems likely, therefore, that at their present price of around 15s. the ordinary shares offer scope for a rise.

A special number of the *African States* has been published describing the mineral resources and mining industries of East, West and Central Africa. The volume, which is profusely illustrated, contains articles setting out the progress made by mining companies in Kenya and Tanganyika and Uganda, together with maps of the various goldfields. Copies may be obtained from the publishers at 50, Salisbury House, 1, Abchurch Wall, London, E.C. 4.

**And now.**

**A Successful Light Car for East Africa**

THE 14 h.p. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



THE VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX OF THE NEW SEASON

A Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

Write for particulars of our Home Delivery Scheme

**MOTOR MART AND EXCHANGE LTD.**

NAIROBI, MOMBASA, EL DORET.

MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, KAMPALA.

# East African Share Prices

Moderately Active Week

East African shares have been moderately active during the week. Slight rises are recorded in East African Goldfields and Kenyan, but Northern Rhodesia Mining Syndicate, and Kenya Consolidated and "Lags" have fallen, the first-mentioned by 1s. 3d. Rhodesian copper mining shares show decreases. Rhokana are 1s. 3d. lower. Roan are down 3d., but Selection Trust and Rhodesia Broken Hill are each stronger on the week. "Banks" and Rhodesia "Katanga" have fallen 1s. 1d., but Zambia Exploring are higher.

	Last week	This week
Anchor Syndicate (2s)	6d.	5 1/2d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	78s. 9d.	88s. 1 1/2d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	91s. 3d.	79s. 9d.
E. & W. African Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 1 1/2d.	7s. 3d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (4s.)	3s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Gabalt Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 1 1/2d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2 1/2d.
Goldfields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 9d.
Kenya Mines Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 9 1/2d.	5s. 9d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 9d.
Kassala Gold Mines (10s.)	9s. 9 1/2d.	9s. 6d.
Kenyan (10s.)	13s. 3d.	13s. 1 1/2d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	6s. 3 1/2d.	6s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Kimilim (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Lectra Corporation (1s.)	1s. 3 1/2d.	1s. 3 1/2d.
Lectra Concessions (5s.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 9 1/2d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 2 1/2d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	2s. 5 1/2d.	2s. 7 1/2d.
Lufti Gold Areas (5s.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
Makindu Cables (1s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 3d.
North Rhodesia (10s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 3d.
Northern Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 5 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga (10s.)	8s. 7 1/2d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Mines Concession (2s. 6d.)	7s. 9 1/2d.	5s. 7 1/2d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	14s. 4 1/2d.	13s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 3d.	5s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	12s. 1 1/2d.	12s. 3d.

	Last week	This week
Rhokana (1s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 3d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	57s. 7 1/2d.	56s. 9 1/2d.
Roseberry (5s.)	14s. 9d.	14s. 9d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	20s. 4 1/2d.	22s. 3d.
Sherwood Stars (5s.)	25s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Tangani Gold (1s.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 6d.)	8s. 6d.	10s. 1 1/2d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	15s. 4 1/2d.	14s. 1 1/2d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	3s. 0d.	4s. 0 1/2d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0 1/2d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 1 1/2d.	5s. 9 1/2d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	25s. 0d.	24s. 3d.
Walterville (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Zambia Exploring (1s.)	18s. 9d.	19s. 3d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	27s. 3d.	26s. 10 1/2d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	32s. 10 1/2d.	33s. 1 1/2d.
Imperial Airways (1s.)	62s. 3d.	60s. 7 1/2d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Mozambique (Deers) (10s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 9d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Sultan Plantations (New) (1s.)	34s. 0d.	33s. 9d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	72s. 6d.	78s. 3d.
Bank (1s.)	42s. 6d.	42s. 4 1/2d.

World Gold Production.

The estimated world production of gold during 1935 was 50,500,000 oz., against 27,620,000 oz. in 1934. The output of the British Empire was 15,115,000 oz., against 15,280,000 oz. in the preceding twelve months. The estimated production of the leading countries was as follows: the figures for 1935 being shown in parentheses: South Africa, 10,174,000 oz. (10,470,000 oz.); Russia, 3,050,000 oz. (4,263,000 oz.); Canada, 3,260,000 oz. (2,072,000 oz.); U.S.A., 3,115,000 oz. (2,742,000 oz.); Australia, 3,000,000 oz. (3,87,600 oz.); Southern Rhodesia, 720,000 oz. (691,000 oz.). The largest increase was again shown by Russia.

**Oertling**  
**BRITISH ASSAY BALANCES**  
 for  
**Prospectors and Assayers**  
 ILLUSTRATED LIST A POST FREE FROM  
**L. OERTLING LIMITED**  
 65, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1.

**THE PROBLEM OF INDIRECT RULE IN AFRICA**

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN A BRITISH PROTECTORATE

**UGANDA**

THOMAS and SCOTT  
 Edited by the Right Honourable Lord Lugard

**15/- NET**  
 OF ALL BOOKSELLERS

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS**

**BUILDING MATERIALS**

If you require anything in the way of Building Materials, Hardware, or you will find The African Mercantile Company at your service, with stocks at

**THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY LIMITED**  
 12, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

# BUSINESS POINTERS

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

Great Britain imported 31 tons of cloves from Zanzibar and Pemba during November.

Mr. L. F. Peters, General manager of the East African Shipping Agency, Beirut is visiting Europe. The L. S. S. Co. Ltd. has been struck off the Kenya Register of Companies and the company dissolved.

Mr. W. J. Cook, governing director of Cook's Poultry Farms Ltd. in Orpington, Kent, has been on a business visit to Kenya.

Seed shortage will probably result in a very small production of maize in Nyasaland, but the other staple plantings are said to be progressing well.

Approximate gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways for December were £185,404, compared with £181,016 for the corresponding month of 1934.

The lack of rains during the latter part of the year has considerably affected the Southern Rhodesian maize and tobacco crops. Some districts have had less than half the normal fall.

Two new records in exports were set up by Nyasaland last year. Exports of tea reached 6,042,539 lb. against 4,624,317 lb. in 1933 and cotton exports amounted to 8,104,036 lb. against 4,127,240 lb.

Receipts of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours for 1935 show a total of approximately £2,322,745, which is an increase of £295,741 over the estimate. Exports failed to Kilindiini totaled 346,482 tons, an increase of 39,276 over the 1934 total, while import traffic increased to 327,703 tons, or 15,000 more than the total for 1934.

## News Items in Brief

An isolation hospital is to be built at Port Bell, Uganda.

The Kenya Survey Department has prepared a new map of Mombasa Island.

The next session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council will open in Dar es Salaam on March 12.

The proposed Customs Duties increases in Portuguese East Africa have been postponed indefinitely.

Delegates from all parts of Uganda attended the Native Position Council's mod held at Namirembe last month.

A new Catholic Church has been opened in Nyongu in the Buganda district of Uganda. One of the stained glass windows is probably the finest in the Protectorate.

Experimental citrus plantings in Nyasaland have suffered from yellowing, concentric ring blotch and stem discoloration, but suitable manuring is expected to improve the affected growths.

The Statistical Department of Kenya estimate the total European population of the Colony at the end of December at 17,907, this being an increase of 185 over the 1931 Census figure. The Indian population is estimated at 36,467 (compared with 26,471) Gans, 7,437 (3,579), Arabs, 15,504 (12,166), Others, 240,345.

### The Empire Exhibition

The 1935 Empire Exhibition is planned to take place on the 100th anniversary in the East Africa Pavilion at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg. It will represent the various parts of the commonwealth, while a special pavilion is planned for expenditure.

### Southern Rhodesia's Swept Stake

The value of tickets sold in the 6th Southern Rhodesian Swept Stake was 266,448. Tickets and outside the Colony amounted to 24,342, of which 20,604 were chartered in Southern Rhodesia, received 113,352. Prize winners in Southern Rhodesia received £8,130, with 23,240 winners prize winners resident outside the Colony.

### Native Taxation in Northern Rhodesia

The Midland Political Association of Northern Rhodesia recently petitioned the Government to reduce the Native Tax in Chibambala from 7s. 6d. to the rate of 5s. applicable in the other farming areas. The higher figure was payable because Chibambala formed part of the Hill district, which is rated higher on account of grazing.

### Timber Inquiry into Murrumbidgee

The Government of Zanzibar has appointed a commission to inquire into and report upon the causes, direct and indirect, of the fire of February 7, including any circumstances which may be reasonably considered to have been contributory factors. The chairman is Mr. Wilmore, Chief Justice of Zanzibar, Dr. W. E. Webb, Director of Medical Services, Archibald G. Elliott, All India, and Arab Sheikh, and Mr. Ahmed Ayub, an Indian advocate.

### Smuggled an European Youth

A native who pleaded guilty at Kilindi to assaulting John Moran, the 17-year-old son of Commandant Morgan, who has returned to the district, and to being in possession of stolen property, was sentenced to three months' hard labour and to lashes. Another native, who pleaded not guilty to both charges, was found guilty on the second charge and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour. On other charges of burglary and stealing the second accused was sentenced to 6 months' and three months' hard labour.

### Allegations of Smuggling into Rhodesia

Allegations of extensive smuggling from Portuguese East Africa into Southern Rhodesia were made at a recent meeting of the Umfolozi Chamber of Commerce, which resolutions to be submitted to the next congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce were under discussion. Where heavy loads, it was suggested, were being smuggled into the border, the goods involved being chiefly Japanese-made whisky and wine. The chamber is communicating with the Controller of Customs on the matter.

**KENYA COLONY**

**EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM FOR SALE**

575 1/2 acres, situated 10 miles from Naivasha. This is a splendid pasture proposition and carries a large herd of Grade Friesia, Friesian and Cross Sheep. Pigs, poultry, etc.

Considerable crop acre. Large comfortable furnished house. This is an excellent developed estate and is priced low for acre and barrel, including furniture. 3 months' credit for £20,000 on terms, if desired. Old age of owner.

**EXCEPTIONALLY WELL BRED**

**BIG GAME SHOOTING AND BIRD FLYING**

Further particulars apply

**RICHARDSON & CRISTIN LTD**

ESTABLISHED AGENTS OF THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO.

Send for description and brochure free on application.



EAST AFRICA

Passengers for East Africa. Passengers from East Africa.

The s.s. Elizabeth Castle, which left London on February 20, carries the following passengers for—

- Passengers for East Africa:**
- Adams, Mr.
  - Arnott, Mr. & Mrs. R.
  - Appinall, Mr. Q.
  - Bowley, Miss J. D.
  - Bowley, Mrs. G. J.
  - Bosley, Miss L.
  - Brett, Mr. & Mrs. W. F.
  - Brewer, Miss E. H.
  - Burton, Miss E. H.
  - Campanelli, Miss J.
  - Canoch, Miss E.
  - Catran, Mr. J.
  - Clark, Mr. J. L.
  - Clancy, Miss B.
  - Cole, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
  - Collins, Mrs. E.
  - Collins, Mrs. S.
  - Collins, Mr. J.
  - Coyne, Miss J.
  - Cross, Mr. J.
  - D'Alton, Mr. T. W.
  - Dawson, Mr. J.
  - Deane, Mr. G. D. K.
  - Deegan, Miss J. I.
  - Dryden, Miss J.
  - Dudgeon, Mr. A. H.
  - Fish, Mrs. P. H.
  - Fisher, Mr. J.
  - Grant, Mrs. W.
  - Grimling, Miss J.
  - Hall, Mrs. J.
  - Herring, Mr. J.
  - Hooper, Mr. R. J.
  - Johnston, Miss J.
  - Kay, Mrs. G. M.
  - Kennin, Mrs. S.
  - Leadb, Mr. W.
  - La Fontaine, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.
  - Lattin, Mr. J. J.
  - Leitch, Mr. E. J.
  - Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. G. E.
  - Llewellyn, Mr. J.
  - Luck, Mrs. G. M. Cardale.
  - Lugard, Mrs. K.
  - Mackintosh, Mr. E. J.
  - Maxwell, Mr. & Mrs. J.
  - Quay, Mrs. D. J.
  - Rising, Mrs. M.
  - Rennie, Mr. J. H. H.
  - Foranigan, Mr. J.
  - Richter, Mrs. J.
  - Rees, Mrs. M.
  - Ridder, Mr. M. F.
  - Ritchie, Capt. & Mrs. J. A. T. A.
  - Russell, Miss E. F.
  - Reston, Miss J.
  - Scott, Mrs. M.
  - Scouting, Mr. J.
  - Shedde, Mr. & Mrs. W. C.
  - Steeles, Mr. A. G.
  - Stevens, Miss D. M.
  - Swart, Mr. & Mrs. N.
  - Webb, Miss E. E.
- Switzerland:**
- Switzerland, Miss K.
  - Troun, Mrs. W.
  - Turner, Mr. J.
  - Utting, Mr. & Mrs. C. C.
  - Vancey, Mrs. G. H.
  - Wadman, Miss H.
  - Williams, Miss A. A.
  - William, Mrs. A. E.
  - Wilson, Mr. E.
  - Wood, Mr. H. E.
  - Young, Mr. C. M.
  - Zikun, Mr. H. E.
- London:**
- Breeds, Miss B. M.
  - Henson, Mr. & Mrs. H. G.
  - Henson, Miss J.
  - Owen, Mr. & Mrs. J.
  - Vates, Mrs. J.
- Zanzibar:**
- Birley, Rt. Rev. Dr. H.
  - Jones, Miss M. V.
  - Levy, Mr. & Mrs. E. E.
  - McElderry, Mrs. S. B.
  - Nicol-Smith, Miss A.
  - Sharif, Mr. A.
  - Young, Miss F. M.
- Beira:**
- Allen, Mrs. B. F.
  - Allen, Miss J.
  - Allyn, Mrs. C.
  - Borwick, Miss K. H.
  - Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J.
  - Bulley, Mr. J.
  - Cooper, Mr. J.
  - Barrow, Mr. J.
  - Diers, Mr. & Mrs. L.
  - Eggs, Miss E. M.
  - Holden, Mr. D. B.
  - Holden, Mr. W. M.
  - Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. A.
  - Garrett, Miss B. S. J.
  - McDonald, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
  - Milner, Mr. W. C. J.
  - Rexford, Mrs. J.
  - Pitt, Mr. H. B.
  - Schofield, Miss G. J.
  - Smith, Mr. E.
  - Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. J.

The s.s. Valda, which reached England on February 20, carried the following passengers from—

- Beira:**
- Coibis, Mr. J. C.
  - Duke, Dr. H. L.
  - Fairlie, Mr. A. P.
  - Fox, Mrs. J.
  - Glanville, Mr. W. J.
  - Griffin, Mr. J.
  - Harris, Mrs. Wyn.
  - Harrison, Miss E. R.
  - Hart, Mrs. M.
  - Jolley, Mr. A. B.
  - Jowitt, Mr. E. M. & Mrs. J.
  - Knights, Mr. & Mrs. J.
  - Knights, Miss M.
  - Lewis & Lloyd, Mrs. H. E.
  - Reiter, Mrs. J.
  - Sherriff, Mr. A. P.
  - Matthews, Mr. A. J.
  - McKeag, Capt. & Mrs. J.
  - McWhinnie, Mr. J.
  - Medrick, Mrs. J.
  - Naraway, Mrs. F. H.
  - Nicholson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
  - Shotton, Mrs. J.
  - Sleigh, Mr. J.
  - Taylor, Miss J.
  - Todd, Mr. W. M.
  - Troughton, Mr. J.
  - Tyrell, Mrs. J.
  - Waring, Mr. & Mrs. J.
  - Welby, Mr. & Mrs. H.
  - White, Miss J.
  - White, Capt. & Mrs. J.
  - Woolfall, Mrs. J.
  - Wyatt, Mrs. J.
- Dar es Salaam:**
- Ligue, Comptroller & Mrs. J.
  - Lockhart, Dr. & Mrs. J.
  - Loeferidge, Mr. A. R.
  - McFarland, Mr. & Mrs. J.
  - Hankin, Dr. Grace.
  - Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. B.
- Zanzibar:**
- Cashmore, Mr. T. S.
  - Renwick, Mr. J.
  - Roberts, Mr. J.
- Tanga:**
- Sutherland, Mr. D. M.
- Mombasa:**
- Allen, Mrs. E.
  - Anderson, Lt. Col. & Mrs. J.
  - Ansell, Mr. & Mrs. J.
  - Armstrong, Mrs. G. L.
  - Astley, Mrs. J.
  - Baboneau, Mr. J.
  - Bartrell, Mrs. E. M.
  - Beatty, Mrs. L.
  - Bhind, Sheridan, Mrs. J.
  - Buchan, Hon. J. D.
  - Cartier, Mr. & Mrs. J.
  - Chererton, Mr. & Mrs. J.
  - Cummins, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Late Steamship Movements.

- British-India:**
- Mantola, left Aden for Suez, Feb. 20.
  - Mantola, left London on Feb. 20.
  - Mantola, left Marseilles on Feb. 20.
  - Mantola, left Beira on Feb. 20.
  - Mantola, left Bombay for Durban, Feb. 20.
  - Mantola, left Durban for Bombay, Feb. 20.
  - Mantola, left Durban for Bombay, Feb. 20.
- Holland-Africa:**
- Jagerfontein, left Hamburg for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Jagerfontein, left Amsterdam for E. Africa, Feb. 20.
  - Jagerfontein, left Dar es Salaam on Feb. 20.
  - Jagerfontein, left Aden on Feb. 20.
- India-Africa:**
- Inchanga, left Beira for Colombo, Feb. 20.
  - Inchanga, left Colombo for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Inchanga, left Beira for Colombo, Feb. 20.
  - Inchanga, left Colombo for Beira, Feb. 20.
- Missengerie-Africa:**
- Explosives, left Grandeur for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Portos, left Beira for Grandeur, Feb. 20.
  - Leconte de Lisle, left Mombasa for Beira, Feb. 20.
- Dundee Castle:**
- Dundee Castle, left Aden for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Dundee Castle, left Beira for Aden, Feb. 20.
  - Dundee Castle, left Aden for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Dundee Castle, left Beira for Aden, Feb. 20.
- Durban Castle:**
- Durban Castle, left Aden for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Durban Castle, left Beira for Aden, Feb. 20.
  - Durban Castle, left Aden for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Durban Castle, left Beira for Aden, Feb. 20.
- Gloucester Castle:**
- Gloucester Castle, left Aden for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Gloucester Castle, left Beira for Aden, Feb. 20.
  - Gloucester Castle, left Aden for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Gloucester Castle, left Beira for Aden, Feb. 20.
- Ilhamban Castle:**
- Ilhamban Castle, left Dar es Salaam for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Ilhamban Castle, left Beira for Dar es Salaam, Feb. 20.
  - Ilhamban Castle, left Dar es Salaam for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Ilhamban Castle, left Beira for Dar es Salaam, Feb. 20.
- Ilhandou Castle:**
- Ilhandou Castle, left Aden for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Ilhandou Castle, left Beira for Aden, Feb. 20.
  - Ilhandou Castle, left Aden for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Ilhandou Castle, left Beira for Aden, Feb. 20.
- Ilhandou Castle:**
- Ilhandou Castle, left London for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Ilhandou Castle, left Beira for London, Feb. 20.
  - Ilhandou Castle, left London for Beira, Feb. 20.
  - Ilhandou Castle, left Beira for London, Feb. 20.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left England on February 23 included Mr. Pringle, for Kisumu; Mr. B. Green, for Mombasa. Passengers by the air mail which left yesterday included Mr. Moury, Paris to Juba; and Mr. Ragnat, Brindisi to Khartoum.

INWARD passengers who arrived on February 26 included Mr. Jacob and Mr. Gwans, from Nairobi; Mr. Morgan, from Kisumu; and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, from Entebbe; while the machine which arrived on February 25 brought Mr. Chert, from Nairobi; and Mr. McMartin, from Kisumu.

East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on February 23. For East Africa, per m.v. "Stratford," March 3 per m.v. "Carthage."

INWARD mails from East Africa are expected on February 20 and 21. The East African and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. each day. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 p.m. each Sunday and Wednesday. Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

# EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO. LTD.

SARLES SALZMAN - MURKINZA - LONDON

## Consulting Mining Engineers and Contractors

Investigations and Reports by Experienced and Qualified Men. Mining tools and other requisites stocked.

Representatives: "MASBOO" Minerals and Drilling Plants, Code of Bentley.

LONDON OFFICE: 10, GLOUCESTER SQUARE, W.C. 1

STEEL & RUBBER TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS OF ALL SYSTEMS



RAILS, BEAMS, CHAINS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

### ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED

RAILWAY THAMES LEEDS MEADOW BANK

Branches and Agents throughout the World. Sole Agents for EAST AFRICA: ROBERT HUDSON & CO. LTD., 10, GLOUCESTER SQUARE, W.C. 1, LONDON.

## Tested steel - ensures extra SECURITY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

# UNA-B-BRAND

SPECIAL HIGH TENSILE

## STEEL BAILING HOOPS

You can always depend on Barrow Baling Hoops. Made of best British steel, produced in a famous Barrow works, they are continually tested in many times the stress of bailing. Most dependable and economical.



100% BRITISH

For London, steel and wood hoops - supplied with round edges, largest in size, with firm handles, practical for bailing straw, patent fasteners, or hoops, be with baling buckets, or with the class of work you undertake. Enquiries invited from stockholders.

Write for sample brochure and full details.

**BARROW HEMATITE STEEL CO. LTD.**  
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, ENGLAND

# UGANDA'S leading distributors

DEPARTMENTAL STORES SUPPLYING EVERY REQUISITE FOR MINING, THE TOURIST, SPORTSMAN, PLANTER AND SETTLER.

## FORD MOTOR CO.

OFFICIAL SERVICE AND GARAGES

## UGANDA CO. LTD.

KAMPALA, UGANDA and BRANCHES

# SUBSCRIBE NOW!

FOR AFRICA

Send your money EAST AFRICA (with price for one year (12 issues), containing all news items and with correspondence) and you will receive your first year's subscription.

NAME AND ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY: \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTRY: \_\_\_\_\_  
I enclose \_\_\_\_\_

# YOUR LEAVE CAR

Any make of car supplied new or second hand at attractive terms.

We are the only American Car Specialists in this country, and have a good selection of reliable cars.

Cars sold with guarantee and purchase.

We should be glad to meet you any particular car for you.

- WE HAVE
- PACKARD
- BUICKS
- STUDEBAKER'S
- CHRYSLER
- OLDSMOBILES
- CHEVROLETS
- FORDS
- TERRAPLANES
- HUDSON and
- ESSEX
- and any English make of car required.

Write for full particulars of our Purchase Scheme to  
**THE AMERICAN CAR COMPANY**  
274, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON

# PERRY PENS

World  
Renowned  
for Durability  
and Smooth  
Writing



There is a Perry Pen for every  
person and every purpose

**PERRY & CO. LTD.**  
LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM

THE GREATEST PEN FACTORY IN THE WORLD

Write and Order early to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. LTD. LONDON



Home  
on  
leave!

## FURLOUGH CARS, LTD.

NEW and second-hand cars  
supplied with a guarantee on a  
re-purchase basis.

FREE examination of the A.V.  
of all used cars on the basis  
of the Association.

A FULLY COMPREHENSIVE  
guarantee given with all our  
cars.

DRIVE supplied to pilot in  
and out of London.

SPECIAL "Cash" payments on  
purchase of cars only taken  
in approved cases.

Write for Booklet

Overseas Office

**EGYPTIAN HOUSE**

170, BROADWAY

LONDON

The  
Re-purchase  
Specialists

REGENT ST.

### THE FARMER'S WEEKLY and known South African Agricultural Weekly says

Mr. G. E. Harrison, author of *Mixed Farming in East Africa*, has produced a work that, as far as general principles are concerned, is well worth perusal and consideration by farmers and would-be farmers other than those for whose special benefit the volume has been written.

Treatment of stock in sickness and health, feeding formulae, and much other general information all add to the value and usefulness of a work that should serve not only the intending settler, but to anyone desirous of becoming acquainted with farming conditions in East Africa. The author writes without bias nor is the tone of humour lacking in his pages.

## MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

PRICE:

13s. 6d.

POST FREE

WRITE NOW

FOR YOUR COPY TO THE  
PUBLISHERS

East Africa, Ltd.,  
57, St. Titonfield St.,  
London, W. 1.