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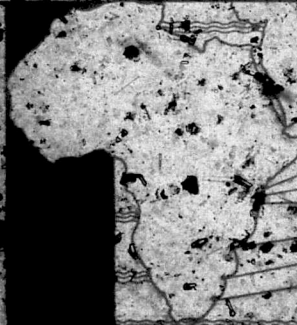
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

EAST AFRICA—In the column we have discussed the East Africa side of the House of Commons the security of the mandated territories held by Great Britain have all expressed satisfaction that British public opinion should have been secured so emphatically against any system of bargaining involving the mandated territories. It has taken a long time to raise public opinion to the importance of this vital Imperial question, and East Africa has since its inception and practically since repeated, stressed the element of danger in the most complete absence of interest at home in problems affecting the future of Great Britain's overseas possessions. In recent weeks, however, public feeling has begun to reveal and to express itself. Members of Parliament have again raised the question in the House of Commons, may take credit for having drawn from Government a more satisfactory definition of policy, in so far as policy was reflected in the statements by the Prime Minister and Mr. F. H. Thomas (with the concurrence of the Treasurer) on the investment of capital in Tanganyika. British satisfaction was the Prime Minister's statement on Monday which followed generally the lines of previous statements by Government spokesmen and surprised only the apprehension which exists on the subject. This follows the many pledges by British statesmen which have naturally been accepted as sufficiently good guarantees of the security of capital invested in Tanganyika, and strengthens our conviction that the Imperial Government will firmly resist pressure that may be brought from outside to consider any arrangement involving a transfer of territory. In face of those pledges, such action would be nothing short of a gross betrayal of the British investing public of thousands of British colonists, and millions of African subjects.

What we suggest, Examined from an angle, the Government should be consistently emphatic in its policy. After ten years ago, Mr. ... speaking as Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared Tanganyika to be permanently incorporated in the British Empire, and that former enemies, like former Allies, were free to war and to settle in the country. A reiteration of the assurance was given by Sir Evelyn Cawston, the Governor of Tanganyika, in January, 1927, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, made frequent references to the permanency of British control. Government ... said in a speech at the East African Luncheon in April, 1934, "does not fight, but a trust in pawn. We have no intention of surrendering that trust." Just as our Governments in this country, whatever its complexion, has ever chosen to stand in that respect in those fourteen years (since the trust was accepted), no Government in the future will ever change its mind. This was supported a year later by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, then Prime Minister, who declared in the House that the policy of His Majesty's Government has been repeatedly and clearly stated by this and previous Governments, while Sir John Simon, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, assured the House of Commons in May, 1935, that he had officially notified Germany that the transfer of Mandates was not a "susceptible question." This brief survey of British statesmen's assurances of the permanency of British rule has been made in the hope that it will restore confidence in a manner which confidence has been shaken by recent indiscriminate discussion of the question, clarify a position the essential features of which have become all too obscure, and show how far the British Government has gone in their pledges to give investors, colonists and African alike a sense of security in a country which can never be abandoned to Nazi Germany.

The Victoria Falls, Livingstone and Lusaka.

Impressions of Northern Rhodesia.

By F. S. JOELSON,

Editor of "East Africa."

NATIVE names are usually appropriate, but never was one more clearly and faithfully descriptive than that given to the Victoria Falls—The Smoke that Thunders.

As, probably, to many a reader, it had always struck me as a fancifully poetic term that did not purport to portray the wonder to which it referred any more, for instance, than the "honorable" Bull Buffalo when applied to a mild-mannered man of the case.

The Smoke that Thunders is, on the contrary, faithful beyond improvement—and the realisation grows stronger as one moves away to crystallise his impressions of a scene of majestic grandeur, energy, and unworldly power.

From a delightful garden on the ridge at Livingstone, seven miles away, I looked and listened at sunset and at dawn. Great clouds of spray could be seen rising and drifting away like smoke. High above the surrounding trees—and all the country is well timbered and preserved from the hand of vandal man—the smoke lifts. It is smoke, did one not know whence it came, it might have been would have been thought to originate from some great industrial enterprise, or from many locomotives getting up steam in a railway yard. From a distance, then, it is said to not spray.

The Thunder of the Falls.

Not often can the thunder of the Falls be heard distinctly in Livingstone; but the wind was kind morning and night, and the roar of the cascading waters was borne across space like thunder. Again, it could have been taken for nothing else by the uninitiated.

When the great missionary explorer whose name is perpetuated in the nearest town was told of the Smoke that Thunders, he was puzzled, as anyone would have been or would be to-day. How could man believe that the Zambezi River would turn to smoke? It does.

There are men and women who have lived for many years in Livingstone, who still visit the Falls two or three times weekly, and who find new revelations of beauty on each occasion. People have spent months at this impressive place and gone away unsatisfied. No one possessed of a soul could gaze unmoved at one of the grandest, most awe-inspiring spectacles of Nature.

At the time of the year there is little likelihood of being able to see right across the Falls, on account of the heavy volume of water and the consequent abundance of spray. Stand at the Eastern Cataract and wait until the breeze wafts seawards the spray for a moment or two, and you may see for half a mile or so. Go to the Devil's Cataract on the West, and you may repeat the process.

At the top are steps leading down through the Palm Forest to the bottom of the gorge, the one place from which the full height of the Falls can be gauged from beneath. Near the other is the entrance to the Rain Forest. Spanning the swirling Silent Pool is the railway bridge, a work of art in peaceful harmony with the surroundings. Neither bridge nor the Victoria Falls Hotel jars on the eye, for neither has trespassed upon the world's possession which they were built to serve, and which may now be regarded as definitely protected for all time from the sacrifice of despoilment.

To attempt to describe the Falls would be as to imprison in words a miracle that breaks all bonds and bounds. I were easier to picture a glorious sunrise, the sun, and who has done that satisfactorily? No painting, no photograph could convey the dimensity of this phenomenon, the ferocity of the torrents leaping themselves into the abyss, the purity of the waters as they reach the depths, the thunder of the fall, the calm of the Silent Pool, the attraction of the rocky, tree-lined gorge through which the Zambezi continues its voyage to the ocean.

Measured across at the top the Falls are 1,000 yards just over a mile, not the mile and a quarter or more and a half so often claimed, and the average width is 100 feet, not the 100 feet of the guide book. But, except for the duty of adhering to facts, what do I care for a matter? As no man by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature, or a man by over-estimating the width or the depth of these Falls can add to their magnificence, which was great as the human mind can grasp or read.

Difficult is it to believe that in the dry season it is quite safe to cross the top of the Falls on foot to Livingstone Island, and some have completely crossed to Baseter Island, the former process being done on stepping-stones and rocks without wetting the feet, but the latter generally involving a little padding, though not above the knees. How great is the seasonal change in the Zambezi evident from the fact that the rainfall over the gorge is the zenith of the rainfall in the district, and that above the level in the middle of the dry season.

How are Government having lived in close proximity to this manifestation of the wondrous works of Providence, with its insistent emphasis of the business of man, could have agreed to the removal of the capital of Northern Rhodesia to any other spot passes comprehension.

The decision to transfer the headquarters of the Administration to Lusaka was a blunder of the first magnitude. So much is now agreed by the great majority of people, Lusaka residents and officials included, most of whom realise too late what might have been done in Livingstone with the £400,000 expended, and how many years must elapse before the new capital site will be more than a few buildings scattered over a vast tract.

To be fair, though it was one Governor who decided on the removal to Lusaka, and his successor who was in office when the expenditure was chiefly incurred, the original proposal came from the unofficial side of the Legislative Council. Indeed, except for the two representatives of Livingstone, all the then unofficial members favoured the transfer primarily on the grounds that Livingstone was too remote from the settlement and mining areas. A decade or two previously the argument might have had some substance; in these days of aircraft, when any part of the territory can be reached in a few hours from any other part, it is devoid of force.

But, whatever the reason may have been, and many aver that it was just drift, and that Sir James Maxwell himself would have countermanded the expenditure if he had returned to the scene—the die had been cast.

The decision having been made, the authorities must be said to have planned with a vision of a city of considerable dimensions. Anyone who expects to see in Lusaka to-day a concentration nucleus of buildings around which new Government offices will arise in the fairly near future is doomed to disappointment. What he will find is an excellent Government House, an equally excellent central office building, three quarters of a mile or so away, an attractive and



Public opening of the Lusaka Zoo. The Rhodesian Government has suffered through the transfer to the Midlands of a large number of officials, the Government has contributed much for the improvement of the town as a tourist centre, its assistance making the form (a) of the creation of a game park beside the road leading to the Falls, (b) of a pound-for-pound subscription for a publicity organisation now in process of establishment, and (c) the building of a refreshment room and the provision of camping sites within easy view of the Eastern Cataract.

building of the British South Africa Company over the way, a number of official and Chartered Company residences, together with several blocks of flats for junior clerical staff, an aerodrome which will be first class when the present drainage works are completed, a club and the old township and trading centre two or three miles distant and along side the railway station. The new town plan is a plan, rather than an actuality.

Some there are who say that the inevitable amalgamation of the Rhodesias will be an accomplished fact at a sufficiently early date to prevent the expenditure of much more money on Lusaka, which will then lose its present importance, one they describe as fictitious. Others hold that the Northern Rhodesian Government has committed itself to such an outlay that a condition of eventual amalgamation must be an undertaking that the Governor or High Commissioner shall reside in Lusaka for a couple of months at least each year.

Beautifying the Capital

At the same time the beautification of the capital shows proceeding apace, thanks chiefly to an old friend of many of our readers, namely, Major E. A. T. Dunton, who with his own hands has planted many hundreds of shade and flowering trees in single and double avenues along the streets of the future. He has established gardens for officials in order to encourage them to maintain them, and has stocked a large nursery with every imaginable tropical and sub-tropical shrub and tree likely to succeed in the locality, Kenya being prominently represented. Within a couple of years the public will be able to stroll for shade on the wide boulevards, which promise to make the new town extraordinarily pretty and refreshing.

It must be said also that, so far as the layman can judge by comparisons with somewhat similar buildings in other countries, the cost of such a building in Northern Rhodesia has had good value for the money spent, particularly on Government House and the Central Office.

By way of compensation for Livingstonia for the loss

has suffered through the transfer to the Midlands of a large number of officials, the Government has contributed much for the improvement of the town as a tourist centre, its assistance making the form (a) of the creation of a game park beside the road leading to the Falls, (b) of a pound-for-pound subscription for a publicity organisation now in process of establishment, and (c) the building of a refreshment room and the provision of camping sites within easy view of the Eastern Cataract.

At present the game park has still to be stocked, but when that necessary item has been accomplished, it will no longer be a great attraction to thousands of visitors to the adjacent Falls, who, if they will not add a Kruger National Park or a Serengeti, will be able to see about thirty different species of game.

Given the requisite financial backing and sound management, the publicity bureau ought to achieve a large measure of success, for its director has an alluring story to tell. A programme he follows a theme for almost every vacation in appeal, he can dilate upon the river trips, the swimming, the splendid fishing and the big game areas.

One necessary improvement in transport between the town and the Falls, and whether the development be privately or publicly enterprise, or by the Municipality, is to be hoped that the necessary action will be taken without delay. A charge of one pound for the seven-mile journey is regarded by most visitors as an imposition, particularly when they meet in the hotel people who have been asked only fifteen shillings, or others who have been carried for ten when the nature of the journey would wait hours for the next arrangement. A bus of capacity for at least a dozen or thereabouts would be a great improvement, it would be a body of men and a driver who should be considered in the matter, but also a Livingstonia, which would certainly see more people ready to stay in the town if there were a better and inexpensive means of getting to the one spot for which everyone is bound to have a special interest. Indeed, if a winter sports seriously exploits her advantage, it would be well to win at present a good deal of publicity, which she has yet to do.

Apprehension Unfounded

Reassuring Assurance on Mandate Question

Following questions asked in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Mander concerning the secret of the terms of our mandate in Tanganyika, the matter was again raised in the House on Monday night when Mrs. H. Williams asked the Prime Minister whether his orders to prevent the development of an agitation inimical to the interests of peace, and would he make a declaration that the Government would not without the consent of the League of Nations, and the mandate territories.

In the course of the answer, Mr. Baldwin said there were no provisions in the Government of the peace treaties relating to the mandate, relating to the transfer of a mandate, and no Power to transfer. No such transfer had ever been made. He was advised that before any such transfer could be effected it would be necessary that the consent, at any rate of the present Mandatory Power and of the Power to whom the territory was to be transferred, and also the unanimous consent of the League Council, should be secured.

Mr. Mander said that he had said to make it clear that the question of the transfer of a mandate is one which would be considered, would require the most careful consideration, and which would be subjected to a procedure of a very elaborate nature. It is a matter which could in any circumstances be the subject of a sudden and hasty decision.

As regard the policy of the British Government, it is to be noted, in the most categorical terms, that we are not considering and are not considering the transfer of mandated territories to any other Power. I think that a great deal of the apprehension which it is claimed exists on this subject must be due to the belief that the British Government has already been considering such a possibility notwithstanding the denial which has been given, and that the House might at some stage be faced with a decision on the subject. This apprehension is unfounded. Hon. members must be assured that His Majesty's Government have no intention whatever of transferring the mandate territories and that the extent of any question arising regarding the future status of mandated territories, they would not commit themselves to any statement of the problems at issue without giving the fullest opportunity for discussion in the House.

House of Commons

Reassuring statements as to the permanency of the British mandate in Tanganyika were made by Mr. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, when the subject was raised in the House of Commons last week on a motion for the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Mander, formerly in the Kenya Administration, which he resigned in 1914, said that a number of possible instances of any transfer of the British Empire which were not made, and that, removing which would justify our handing over the people of these territories to a Government which we know is unlikely to be up to the standard which these people have been enjoying. These people are not satisfied with their views, and they are full of them. In fact, many of them do not want to be handed over to Germany. Administration is being transferred to Germany. We are ignorant of the views of the British Tanganyika as originally annexed. While British was in British East Africa without fighting the war, as we have strength of over 70,000 Africans with German troops in Tanganyika, and there is nothing to make us believe that the British would be weaker than the German. There is a widespread notion in the British Empire that there were countries, each of which had some part of the mandate territories, and that they were transferred to the League of Nations, and that the League of Nations will refer to other countries which were not members of the League, and that the League should be the natural proceeding to put an end to the present state of affairs and to prevent any latent claim, which is not, in our view, justifying for that two countries, Mr. Mander.

Mr. Mander stated that the German Government is not likely to be regarded by Germany to be transferred, they were given by Germany to the

major Allied and Associated Powers, and they proceeded to distribute them among themselves. The word "distribute" was used in rather a peculiar sense, since the territories were distributed to those who had actually conquered them, and it may be a matter for lawyers to say whether the distribution was final and that final governments exists with those who hold the territories, or whether there is still a latent claim on the part of the major Allied and Associated Powers, to them. All I would say in that connexion is that if any question of a transfer could arise, the other Allied and Associated Powers, such as Italy and Spain, would have a much prior claim to any Power that was neither an ally nor associated, nor is to-day a member of the League of Nations.

Straight and Direct Answer

Every other Power concerned has given a straight and direct answer and has said it is not going to consider any transfer of mandated territory. Why should we hand over territory? After all, every one of the Allies on the Continent gained some major object for which it entered the War. We alone for all our sacrifices of men and money have taken over responsibilities which have certainly not been a profit to us so far, but which have an any rate an ultimate advantage that they have given us a means of strategic security.

The other argument put forward is that of a sanctioned nation which has no access to raw materials. Germany had a great Colonial Empire once. Did that affect her production or her consumption? Did it afford a great outlet for her recurring surpluses? Before the War one two hundred million of Germany's imports came from her colonies and just over one two hundred million of her exports went to those colonies. And what of her immigration? Of the total of Germany's immigration in the ten years before the War, one German emigrant out of 100 went to a German colony to settle, and of the total increase in Germany's population during those ten years one out of every 20,000 went to her colonies.

What is the good of suggesting that the return of some or even of all her colonies will make a material difference to an economic situation which has resulted from quite different causes? It is a situation which is the result of her monetary policy, the result of a policy of internal inflation and external restriction. There is a shortage of imports, a shortage of raw materials for various purposes required for the purposes of asking us to hand back colonies, required for the purposes of asking us to hand back colonies, required for the purposes of asking us to hand back colonies, required for the purposes of asking us to hand back colonies. Germany is to be put back at the expense of everybody else, in the position in which she stood before the Great War. To send one inch to Germany's claim is not to promote the cause of peace in Europe.

Co-ordinating East African Effort

Captain E. Guest said he had many British friends who were to the new mandate territory, settled there, and indeed a great deal of money in coffee, sisal and other products. He knew these people, and to some extent represented them in the House, he was bound to press the request to the Colonial Secretary that a definite answer should be given as to the Government policy there.

Another side of the question is the problem of Tanganyika and Kenya being interwoven and becoming one. During the last ten years the interlocking of these two territories by means of railways, Customs, and the Post Office has led to their becoming a single problem. I shall never cease until I get an answer from the Colonial Secretary, who will not be put off with references to the mandate being a mandate in a technical sense. I believe we are being duped by Germany in Europe and we shall be duped if we do not take care in our Colonial Empire.

Mr. David Greig, a member for Glasgow, said he was a friend of the Nazi Government and did not want to hand any sort of people to German, French or Italian domination. He thought there was a much larger view to be taken of the problem and that a larger responsibility rested on Britain and Germany and other great nations. There was some value in Imperialism in the old days, but to-day we have vast imperial responsibilities, which we should interpret in the light of the twentieth century and not in the light of the nineteenth century.

The main value of Colonial possessions might be indicated under four heads. First, they provided an outlet for a surplus population of the British country. It seems to me that of excess of raw materials and primary products, the greatest hope for the investment of surplus capital, and the fourth is the provision of an outlet for

...all these... should be equally... (H... Members...)

...open... the... state... in Germany... the alternative... facts which...

...If it is necessary... the assumption... A more... was never made... to use them... In actual fact... when I say that... material that she could obtain... obtain to day... Germany can obtain... the same terms as ourselves... other directions... are not to blame for it... We are not dealing in this matter with a last court... you have no right to assume that you can deal with them... it is only right... mind of anybody with regard to this matter... I have received within the past... from responsible... the Opposition... more hope given to Tanganyika... must not assume that this is merely development for the benefit of the capitalist alone... that interest...

Great Future for Tanganyika

There is a large number of people who believe there is a great future for Tanganyika... Under the mandate we were prepared to invest in, and to recommend the development of Tanganyika... This is a natural and obvious... I have reflected within the last few days... a further investment of £2,000,000 new capital in Tanganyika... the best judges of their own political business... no reason to believe for the moment that there was any thing to warrant my saying it was inadvisable for them to go on... I said that not on my own responsibility... When I said a few weeks ago that we had not considered, and were not considering, the question of handing over those territories... also to mandated territories... authority of the Government and of the Cabinet...

I hope I have conveyed to the House, and to the world generally, that if any foreign country, Germany or any other, makes any claim that so far as the mandated territories are concerned they do not enjoy all the advantages and privileges that we shall it will not be a statement of fact... I said we have an unimpaired trust fairly and equitably... for whom we are now responsible... Thirdly, I say that when the question of transferring

...to now I have not seen... Africa... British Government... of their mandates... also reviewed... a question of the Empire... Therefore I hope the House will not look upon... must be... considered... the interests of the... will not do... have stated... we have not considered... to consider the circumstances... to bind anyone...

Not a Closed Question

Winston Churchill said the impression he had gained from the Colonial Secretary's speech was that it was not a closed question... clear, definite, resolute conviction it was in particular... could have no greater danger of rising than the prospect of all kinds of hopes and expectations in the breasts of powerful people... to give the... What is the use of telling us, with regard to some person who is going to invest money in Tanganyika, that the Colonial Secretary was able to say... Of the whole, you may go ahead, you need not be worried... Nobody supposes that if the territories were transferred the actual investments of British subjects would be interrupted... I think the Colonial Secretary misread the position... calm and effective manner a large number of... and set up a great number of... would have to be satisfied before it was possible that any... that you are not going to... That is the main safety...

Mandates in Tanganyika and London

Discussion of the mandates... led to two important developments in Tanganyika... The Indian community... to the Delhi Government... with London and... taken without... It has also been decided to form a committee of representatives... which will probably be presided over by Sir William Lead... Sir Humphrey Egge... which has pushed interests in Tanganyika... raised the question of Britain's mandate in Tanganyika at the annual meeting of the company... report of which appears elsewhere in this issue... Sir Humphrey traced the history of the mandated territory... that statements had been made from time to time by representatives of the State for the Colonies... Tanganyika should be regarded as a permanent and integral portion of the British Empire... that effect... however, did not... the permanence of British Government in Tanganyika... some business... Sir Humphrey suggests that it would be best, at any rate for the time being, for those who had large capital and a trading... the Territory... newly negotiated... up to a fortnight ago and placed their chance up to them...

Film Elephants' Ears Big Game Shows East African Group

Captain DOLLMAN's talk on the great game animals of East Africa to the East African Group of the Over Seas League in London last week was one of the most entertaining in the long series of lectures arranged by the Group.

Captain Dollman is not only one of England's greatest sportsmen, he is also a particular fine speaker and his lecture was both instructive and amusing. He brought out a fact which is not generally known of the elephant, namely that the elephant can hear only over any distance of its foot. That, he said, was invariably found in the Indian elephant, though in the African elephant the hearing might be slightly greater. No animal was possessed of a finer sense of smell than the elephant. It could find its way to a hunter for a considerable distance and he said that he did not suggest that the white man could thus distinguish a weaker distance than could the Native. Throughout the lecture the elephant's ears were shown as the chief point of interest, but that of a white hunter had quite a different effect on the animal, and put it on the defensive.

The position of the elephant's ear, however, was a disadvantage, as he said, it could make one animal deaf to the sound of his neighbor, what this movement was, he said, comes the elephant's sense of hearing was keenly developed, particularly at night. Speaking of the different characteristics of the Indian and the African elephant, Captain Dollman drew attention to photographs showing the smallness of the Indian elephant's ears compared with those of the African's, and said that in certain films elephants were shown which were not African elephants at all, but Indian, with artificial ears strapped on.

Captain Dollman showed a series of beautiful fine photographs showing a herd of elephants forming into a line of 6 or 8 and then in attack, a charge for the object in their "V" formation. His opinion was that African elephants when attacking did not charge at a speed of more than 18 miles an hour, though he agreed that opinions differed on the point.

In Africa, there were two species of rhino, the white rhino and the black, so called, probably, because both happened to be brown. Another of Captain Dollman's observations on the rhino was that, like the savanna elephant, it could drink only at certain hours. Among his photographs of the animal was one which was probably the closest close-up ever taken of a charging rhino. He suggested that, when charging, the rhino probably averaged 25 miles an hour, while the giraffe, as was stated in a race with a car over the Kenya Plains, traveled between 28 and 32 miles an hour.

The lecturer also had a number of striking photographs of buffalo and hippopotami, including one of a sleeping hippo which was disturbed by the click of the camera shutter. The best picture showing it ambling off to the water was the one Captain Dollman explained was discovered and described in 1892, and in 1906 a living specimen was exhibited in London.

Sir Ingram Furse, Chairman of the Group, warmly thanked Captain Dollman for his lecture.

Standard Trip Club

The committee of the Standard Trip Club has been formed as follows: Colonel T. M. B. Sanders, Captain Mulward, and Messrs. Smith, J. Marshall, T. H. Partridge, H. L. Dancy, W. Nees, S. C. Bennett, and J. E. Lilly.

Water Petrol Motor in Salisbury

Garages in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have taken the retail price of petrol from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per gallon. The action has taken effect from the 1st of the month and the wholesale price remains unaltered at 2s. 6d. per gallon of 40 gal. for each 100 gal.

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R. F. Rhodesian Tour Films Shown to London Group

RHODESIANS living in Gordon heard an interesting account of the development of the Boy Scout movement in Southern Africa when Lieut. Colonel J. Watson, O.B.E., addressed the Rhodesian Group of the Over Seas League on his recent visit to the Rhodesia and Northern Africa with Lord and Lady Baden-Powell.

Colonel Watson gave a reassuring message regarding the Baden-Powell's health, and said he was now in Southern Rhodesia, visiting a son-in-law who was serving in the British South African Police. Colonel Watson took an audience of a film tour of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and South Africa, which included some exceptionally fine pictures of the Victoria Falls taken from a German plane showing the spans of water and islands, and the spray rising from the Falls. There were some fine views of the Rhodesian and South African scenery, which films, as well as pictures of various Scout and Girl Guide rallies organised during Lord and Lady Baden-Powell's tour. The latter included scenes taken in Gordon Park, James' after a Bomasang, Gordon, where the Southern Rhodesian Government has granted as a camping site to the Boy Scouts of the Colony. Colonel Watson spoke of the warm hospitality of the people of Southern Rhodesia, and expressed his pleasure at meeting in London people who had lived in the Colony. Major-General Sir Alfred Meadows, who was Commandant-General of the Rhodesian Forces from 1912 to 1926, and served under Lord Baden-Powell in India, expressed his audience's thanks to Colonel Watson for his address.

East African Exhibition in Shropshire

The East African Dependencies and Southern Rhodesia are to be represented at an Empire Exhibition at Litherhall, near Newport, Shropshire. During May displays from Southern Rhodesia are being exhibited, while East Africa's contributions will be displayed in August. Addresses at home can obtain full details and illustrated pamphlets from Misses H. B. Shropshire.

Reorganisation of Kenya Defence Force

Colonel J. A. Casarben, Commander of the Northern Brigade, Kenya African Rifles, has been appointed Chairman of the committee appointed by the Kenya Government to examine suggestions for the reorganisation of the Defence Force of Kenya. The members of the committee are: Colonel J. D. H. Bruce, Colonel General, F. W. H. D. Esq., Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Dancy, Major, and Captain V. H. W. The secretary of the committee is Mr. C. M. Dancy.

Communication in Uganda

Reporters of the potential development of air communications in Uganda, Mr. P. S. ... Director of Civil Aviation, ... states that the general public in the Protectorate is not yet a local air service to any great extent, but there is little doubt that the Government will be greatly benefited by the establishment of a service such as that in Tanganyika, while the advantages of this type of air service, and the main benefit of aerodromes, would be a considerable saving of per mile but would be fully offset by the cost of more transport.

Mr. F. S. ... editor of "East Africa", who is at present on a long tour of Eastern Africa, is due to reach Nairobi on the 1st of the month, and after a few days in the town will head for Arusha, will motor to Nairobi by route for Nyeri and Nairobi. Later he will spend some time on the game fields of Kenya and the ... area of Tanganyika before flying home to ...

Correspondence should be addressed to ... the Standard ... South Africa Ltd. in any of the above mentioned towns.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

801.—Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, C.M.G., Q.B.E.

The Kenya Association has done good work with the support. — *Kenya Weekly News*.

No person in Kenya is quite as distinguished as Dr. J. E. L. O'Brien, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(G), F.R.C.S.(E), F.R.C.S.(A), F.R.C.S.(I), F.R.C.S.(C), F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(G), F.R.C.S.(E), F.R.C.S.(A), F.R.C.S.(I), F.R.C.S.(C).

We are training the Natives in that most important branch of administration finance. — *The Chief Secretary in the Tanganyika Legislature*.

Among backward peoples such as inhabit many parts of Africa there is a world of national life waiting to be done. — *Sir J. B. O'Connell, visiting in the North West of Africa*.

Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has not an enemy in the world. — *The Daily Mail, speaking of the opening of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Show*.

Moneylenders would be well advised to regard their obligations to the Land Bank as a first charge to be met before anything else. — *Annual Report for 1935 of the Kenya Land Bank Board*.

There must be a sustained effort on the part of the State to lighten the load of debt under which so many farmers are labouring. — *From the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture and Lands Report for 1935*.

My degree at Cambridge was not good enough to enable me to obtain a mastership in any decent school in England, so I had to make a decent school for myself. — *Mr. H. W. Hammond, headmaster of the famous Plumtree School in Southern Rhodesia*.

Training as a mining geologist is dull and tedious, but in after-life in the field it can be one of the most fascinating pursuits a man can have. — *Mr. B. E. Frosling, Chief Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika, addressing Day vs Salaam Chamber of Commerce*.

Our malaria work has proved that the approach to the black man is by the black man, supervised by the white man, and also that the main attack must be educational, and that it must be from kraal to kraal. — *Dr. G. A. Park, Ess, Senior Government Health Officer in Natal*.

In Uganda, with a far smaller area and a magnificent network of roads, the necessity for air communications has not been so obvious (as in Kenya and Tanganyika). — *Mr. P. E. L. O'Brien, Director of Civil Aviation in Tanganyika, in his report on aviation in Uganda*.

As our investigations proceeded we became more and more aware that this uncontrolled and growing migration brought misery and poverty to hundreds and thousands of families, and that the waste of life, happiness, health and wealth was colossal. — *The Agricultural Commissioner's report on agricultural labour*.

It is certain, therefore, in Tanganyika there has been a vast increase in the best type of labour brought about mainly by the fact that during the past decade one or four thousand men have been shot in that region. To restore the balance the killing of lions was stopped in that area. — *Mr. J. B. O'Connell, addressing the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire*.



Copyright East Africa

The man behind the mailbags of the postal and telegraphic services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Mr. Fitzgerald's firm belief in the importance of the post office and of the justice of public services, his sound organising ability and his Eastern experience in the successful operation of unorganised postal departments, assured from the beginning a smooth and efficient working of a system which to-day provides a striking example of the success of the co-operation of East African activities.

Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed from the postal service of the Federated Malay States to be Deputy Postmaster General of Kenya in 1926, became head of the Department eight months later, and, on the amalgamation of the services in 1928 was appointed Director General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed in 1931 to be Director General of the postal and telegraphic services of the East Africa and the East Africa Protectorate. His duties in these services in the Dependencies, the Protectorate and the Colonies are of a most arduous nature, and he has to him to be leaving East Africa on the 15th of the month of the year 1935.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. Frank Holth has arrived home from a holiday

Colonial Mrs. Stalk at home with her husband from Mozambique.

Southern Rhodesia, new Senior Auditor, Inspector Major C. H. Davies.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Mangan have returned from a month's holiday in Paris.

Commander and Mrs. Veasey have returned to Kenya after their holiday in the Seychelles.

Mr. A. C. Taylor, Superintendent of Prisons Tanganyika, is in England on overseas leave.

Mr. E. O. Holden has been appointed an assistant general manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Mr. J. B. Pandya has been appointed an official member of the Kenya Executive Council.

Dr. G. S. Park-Noble has been appointed Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika.

Sir S. S. Abrahams, Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon.

Mr. A. J. Franconel for Wilson Airways recently carried out a taxi flight from Dar es Salaam to Mozambique.

Mr. E. R. Peters, Director of Public Works in Natal, has returned to Zomba from his health trip to South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunstan Stanning left Kenya last week for a holiday in this country. They are travelling via South Africa.

Mr. W. A. Carnegy, of Bulawayo, has been appointed a Commissioner of Oaths for the magisterial district of Bulawayo.

Mrs. Gerard Longden, who has lived in Uganda for the past 25 years, has just celebrated her 70th birthday. Congratulations.

Lord and Lady Granworth expect to leave in England on Saturday next for their return from their New Zealand and Australia tour.

Sir James Hutchingson has laid the foundation stone of the Malindi Home Memorial Hall at Eastleigh, Southern Rhodesia.

The death has occurred of Miss Marjorie Nyasa, widow of Mrs. E. N. Harrison, the wife of Commander E. N. Harrison.

The death has occurred of the widow of Mr. E. H. Cole-Carr, a friend of the Souths, and had been in the colony for about 28 years.

Mr. Robert H. Preece, who has just appointed Chief Justice, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the district of the district.

Mr. E. B. Rowe who has been of the District of the District, Cape Hall's 5. To his name has been given a seat has been provided to Cape Town.

Messrs. P. W. Street, J. G. Stratton, W. Fair-Bowley, H. H. Timcke, and the Rev. J. F. Alexander have been elected to the Blantyre Town Council.

The Hon. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, made his Budget statement in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on Monday.

Major J. A. Watson has been appointed Chief Staff Officer of the Southern Rhodesian Defence Forces, and Assistant Commissioner of Police in the District.

We regret to learn of the death in Canada of Mrs. Jase Campbell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rowe, of Nairobi, and a sister of Mr. E. Rowe, Kampala.

Major A. E. Simmett addressed the Institute of Export in London on Tuesday last. The British Colonial Empire, Britain's Greatest Export Market.

Following Lieut. Colonel C. J. Carbutt's retirement from the Southern Rhodesian service, Mr. P. J. Soudaill has been appointed Native Commissioner.

Mr. E. P. Seaward has won the Mashonaland golf championship with a score of 103. Messrs. T. V. Davidson and R. Woodcock tied for second place with a score of 105.

Mr. J. Cowdrey has been re-elected President of the Rhodesia Bowling Association, with Captain H. Allen as Vice-President and Mr. G. Harrison as member of the Executive.

Major Charles Graham has been awarded damages totaling £625 and costs against Mr. T. McAlpine for injuries sustained in a motor-car accident at Bulawayo in September.

Mr. T. Campbell Black supervised the operations of anti-gas and gas machines, and with the news reel operators, a comedy obtained their picture of Saturday afternoon at Bulawayo.

Mr. E. G. G. Lhanga of the Zomba branch of the Standard Bank of Southern Africa has been promoted to Lusaka and will be succeeded in Zomba by Mr. J. E. M. Stewart of Blantyre.

We regret to learn of the death in Bulawayo at the age of 80 of Captain Bonty Cornelius van Wierken, one of the oldest pioneers of Rhodesia, where he had lived for the past 46 years.

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Colonel A. H. Woodhouse, with the Staff of the Southern Rhodesia Forces, is on a visit to the Victoria College, Natal.

Dr. A. H. Woodhouse, after a successful new after race to St. Oswald's Church, Scarborough, in memory of their son-in-law, Mr. G. Russell, the Pietermaritzburg District Officer, who died in September last.

Mr. A. Parker, manager of the Mombasa branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is homeward bound on leave. He has been succeeded by Mr. O. W. Wynn, who was formerly in charge of the East African branch.

The engagement is announced between Flight Lieutenant G. E. F. Proctor, R.A.F.O., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Proctor, of Nairobi, and Miss Nancy McL. Inglis, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Inglis, of Lisimore, Ayr.

Colonel Josiah G. Wedgwood, who served in the East African Campaign, and has frequently spoken on East African affairs in the House of Commons, was admitted to hospital in Stoke-on-Trent on Saturday for an examination for gastric trouble.

Mr. M. O. Weller, author of "Kenya Without Pretence," has retired from the post of Supervisor of Technical Education in Kenya, and has decided to settle in the Colony. He is now secretary of the Kenya section of the Mountain Club of East Africa.

Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, presided at a memorial in Salisbury on Saturday of the 20th, where the pioneers hoisted the Union Jack 40 years ago. The ceremony was attended by seven survivors of the Pioneer Corps.

Colonel S. Morris, C.B.E., Commissioner of the B.S.A. Police, has been appointed Officer Commanding the Territorial Forces of Southern Rhodesia, the Permanent Staff Corps, and the Southern Rhodesia Cadets. During the absence on leave pending retirement of Colonel G. Pearson.

East Africa regrets to report the death in Nairobi of Mr. A. Haines, chief engineer for Nairobi and district of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd. He had been on the company's staff for about 17 years and only recently returned to the Colony from leave in England.

The biography of Sir Lloyd Mathews, who was the first Minister of the Zanzibar Government, is to be published shortly by Allen & Unwin under the title of "An Apostle of Empire." The book has been written by Mr. R. N. L. Lister, author of "Zanzibar in Contemporary Times."

Mr. A. S. Laurie, of Somerset Farm, Concession, recently entertained a large number of Southern Rhodesian farmers interested in his new experiments, numbering about 250, the aim of which is to ascertain the most suitable and profitable crops as alternatives to maize.

Mr. H. H. Young, the former Air Officer, who served with the Rhodesian Forces during the East African Campaign, and Mr. Broome, are visiting in Southern Rhodesia. They are staying with Colonel and Mrs. A. H. Russell at Easton Lodge, Victoria.

Dr. E. Corvina, a medical adviser of the *Montbato Free Press*, and a world authority on wheat growing, has just concluded a visit to the wheat growing districts of Kenya. She has already visited the Rhodesias and is to continue her tour round the world.

The engagement is announced between Mr. F. I. [unclear] of the Straits Settlements Police, elder son of Major and Mrs. F. E. G. Tremlett, of Uganda, and Miss Pamela Ann Thomas, only daughter of Mr. H. Asa Thomas, of Chaffey, Sussex, and Mrs. H. Asa Thomas, of 38, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Sussex.

The Duke of Kent attended the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. George's Day. Among those with East African connections who took part in the processions were G.C.M.G. Lord Lamington, Sir John Chancellor, Lord Stonehaven, Sir Samuel Wilson, Sir Claude Hollis, Sir Henry Bichough, Sir Herbert Ross, K.C.M.G., Sir Archibald Weigall, Sir Charles Addis, Sir George Tomlinson, C.M.G., Mr. C. W. Emy, East African Commissioner, P. C. Lanab.

Mr. F. H. Layman, whose death at Beaufort at the age of 56 is announced, was formerly a Native Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, where he served from 1907 to 1911. He had been through the South African War and stayed on to work in various capacities before going North. In the Great War he held a commission in the Royal Berkshire Regiment, and won the M.C. He was badly wounded, and practically lost the use of his right hand. After the War he went up to Cambridge, and was subsequently called to the Bar. He was of a genial disposition, and was very musical.

With deep regret we announce the death in Nakuru last week at the age of 42 of Mr. Harold Thackeray, who has held in high regard for many years by a wide circle of friends in East Africa. Mr. Thackeray first went to the Colony just before the War, during the early part of which he served with the East African Mounted Rifles. He was invalided out with chronic asthma, settled in Nakuru in 1917 as a land and estate agent and general merchant, and was one of the originators of the Kenya Farmers' Association. He was a member B.G.M. of English Freemasonry in East Africa, he will be mourned by members of the Craft he served so well for many years at War. Burial at the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
As from the completion of the present volume East Africa will appear under the title "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Italy-Ethiopian War

Fighting on Road to Addis Ababa

The Italian Expeditionary Corps has been working on the road from Dessalegn to Addis Ababa, the remaining obstacle in the way of the main drive towards the Ethiopian capital being, according to Rome reports, an engineering one rather than military. There is reason to believe, however, that the Italians are still likely to encounter stiff opposition on the road to the capital, and efforts are being made by the Emperor's troops to render the road from Dessie impassable.

Fine weather is favoring the Italians' progress. They have already passed Wanta Hailu, 50 miles beyond Dessie, which was formerly the Emperor's headquarters. Dessie is being rapidly converted into a huge supply depot.

Well-equipped troops from the military school at Addis Ababa and other Ethiopian forces have been reformed in the almost impenetrable mountains provided by the rocks and ravines adjoining the Dessie-Addis Ababa road. The Italians, it is reported, are pushing 15,000 fresh troops to Dessie.

In severe fighting lasting three days at Wanta Hailu, within a few miles of Dessie, the Ethiopians succeeded in pushing back the Italian advance distance of about 12 miles, and the Italians brought up reinforcements only just in time to save the situation. Subsequently the Italians rallied and counter-attacked heavily, driving the Ethiopians back beyond their original positions.

Ethiopia Will Continue to Fight

The Ethiopian Government has definitely decided not to leave Addis Ababa and has denied a rumor that the Emperor has headed over his powers and the direction of military operations to his son. Ethiopia will continue to fight. If, however, the capital is occupied, the Government will move elsewhere in safety on the west.

Addis Ababa reports that continuing with the Emperor, whose negotiations have for some time been uncertain, has been re-established. His exact position is being carefully concealed.

Pamphlets in Amharic were dropped over Addis Ababa Monday by an Italian bomber. One of them, over the city, headed by Italian's commander-in-chief, proclamation, and addressed to the people, stated the provisions which Addis Ababa reads, the proclamation signed by Marshal Badoglio, stated: "At the head of victorious troops, I am entering your province to occupy Addis Ababa. The gods have helped me. War should cease and blood should be shed no longer. I have brought you peace and quiet civilization, but war, those who have been misled, should return to their homes. Do not separate your wives, plough your fields and savor your bread. Do not resist my troops by opposing them. Do not destroy my work. Your lives, churches, and properties will not be touched. Should you resist my troops, however, you damage my roads, take care of the rain, you will die, you without those my planes will rain death and destruction upon you from the sky."

General Graziani has been seen over the whole of the British front, reviewing the positions taken up by the three sectors of his attacking force. Only the rains, it is claimed, will oppose the Italian plans.

the Ethiopian Government, it is understood, has been the subject of a great deal of discussion. It is believed that the Emperor, and a great deal of discussion, is being held in Addis Ababa, and it is expected that the Emperor will be able to bring her country in the most difficult moment of Ethiopian history.

The sympathetic plan of the Emperor to help the Ethiopian Government is being supported by the Ethiopian Committee in Great Britain in cooperation with Mr. C. S. Collier, Governor of the Bank of Ethiopia, and is now in London. A statement by Mr. Collier and Professor E. Stanley Evans, honor secretary of the Ethiopian Committee, reads: "Ethiopia still looks to the aid of the League of Nations to see to it that whatever may be the outcome of the present fighting the independence and integrity of Ethiopia shall be preserved. Subscribers to the forthcoming loan may look despite depressing circumstances and the absence of security upon their subscriptions as a potential investment. The proposed loan has already met with sympathy from all parts of the kingdom, and there have actually been many indications in advance for proceeds from overseas, desiring 15,000,000."

Italy's Preparations for Campaign

A new appropriation of about £20,000,000 to a new estimated expense for the war in East Africa has been approved. It is estimated that the total cost of the war will be about £50,000,000.

An Italian newspaper, *Il Mattino*, says that the Emperor is to establish himself in Neghata, where an agent of the Emperor is reported to have bought a white ox, buffalo, for the Emperor's use. When the Emperor comes to the Sudan, it is stated, his family will be conveyed to a safe place in the Sudan, and a message to King Haile Selassie.

King Haile Selassie is to command the Ethiopian Red Cross, and is expected to meet the Emperor in Addis Ababa. At a meeting of the Ethiopian Red Cross, the Emperor said: "The murder of women and children by the airplane was a horrible act. Against which the Ethiopian people have been protesting for years. Whenever the Emperor is seen a crowd of people will follow him, and he will be surrounded by a dignified and dignified crowd of people. If I had my own private army, I might envy."

Thirty-one Italian native troops were detained in an engagement at Addis Ababa, and the British in the frontier of Italian East Africa. The British are in the same line with the Emperor's troops, and that they are making a campaign.

The Italian question was raised in the House of Commons regarding Italian methods of war in Ethiopia. In the course of which Colonel Hodgwood asked Mr. Eden what advice in the East African Campaign the British Government would give to the use of poison gas or bombs because it was under the Emperor's and to the Emperor's army.

Colonel H. B. Eden, the British military attaché in Addis Ababa, is suffering from pressure and has left the British Embassy to undergo an operation. Italian airplanes brought down near Dessie, Colonel Holt went in search of them and after a long trek through difficult country, found them both dead.

Rome reports that Italian workers in East Africa sent home 200,000 British families during March.

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Mining in Nyasaland

Legislation to be Controlled

Application will again be made by the patentees of the Nyasaland mining industry by the introduction of a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to mines and minerals. The Bill is divided into four parts dealing with matters generally respecting mining, the use of water, the rights of possession and purchase of certain minerals and minerals, and there is special provision relating to the minerals to be mined in the British South Africa Company by an Order in Council, the enactment of which is expected at an early date. The Bill is designed to meet the requirements existing on a basis of small scale and, so far as local conditions permit, follows closely the legislation in force in neighbouring territories.

Cloves and Phoenix

The Cloves and Phoenix Gold Mining Company announce that owing to the absence of the Chairman, who is on a trip to the home, the annual meeting will not be held until some time towards the middle of next month.

Ambria Mining

The Ambria Mining Company, Ltd., a private company with a nominal capital of £5,000 divided into 100 shares of 50 each has been registered in Nyasaland with the object of acquiring mining interests in the 2 Area. The first directors are Sven Nielsen and Palle Frautner.

East Africa

East Africa claims that the application of the East African Prospecting and Development Company for an exclusive prospecting licence over 75 square miles of area in the Kenya goldfields has been approved by Government. No objections were received by the Government, and it is understood that development work on the area will begin shortly.

Chunya Goldfields

Chunya Goldfields, Ltd. reports in a statement of estimated income and expenditure for the quarter ended March 31 that the gross revenue totalled £440,505 and the operating expenditure amounted to £253,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £187,505 over working expenditure. After deducting £2,500 for debenture stock interest and premium on redemption, and £3,500 for replacements and depreciation, there is an estimated profit, subject to taxation of £181,505. As an indication of the course of the Copper market, the London Metal Exchange average price for standard copper for cash during the quarter under review was 135.85 3/4 per long ton.

Selection Trust

Selection Trust, Ltd. state in their annual reports that the net profit on profit and loss account for 1935 totalled £110,952 compared with £82,411 in 1934. After bringing in an adjusted balance from last year and deducting appropriations for income tax and reserve, there remains an available profit of £150,376. The directors recommend a dividend of 5% on 1934 which will amount to £27,012 leaving a balance of £123,364 to be carried forward. The major portion of the revenue was derived from income from investments in the two main share holding dividend receiving holdings in Consolidated African Selection Trust and Copper Mines, Ltd.

Exports and Imports

Tanzania exports in March 6,304 oz. of gold, of which 2,701 oz. was Mbeya alluvial, and 1,215 oz. Musoma.

Alluvial production in the same period March was as follows: gold, 6,051 lb. eight, 1,021 Troy oz. tin ore, 1,000 tons.

The total gold production of Kenya during 1935 was 200,000 oz. valued at £1,100,000, while the silver production was 1,000,000 lb. valued at £475.

Northern Rhodesia's production of copper in blister form in March totalled 200,000 lbs. Roan Antelope produced 200,000 tons, Mufika 1,331 tons, and Nakana 2,000 tons. Nikana also produced 2,288 tons of electrolytic and 113,100 lb. of coal.

Rhodesian Expansion

Signifying Effect of Government Aid

London's attitude of high regard is reflected in the Colony we hear that the expansion of Southern Rhodesian mining, of both precious and base metals, is to be anticipated in the immediate future. The financial assistance and technical advice given by the Government to small workers has greatly stimulated activity, a rapidly increasing number of properties is under option to leading mining houses, and concentration upon the exploitation of chromite, nickel and asbestos occurrences is planned.

Mining Personalities

Mr. Frank de Courcy left London last week on his way to America.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael, Chairman of Kagera Mines, Ltd., Mr. J. G. Leitch, Managing Director of the same, and Mr. J. G. Leitch, Managing Director of the same, left London last week on their way to East Africa.

Mr. J. M. Bannister, the well-known East African mining engineer who has considerable interests in the Lupa goldfield, has been off his visit to his property.

Mr. H. P. Frautner, Chief Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika, addressed the Royal Society Chamber of Commerce last month on development in the mineral industry.

Mr. R. R. Rall, a director of Kagera Mines, Ltd., and of Chunya Goldfields, is on holiday in the south of France, where he is recuperating after his recent illness.

Mr. W. H. Howard, a director of Kagera Mines, Ltd., and a managing director of the Bilton Group, has been on a visit to East Africa, where he visited the former company's property.

Mr. A. J. Thomson, acting manager of the Oryza mine for Central Ltd., Mwanza, has left for this country. During his absence Mr. W. Brooks Howard has been acting as manager.

Among those who have applied for admission to Association of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy are Mr. J. G. Leitch, of Kagera, and Mr. J. G. Leitch, of Kagera, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. M. Bannister, a director of Chunya Goldfields, Ltd., is expected to reach England early next week. Mr. D. Howard, who is coming home with him, will leave shortly after wards on his way to the Lupa goldfield.

Sir Henry Ritchie, formerly of the Board of Directors of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, will be the guest of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London, during his visit to this country.

Sir Cecil Rodwell, formerly Governor of Southern Rhodesia, who is on the board of several gold mining companies in West Africa, and who recently visited the Gold Coast, was taken ill during his homeward voyage and is now in London nursing home.

Mr. J. M. Bannister, a well-known Southern Rhodesian prospector who owns the Lady Line and Magana mines near Gwandu, and who is on his way to the Agric. Commission, is back in the Colony from a holiday where he had spent a holiday for health reasons.

Mr. E. A. Leitch, a director of several mining companies operating in the Rhodesias and East Africa, and partner of Messrs. Bewick, Moring & Co., who has recently spent some time in South Africa, flew to the Lupa goldfields at the end of March, primarily to inspect the work being done on the holdings of Chunya Goldfields, Ltd., and Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd.

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Immigrant Labour Problem.

Nyasaland Committee's Report.

Review of the basis of taxation and its registration of all adult Natives as the first step in the registration of the labourer, are among the recommendations made by the Nyasaland Committee appointed last year to inquire into the problem of emigrant labour.

There are also recommendations for the better control of recruiting, through terms of contract, which shall safeguard the Native and his family, and others relating to the recruitment of labour.

One of the main reasons is given as one of the contributing reasons for emigration, but the report points out that in their present stage of development, the vast majority of the Natives are dependent on one of only two methods of earning their money, either as wage labour, or by the sale of surplus crops or cattle, and in some districts the Natives are unable to pay his tax, and are thus forced to migrate, for other causes, but having no land, and a surplus of Natives of Portuguese descent, leading to a labour shortage.

Disruption of village life, the report says, the evidence of an African woman, who explained her home and village life was broken up when the males left to work in other territories, and declared that many marriages were ruined, and that of her husband was in a state of collapse.

The Committee states: "Something must be done in order to rectify the affairs which, from local and international causes, constitute a flagrant breach of that code of justice which the Natives are entitled to stand by them selves, under the prevailing conditions of the modern world."

The Committee deals comprehensively with emigration, and makes a list of emigrants in Southern Rhodesia, and a comparative list of the total number of Nyasaland emigrants abroad in the neighbourhood of 20,000. It appears that more than a quarter of the adult male population is absent from the Protectorate.

United States Bill.

The United States Government has introduced a bill which, if passed, will give preference to the holders of the United States emigration certificates in the recruitment of labour for the United States. It is necessary to prevent such migration, and the bill is the result of the action of the Government to meet the demand for labour.

India's Finance.

The revenue estimated in the Sudan budget for 1932 amounted to £4,435,150, but according to the details just published, the actual receipts amounted to £4,000,413, after the appropriation of £1,308,700 for the Sudan Capitalisation account, which was completely exhausted in 1931. Against an original estimate of £2,077,700, the total expenditure for the year amounted to £2,077,700, including supplementary grants of £1,221,171, showing a deficit of £24,171 on the original estimate. The proposed extensions in the Sudan programme are to be completed by July 1, 1932, will increase the production of tea to some 1,000,000 caddis. Provision was made during the year for the construction of two new roads in the Kordofan Province to deal with cotton production in the area.

Rhodesia Agricultural Board.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia announces the following members of the Agricultural Advisory Board: The Treasurer (Chairman), the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Director of Veterinary Services, the Director of Agriculture, Captain J. Brown (representing agricultural interests), Lieutenant Colonel A. Stephenson (representing commercial), Mr. C. G. Frost (representing the Northern Rhodesia Farmers Co-operative Society), Mr. H. R. Ryan (representing the Co-operative Creameries of Northern Rhodesia), Mr. S. R. Gurn (representing the Tobacco Co-operative Society), Mr. L. J. Marston (representing the Stock Co-operative Society, Ltd.), Mr. J. G. Rogers and Mr. J. Miller (representing the mining companies), Mr. J. A. Koffenberg and Mr. E. W. Dechow (representing the owners of the mining companies), and the Director of Agriculture in charge of Hill to represent Rhodesia.

Uganda Cotton Industry.

Committee to be Appointed.

A COMMITTEE is to be appointed by the Uganda Government to report on certain matters affecting the cotton industry.

Among its terms of reference are: (a) To review the arrangements for arriving at minimum prices to be paid in zones for raw cotton; (b) to examine generally the terms imposed under the Cotton Export Duty Ordinance; (c) to review the question as to whether or not such terms could be taken by legislation to encourage ginners, within zones, to reduce their costs of ginning and marketing by greater centralisation of ginning. Other matters to be considered include that of the adequacy of storage accommodation for cotton seed at ginners, the desirability of opening the cotton buying season earlier, and to review the situation in regard to fuel supplies for ginners, in view of the shortage of timber exists, and where a reservation policy is essential.

Kenya & Uganda.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway earnings for the last week of February were £66,581, which constitutes a record in the history of the railways, the previous highest weekly earnings having been £64,376 in the week ended April 13, 1931.

Transport Unit.

Mr. MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, recently addressed the staffs of Observance Hill, outside Dar es Salaam, of the new 15-ton transport unit with which the Tanganyika Government will make continued experiments in the Lake Province. The first tests were highly satisfactory.

Mombasa Exhibition.

The third annual Mombasa Exhibition will be held on February 21 and 22. In order to enhance the value and importance of the exhibition, the standing committee has arranged to engage the agricultural and industrial sections of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya and the Mombasa and Coast Horticultural Society, have intimated their intention to give whole-hearted co-operation and to appoint representatives to the standing committee, which is composed of business men, producers and senior Government officials.

Decision Creameries Reorganisation.

Rhodesia Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., management of which was recently entrusted to Mr. Humphrey Davis, is to be reconstructed, shareholders in the old concern being paid 10s per share and the Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia assisting in the finance of the new enterprise. It will be recalled that the Committee of Southern Rhodesia favoured extension of the system of co-operation and the centralisation of the work of the district dairies. This decision of the Land Bank to participate in the rehabilitation of the leading creamery in Southern Rhodesia, doubtless influenced by that proposal, which is being formally adopted by the Government, will be a responsible move to be secured of the Government.

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COMPANY MEETING.

British East Africa Corporation, Limited

Annual General Meeting

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGOTT'S REVIEW

THE 27th annual ordinary general meeting of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., was held at Winchester House, 22, on 8th inst. Major Sir E. H. M. Leggott, B.O., Chairman of the company, presiding.

After reviewing the balance sheet, the Chairman referred to the company's interests in Tanganyika and said:

The next item is our investments in subsidiary and other companies, all of course, connected with East Africa. As you see we have written down our 1000 shares in the Tanganyika Trading Corporation, Ltd., to the nominal value of £1, and have explained that fully in the directors' report. For obvious reasons, it is undesirable to go into more detail as to what we refer to as a contingency claim that may arise in the eventuality in connexion with our many years of pioneer work and expenditure in Tanganyika Territory. I would only say that all such eventualities are very carefully watched by my colleagues and myself, so that the interests of the B.E.A. Corporation shall be safeguarded. The exploratory, experimental and development work done by the Tanganyika company since we formed it about 15 years ago has been very considerable indeed, extending directly or indirectly to practically every part of that big country. The pioneer work and undertaken as such, and we can say with confidence that the whole territory and those who trade and develop there, including the Tanganyika branches of the B.E.A. Corporation, are getting the benefit of this pioneer work by the Tanganyika company.

Increase in Merchandise Profit

The Chairman continued: "Now I will turn to the profit and loss account, which reflects a loss for the year of £9,772. This compares with a loss of £10,000 for the previous year, an improvement of £2,000. On the revenue side, you see that our profit on merchandise trading, agency fees and commissions, and sundry receipts, came to £26,654, an increase of £7,865 over the previous year, i.e., well over 40%. This profit, and the improvement in it, is spread over every side of our trading and agency activities, and there was not a single trading branch or department which did not contribute to the improvement. Our trade was helped to some extent by the activity in the new gold-mining areas of Kenya and Tanganyika, but I think it would be true to say that the major factor was the gradual return of confidence throughout the territories after the years of droughts, locusts and world economic depression.

"During the year covered by the accounts, the actual buying power of East Africa, taken as a whole, did not increase very much, but the foundation was laid for it by the very active 'plant more crops' campaign energetically fostered by the several local governments. The economic effect of this came to good fruition in 1935, in which year imports and exports, again taking the territories as a whole, went ahead by some 10% like a runaway. The Kenya Colony balanced its budget with a small surplus for the first time for some years, and both Uganda and Tanganyika not only balanced their budgets, but added substantially to their State resources, the reserve funds of Uganda reaching about 15 millions, and Tanganyika about half a million. The railways revenue and expenditure accounts of the territories also came out on the right side, enabling important reductions to be made in railway rates as from December last.

"Holding, as we do, the agency representation in East Africa for a number of very important British manufacturers, and having held together, and indeed increased, our clientele of good customers, I am able to report to you that our profits on merchandise trading, agency fees, and commissions, etc., is giving a further satisfactory increase during the current financial year, and we have now reached a point at which we can see that our profits from these sources are running in excess of the management, working and maintenance expense of the company, I have already mentioned, and it is stated in the report,

that our 1935-36 estate, which we have been working and maintaining at a loss during the depression up to and including the 1934-35 year under review, is now showing a profit, and will this year, and in subsequent years, be added on the right-hand side in the profit and loss account.

Encouragement for the Future

"Summing up, we trust you will agree with us that both the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for 1935-36 show a very definite improvement over those we were able to present for a number of years, and afford some encouragement for the future. It has often seemed to me that these years of depression, rather like a train going through a seemingly endless and very black tunnel, wandering when it would come out into the sun light, and now we can see the light ahead. But it would be incomplete if I did not pay the warmest tributes to all our staff both in Africa and in London who, one and all, have worked to the utmost devotion and in many instances at great sacrifice, and in the case of the staff, remuneration and in every other way. I would particularly mention Mr. Stutfield, our valued colleague in London, and Mr. Lionel Green, our general manager in East Africa. There are other important quarters to which our thanks are due, but which I need not specify, and I could only say that we have very valuable friends in many directions who have never lost sight of our ability to weather the storm, and without whose practical help we could not be looked forward with the same hope, we have to say. We value very greatly the confidence they have placed in us, and shall do our best to continue to deserve it. As for the Directors, including myself, I would merely say that as for many years past, we have entirely waived the fees that are provided for us by the articles of association. We are very large shareholders, and have gladly made this contribution to the common effort.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously, and the retiring Director, Mr. David Heburn, was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Annan, Dexter & Co. were re-appointed. The proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and staff.

Kenya Meat Industry

The Kenya stockowners conference, recently held in Nairobi, welcomed the steps being taken by Government to investigate the export trade for meat, including cattle, sheep and pigs, by means of the provision of a freezing plant, and asked that a report of progress be issued by the Meat Committee as soon as possible with special reference to pigs. The Conference also requested that Government should frame an agreement with certain shipping lines to reduce the present high rates on all registered pedigree stock imported into the country. The Conference also expressed the opinion that the present rates of interest on the Bank of Kenya should be reduced, and requested the Government to give an assurance that any reduction in interest made possible by the receipt of new capital should be spread over all loans issued. With regard to squatter stock the Conference expressed the opinion that Legislation should be introduced immediately, prohibiting Native owned cattle, sheep and goats from areas where a two-thirds majority of owners voted for their prohibition. Other resolutions of the Conference had reference to the diseases affecting stock, and their control.

Magadi Soda Co.

The annual report of the Magadi Soda Company states that the profit and loss account for the year ended December 31 disclosed a net loss for the year of £20,303, compared with a net loss of £13,068 for the previous twelve months. Thus the accumulated debit to be carried forward on profit and loss account now totals £100,791. Provision has been made during the year for obsolescence on buildings and plant amounting to £10,220, and the total reserve on this account on December 31, after deduction of items written off, was £104,005. Debenture interest amounting to £47,028 for the year has been paid at the rate of 4%. In accordance with the moratorium scheme approved by the debenture holders on July 8, 1932, there is outstanding debenture interest at 2% per annum from January 1, 1932, and a sum on account of debenture redemption for the four years to December 31, 1935. These amounts are payable in priority to dividends to the extent that there are profits available. Dividends on the 6% First and Second preference shares are in arrears as from January 1, 1936. The report states that the company's obligations to the Kenya Government and the Kenya and Uganda Railways have been met.

East African Market Reports: Rhodesian Tobacco Auctions

COFFEE

There was a slow demand at last week's auctions. Prices were not steady.

Kenya—**Arabica**—No. 1, 1935, 105/-; No. 2, 100/-; No. 3, 95/-; No. 4, 90/-; No. 5, 85/-; No. 6, 80/-; No. 7, 75/-; No. 8, 70/-; No. 9, 65/-; No. 10, 60/-; No. 11, 55/-; No. 12, 50/-; No. 13, 45/-; No. 14, 40/-; No. 15, 35/-; No. 16, 30/-; No. 17, 25/-; No. 18, 20/-; No. 19, 15/-; No. 20, 10/-; No. 21, 5/-; No. 22, 0/-.

Robusta—No. 1, 145/-; No. 2, 140/-; No. 3, 135/-; No. 4, 130/-; No. 5, 125/-; No. 6, 120/-; No. 7, 115/-; No. 8, 110/-; No. 9, 105/-; No. 10, 100/-; No. 11, 95/-; No. 12, 90/-; No. 13, 85/-; No. 14, 80/-; No. 15, 75/-; No. 16, 70/-; No. 17, 65/-; No. 18, 60/-; No. 19, 55/-; No. 20, 50/-; No. 21, 45/-; No. 22, 40/-; No. 23, 35/-; No. 24, 30/-; No. 25, 25/-; No. 26, 20/-; No. 27, 15/-; No. 28, 10/-; No. 29, 5/-; No. 30, 0/-.

Tanzania—**Arabica**—No. 1, 100/-; No. 2, 95/-; No. 3, 90/-; No. 4, 85/-; No. 5, 80/-; No. 6, 75/-; No. 7, 70/-; No. 8, 65/-; No. 9, 60/-; No. 10, 55/-; No. 11, 50/-; No. 12, 45/-; No. 13, 40/-; No. 14, 35/-; No. 15, 30/-; No. 16, 25/-; No. 17, 20/-; No. 18, 15/-; No. 19, 10/-; No. 20, 5/-; No. 21, 0/-.

Arusha—**Arabica**—No. 1, 110/-; No. 2, 105/-; No. 3, 100/-; No. 4, 95/-; No. 5, 90/-; No. 6, 85/-; No. 7, 80/-; No. 8, 75/-; No. 9, 70/-; No. 10, 65/-; No. 11, 60/-; No. 12, 55/-; No. 13, 50/-; No. 14, 45/-; No. 15, 40/-; No. 16, 35/-; No. 17, 30/-; No. 18, 25/-; No. 19, 20/-; No. 20, 15/-; No. 21, 10/-; No. 22, 5/-; No. 23, 0/-.

London—**Arabica**—No. 1, 120/-; No. 2, 115/-; No. 3, 110/-; No. 4, 105/-; No. 5, 100/-; No. 6, 95/-; No. 7, 90/-; No. 8, 85/-; No. 9, 80/-; No. 10, 75/-; No. 11, 70/-; No. 12, 65/-; No. 13, 60/-; No. 14, 55/-; No. 15, 50/-; No. 16, 45/-; No. 17, 40/-; No. 18, 35/-; No. 19, 30/-; No. 20, 25/-; No. 21, 20/-; No. 22, 15/-; No. 23, 10/-; No. 24, 5/-; No. 25, 0/-.

London—**Robusta**—No. 1, 140/-; No. 2, 135/-; No. 3, 130/-; No. 4, 125/-; No. 5, 120/-; No. 6, 115/-; No. 7, 110/-; No. 8, 105/-; No. 9, 100/-; No. 10, 95/-; No. 11, 90/-; No. 12, 85/-; No. 13, 80/-; No. 14, 75/-; No. 15, 70/-; No. 16, 65/-; No. 17, 60/-; No. 18, 55/-; No. 19, 50/-; No. 20, 45/-; No. 21, 40/-; No. 22, 35/-; No. 23, 30/-; No. 24, 25/-; No. 25, 20/-; No. 26, 15/-; No. 27, 10/-; No. 28, 5/-; No. 29, 0/-.

OTHER MARKETS

Castor seeds—East Africa, 105/- per ton (1935); 110/- (1934); 105/- (1933).

Foodstuffs—**Guinea**—**Lanibar** spot quoted 74d. and Grade 1 April 1936, 74d. per lb. (1935: 60s-10s; 51s).

Coffee—Slow demand with standard for 1935 steady at 105/- per ton. (1935: 105/-; 1934: 100/-; 1933: 95/-).

Cocoa—Rather lower at 512/10s. per ton (1935: 512/10s.; 1934: 510/0s.; 1933: 508/0s.).

Cotton—Fair business at from 6d. to 7d. per lb. according to quality. (1935: 64d.; 1934: 60d.; 1933: 56d.).

Cottonseed—Steady at 44/7s. per ton (1935: 44/7s.; 1934: 44/7s.; 1933: 44/7s.).

Flax—Steady at 140s. 10d. per oz. (1935: 140s. 10d.; 1934: 140s. 10d.; 1933: 140s. 8d.).

Pyrethrum—Kenya flowers, excellent, steady at 215/- per ton.

Sisal—White and yellow fine at 512/10s. per ton (1935: 512/10s.; 1934: 510/0s.; 1933: 508/0s.).

Quinine—Siam, 100/- per ton (No. 1, 100/-; No. 2, 120/-; No. 3, 140/-; No. 4, 160/-; No. 5, 180/-; No. 6, 200/-; No. 7, 220/-; No. 8, 240/-; No. 9, 260/-; No. 10, 280/-; No. 11, 300/-; No. 12, 320/-; No. 13, 340/-; No. 14, 360/-; No. 15, 380/-; No. 16, 400/-; No. 17, 420/-; No. 18, 440/-; No. 19, 460/-; No. 20, 480/-; No. 21, 500/-; No. 22, 520/-; No. 23, 540/-; No. 24, 560/-; No. 25, 580/-; No. 26, 600/-; No. 27, 620/-; No. 28, 640/-; No. 29, 660/-; No. 30, 680/-; No. 31, 700/-; No. 32, 720/-; No. 33, 740/-; No. 34, 760/-; No. 35, 780/-; No. 36, 800/-; No. 37, 820/-; No. 38, 840/-; No. 39, 860/-; No. 40, 880/-; No. 41, 900/-; No. 42, 920/-; No. 43, 940/-; No. 44, 960/-; No. 45, 980/-; No. 46, 1000/-; No. 47, 1020/-; No. 48, 1040/-; No. 49, 1060/-; No. 50, 1080/-; No. 51, 1100/-; No. 52, 1120/-; No. 53, 1140/-; No. 54, 1160/-; No. 55, 1180/-; No. 56, 1200/-; No. 57, 1220/-; No. 58, 1240/-; No. 59, 1260/-; No. 60, 1280/-; No. 61, 1300/-; No. 62, 1320/-; No. 63, 1340/-; No. 64, 1360/-; No. 65, 1380/-; No. 66, 1400/-; No. 67, 1420/-; No. 68, 1440/-; No. 69, 1460/-; No. 70, 1480/-; No. 71, 1500/-; No. 72, 1520/-; No. 73, 1540/-; No. 74, 1560/-; No. 75, 1580/-; No. 76, 1600/-; No. 77, 1620/-; No. 78, 1640/-; No. 79, 1660/-; No. 80, 1680/-; No. 81, 1700/-; No. 82, 1720/-; No. 83, 1740/-; No. 84, 1760/-; No. 85, 1780/-; No. 86, 1800/-; No. 87, 1820/-; No. 88, 1840/-; No. 89, 1860/-; No. 90, 1880/-; No. 91, 1900/-; No. 92, 1920/-; No. 93, 1940/-; No. 94, 1960/-; No. 95, 1980/-; No. 96, 2000/-; No. 97, 2020/-; No. 98, 2040/-; No. 99, 2060/-; No. 100, 2080/-; No. 101, 2100/-; No. 102, 2120/-; No. 103, 2140/-; No. 104, 2160/-; No. 105, 2180/-; No. 106, 2200/-; No. 107, 2220/-; No. 108, 2240/-; No. 109, 2260/-; No. 110, 2280/-; No. 111, 2300/-; No. 112, 2320/-; No. 113, 2340/-; No. 114, 2360/-; No. 115, 2380/-; No. 116, 2400/-; No. 117, 2420/-; No. 118, 2440/-; No. 119, 2460/-; No. 120, 2480/-; No. 121, 2500/-; No. 122, 2520/-; No. 123, 2540/-; No. 124, 2560/-; No. 125, 2580/-; No. 126, 2600/-; No. 127, 2620/-; No. 128, 2640/-; No. 129, 2660/-; No. 130, 2680/-; No. 131, 2700/-; No. 132, 2720/-; No. 133, 2740/-; No. 134, 2760/-; No. 135, 2780/-; No. 136, 2800/-; No. 137, 2820/-; No. 138, 2840/-; No. 139, 2860/-; No. 140, 2880/-; No. 141, 2900/-; No. 142, 2920/-; No. 143, 2940/-; No. 144, 2960/-; No. 145, 2980/-; No. 146, 3000/-; No. 147, 3020/-; No. 148, 3040/-; No. 149, 3060/-; No. 150, 3080/-; No. 151, 3100/-; No. 152, 3120/-; No. 153, 3140/-; No. 154, 3160/-; No. 155, 3180/-; No. 156, 3200/-; No. 157, 3220/-; No. 158, 3240/-; No. 159, 3260/-; No. 160, 3280/-; No. 161, 3300/-; No. 162, 3320/-; No. 163, 3340/-; No. 164, 3360/-; No. 165, 3380/-; No. 166, 3400/-; No. 167, 3420/-; No. 168, 3440/-; No. 169, 3460/-; No. 170, 3480/-; No. 171, 3500/-; No. 172, 3520/-; No. 173, 3540/-; No. 174, 3560/-; No. 175, 3580/-; No. 176, 3600/-; No. 177, 3620/-; No. 178, 3640/-; No. 179, 3660/-; No. 180, 3680/-; No. 181, 3700/-; No. 182, 3720/-; No. 183, 3740/-; No. 184, 3760/-; No. 185, 3780/-; No. 186, 3800/-; No. 187, 3820/-; No. 188, 3840/-; No. 189, 3860/-; No. 190, 3880/-; No. 191, 3900/-; No. 192, 3920/-; No. 193, 3940/-; No. 194, 3960/-; No. 195, 3980/-; No. 196, 4000/-; No. 197, 4020/-; No. 198, 4040/-; No. 199, 4060/-; No. 200, 4080/-; No. 201, 4100/-; No. 202, 4120/-; No. 203, 4140/-; No. 204, 4160/-; No. 205, 4180/-; No. 206, 4200/-; No. 207, 4220/-; No. 208, 4240/-; No. 209, 4260/-; No. 210, 4280/-; No. 211, 4300/-; No. 212, 4320/-; No. 213, 4340/-; No. 214, 4360/-; No. 215, 4380/-; No. 216, 4400/-; No. 217, 4420/-; No. 218, 4440/-; No. 219, 4460/-; No. 220, 4480/-; No. 221, 4500/-; No. 222, 4520/-; No. 223, 4540/-; No. 224, 4560/-; No. 225, 4580/-; No. 226, 4600/-; No. 227, 4620/-; No. 228, 4640/-; No. 229, 4660/-; No. 230, 4680/-; No. 231, 4700/-; No. 232, 4720/-; No. 233, 4740/-; No. 234, 4760/-; No. 235, 4780/-; No. 236, 4800/-; No. 237, 4820/-; No. 238, 4840/-; No. 239, 4860/-; No. 240, 4880/-; No. 241, 4900/-; No. 242, 4920/-; No. 243, 4940/-; No. 244, 4960/-; No. 245, 4980/-; No. 246, 5000/-; No. 247, 5020/-; No. 248, 5040/-; No. 249, 5060/-; No. 250, 5080/-; No. 251, 5100/-; No. 252, 5120/-; No. 253, 5140/-; No. 254, 5160/-; No. 255, 5180/-; No. 256, 5200/-; No. 257, 5220/-; No. 258, 5240/-; No. 259, 5260/-; No. 260, 5280/-; No. 261, 5300/-; No. 262, 5320/-; No. 263, 5340/-; No. 264, 5360/-; No. 265, 5380/-; No. 266, 5400/-; No. 267, 5420/-; No. 268, 5440/-; No. 269, 5460/-; No. 270, 5480/-; No. 271, 5500/-; No. 272, 5520/-; No. 273, 5540/-; No. 274, 5560/-; No. 275, 5580/-; No. 276, 5600/-; No. 277, 5620/-; No. 278, 5640/-; No. 279, 5660/-; No. 280, 5680/-; No. 281, 5700/-; No. 282, 5720/-; No. 283, 5740/-; No. 284, 5760/-; No. 285, 5780/-; No. 286, 5800/-; No. 287, 5820/-; No. 288, 5840/-; No. 289, 5860/-; No. 290, 5880/-; No. 291, 5900/-; No. 292, 5920/-; No. 293, 5940/-; No. 294, 5960/-; No. 295, 5980/-; No. 296, 6000/-; No. 297, 6020/-; No. 298, 6040/-; No. 299, 6060/-; No. 300, 6080/-; No. 301, 6100/-; No. 302, 6120/-; No. 303, 6140/-; No. 304, 6160/-; No. 305, 6180/-; No. 306, 6200/-; No. 307, 6220/-; No. 308, 6240/-; No. 309, 6260/-; No. 310, 6280/-; No. 311, 6300/-; No. 312, 6320/-; No. 313, 6340/-; No. 314, 6360/-; No. 315, 6380/-; No. 316, 6400/-; No. 317, 6420/-; No. 318, 6440/-; No. 319, 6460/-; No. 320, 6480/-; No. 321, 6500/-; No. 322, 6520/-; No. 323, 6540/-; No. 324, 6560/-; No. 325, 6580/-; No. 326, 6600/-; No. 327, 6620/-; No. 328, 6640/-; No. 329, 6660/-; No. 330, 6680/-; No. 331, 6700/-; No. 332, 6720/-; No. 333, 6740/-; No. 334, 6760/-; No. 335, 6780/-; No. 336, 6800/-; No. 337, 6820/-; No. 338, 6840/-; No. 339, 6860/-; No. 340, 6880/-; No. 341, 6900/-; No. 342, 6920/-; No. 343, 6940/-; No. 344, 6960/-; No. 345, 6980/-; No. 346, 7000/-; No. 347, 7020/-; No. 348, 7040/-; No. 349, 7060/-; No. 350, 7080/-; No. 351, 7100/-; No. 352, 7120/-; No. 353, 7140/-; No. 354, 7160/-; No. 355, 7180/-; No. 356, 7200/-; No. 357, 7220/-; No. 358, 7240/-; No. 359, 7260/-; No. 360, 7280/-; No. 361, 7300/-; No. 362, 7320/-; No. 363, 7340/-; No. 364, 7360/-; No. 365, 7380/-; No. 366, 7400/-; No. 367, 7420/-; No. 368, 7440/-; No. 369, 7460/-; No. 370, 7480/-; No. 371, 7500/-; No. 372, 7520/-; No. 373, 7540/-; No. 374, 7560/-; No. 375, 7580/-; No. 376, 7600/-; No. 377, 7620/-; No. 378, 7640/-; No. 379, 7660/-; No. 380, 7680/-; No. 381, 7700/-; No. 382, 7720/-; No. 383, 7740/-; No. 384, 7760/-; No. 385, 7780/-; No. 386, 7800/-; No. 387, 7820/-; No. 388, 7840/-; No. 389, 7860/-; No. 390, 7880/-; No. 391, 7900/-; No. 392, 7920/-; No. 393, 7940/-; No. 394, 7960/-; No. 395, 7980/-; No. 396, 8000/-; No. 397, 8020/-; No. 398, 8040/-; No. 399, 8060/-; No. 400, 8080/-; No. 401, 8100/-; No. 402, 8120/-; No. 403, 8140/-; No. 404, 8160/-; No. 405, 8180/-; No. 406, 8200/-; No. 407, 8220/-; No. 408, 8240/-; No. 409, 8260/-; No. 410, 8280/-; No. 411, 8300/-; No. 412, 8320/-; No. 413, 8340/-; No. 414, 8360/-; No. 415, 8380/-; No. 416, 8400/-; No. 417, 8420/-; No. 418, 8440/-; No. 419, 8460/-; No. 420, 8480/-; No. 421, 8500/-; No. 422, 8520/-; No. 423, 8540/-; No. 424, 8560/-; No. 425, 8580/-; No. 426, 8600/-; No. 427, 8620/-; No. 428, 8640/-; No. 429, 8660/-; No. 430, 8680/-; No. 431, 8700/-; No. 432, 8720/-; No. 433, 8740/-; No. 434, 8760/-; No. 435, 8780/-; No. 436, 8800/-; No. 437, 8820/-; No. 438, 8840/-; No. 439, 8860/-; No. 440, 8880/-; No. 441, 8900/-; No. 442, 8920/-; No. 443, 8940/-; No. 444, 8960/-; No. 445, 8980/-; No. 446, 9000/-; No. 447, 9020/-; No. 448, 9040/-; No. 449, 9060/-; No. 450, 9080/-; No. 451, 9100/-; No. 452, 9120/-; No. 453, 9140/-; No. 454, 9160/-; No. 455, 9180/-; No. 456, 9200/-; No. 457, 9220/-; No. 458, 9240/-; No. 459, 9260/-; No. 460, 9280/-; No. 461, 9300/-; No. 462, 9320/-; No. 463, 9340/-; No. 464, 9360/-; No. 465, 9380/-; No. 466, 9400/-; No. 467, 9420/-; No. 468, 9440/-; No. 469, 9460/-; No. 470, 9480/-; No. 471, 9500/-; No. 472, 9520/-; No. 473, 9540/-; No. 474, 9560/-; No. 475, 9580/-; No. 476, 9600/-; No. 477, 9620/-; No. 478, 9640/-; No. 479, 9660/-; No. 480, 9680/-; No. 481, 9700/-; No. 482, 9720/-; No. 483, 9740/-; No. 484, 9760/-; No. 485, 9780/-; No. 486, 9800/-; No. 487, 9820/-; No. 488, 9840/-; No. 489, 9860/-; No. 490, 9880/-; No. 491, 9900/-; No. 492, 9920/-; No. 493, 9940/-; No. 494, 9960/-; No. 495, 9980/-; No. 496, 10000/-; No. 497, 10020/-; No. 498, 10040/-; No. 499, 10060/-; No. 500, 10080/-; No. 501, 10100/-; No. 502, 10120/-; No. 503, 10140/-; No. 504, 10160/-; No. 505, 10180/-; No. 506, 10200/-; No. 507, 10220/-; No. 508, 10240/-; No. 509, 10260/-; No. 510, 10280/-; No. 511, 10300/-; No. 512, 10320/-; No. 513, 10340/-; No. 514, 10360/-; No. 515, 10380/-; No. 516, 10400/-; No. 517, 10420/-; No. 518, 10440/-; No. 519, 10460/-; No. 520, 10480/-; No. 521, 10500/-; No. 522, 10520/-; No. 523, 10540/-; No. 524, 10560/-; No. 525, 10580/-; No. 526, 10600/-; No. 527, 10620/-; No. 528, 10640/-; No. 529, 10660/-; No. 530, 10680/-; No. 531, 10700/-; No. 532, 10720/-; No. 533, 10740/-; No. 534, 10760/-; No. 535, 10780/-; No. 536, 10800/-; No. 537, 10820/-; No. 538, 10840/-; No. 539, 10860/-; No. 540, 10880/-; No. 541, 10900/-; No. 542, 10920/-; No. 543, 10940/-; No. 544, 10960/-; No. 545, 10980/-; No. 546, 11000/-; No. 547, 11020/-; No. 548, 11040/-; No. 549, 11060/-; No. 550, 11080/-; No. 551, 11100/-; No. 552, 11120/-; No. 553, 11140/-; No. 554, 11160/-; No. 555, 11180/-; No. 556, 11200/-; No. 557, 11220/-; No. 558, 11240/-; No. 559, 11260/-; No. 560, 11280/-; No. 561, 11300/-; No. 562, 11320/-; No. 563, 11340/-; No. 564, 11360/-; No. 565, 11380/-; No. 566, 11400/-; No. 567, 11420/-; No. 568, 11440/-; No. 569, 11460/-; No. 570, 11480/-; No. 571, 11500/-; No. 572, 11520/-; No. 573, 11540/-; No. 574, 11560/-; No. 575, 11580/-; No. 576, 11600/-; No. 577, 11620/-; No. 578, 11640/-; No. 579, 11660/-; No. 580, 11680/-; No. 581, 11700/-; No. 582, 11720/-; No. 583, 11740/-; No. 584, 11760/-; No. 585, 11780/-; No. 586, 11800/-; No. 587, 11820/-; No. 588, 11840/-; No. 589, 11860/-; No. 590, 11880/-; No. 591, 11900/-; No. 592, 11920/-; No. 593, 11940/-; No. 594, 11960/-; No. 595, 11980/-; No. 596, 12000/-; No. 597, 12020/-; No. 598, 12040/-; No. 599, 12060/-; No. 600, 12080/-; No. 601, 12100/-; No. 602, 12120/-; No. 603, 12140/-; No. 604, 12160/-; No. 605, 12180/-; No. 606, 12200/-; No. 607, 12220/-; No. 608, 12240/-; No. 609, 12260/-; No. 610, 12280/-; No. 611, 12300/-; No. 612, 12320/-; No. 613, 12340/-; No. 614, 12360/-; No. 615, 12380/-; No. 616, 12400/-; No. 617, 12420/-; No. 618, 12440/-; No. 619, 12460/-; No. 620, 12480/-; No. 621, 12500/-; No. 622, 12520/-; No. 623, 12540/-; No. 624, 12560/-; No. 625, 12580/-; No. 626, 12600/-; No. 627, 12620/-; No. 628, 12640/-; No. 629, 12660/-; No. 630, 12680/-; No. 631, 12700/-; No. 632, 12720/-; No. 633, 12740/-; No. 634, 12760/-; No. 635, 12780/-; No. 636, 12800/-; No. 637, 12820/-; No. 638, 12840/-; No. 639, 12860/-; No. 640, 12880/-; No. 641, 12900/-; No. 642, 12920/-; No. 643, 12940/-; No. 644, 12960/-; No. 645, 12980/-; No. 646, 13000/-; No. 647, 13020/-; No. 648, 13040/-; No. 649, 13060/-; No. 650, 13080/-; No. 651, 13100/-; No. 652, 13120/-; No. 653, 13140/-; No. 654, 13160/-; No. 655, 13180/-; No. 656, 13200/-; No. 657, 13220/-; No. 658, 13240/-; No. 659, 13260/-; No. 660, 13280/-; No. 661, 13300/-; No. 662, 13320/-; No. 663, 13340/-; No. 664, 13360/-; No. 665, 13380/-; No. 666, 13400/-; No. 667, 13420/-; No. 668, 13440/-; No. 669, 13460/-; No. 670, 13480/-; No. 671, 13500/-; No. 672, 13520/-; No. 673, 13540/-; No. 674, 13560/-; No. 675, 13580/-; No. 676, 13600/-; No. 677, 13620/-; No. 678, 13640/-; No. 679, 13660/-; No. 680, 13680/-; No. 681, 13700/-; No. 682, 13720/-; No. 683, 13740/-; No. 684, 13760/-; No. 685, 13780/-; No. 686, 13800/-; No. 687, 13820/-; No. 688, 13840/-; No. 689, 13860/-; No. 690

Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The "Explo" which has arrived at Marseilles, brought the following passengers:

Passengers:
 Hilderbrand, Mr. F.
 Hilderbrand, Mr. R. E.
 Michel, Mrs. M.
 Pierson, Miss M.

Mombasa:
 Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs.
 Ellis, Hon. & Mrs. J. S.

BRITISH MAIL
 "Maiden" left Aden outward, April 20.
 "Mantol" left Tangier homeward, April 20.
 "Matiana" leaves London homeward, via
 "Karanja" left Mombasa for Bombay, April 20.
 "Tebra" left Zanzibar for Durban, April 20.
 "Tadawa" left Bombay for Bona, April 20.

Passengers for East Africa

THE "Asson" which left Southampton April 17, carried the following passengers:

Passengers:
 Nanto, Mrs. J.
 Norris, Mrs. A.
 Payne, Dr. L.
 Price, Mrs. H.
 Preece, Miss J.
 Stockdale, Mr. J.

Tanga:
 Rice, Mr. R. W. F.

...and outward, April 20.
 ...and homeward, April 20.
 ...and homeward, April 20.
 ...and homeward, April 20.
 ...and homeward, April 20.
 ...and homeward, April 20.

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers on the air mail which left London on April 23, included Capt. G. R. King for East Africa passengers by the machine which leaves to afternoon include Mr. W. Kofen for Nairobi and Mrs. A. H. Bibbe for Kisumu.

Inward passengers who arrived on the air mail include Mrs. M. Khattoria and Mr. Kugelmann from Nairobi. The machine which arrived at Nairobi on the air mail from London carried Mr. L. from Kisumu.

...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.

Indian Mails

...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.

...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.
 ...and homeward, April 23.

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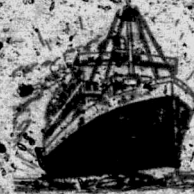
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

95, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1

Tel.: Museum 7120 & 7370; Telegrams: F. J. Forbson, London.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE Italo-Ethiopian war is virtually over. The legions of Rome have wiped out the armies of the last Native State of Africa and forced the Emperor to leave his capital. ITALY'S INGLORIOUS but Italy is still confounded with COLONIAL CAMPAIGN. The formidable, some may think almost impossible, task of pacification and administration. When the campaign proper is ended, *East Africa* wrote ten months ago, "The real difficulties will begin, not disappear, for the administration of a truculent and proud medieval people, which boasts that it has held sway in its inland plateaux for fourteen centuries, will be very different from the pacification and organisation of most African tribes. Then will come the really crucial test. Beyond that, it is futile to speculate further at this stage on Mussolini's plan for Ethiopia and the life that awaits them. Just as there was nothing in Italy's conduct of this spectacular Colonial campaign that reflected any glory on those responsible for it, their conquest being, in the words of an American commentator, "a crime necessary for the new Caesars," so the remaining in the situation to-day to hope for the faintest glimpse of hope that Ethiopia will yield for many years to the great fruits of victory that Mussolini promised his people. By conducting a headless disorganised, primitive, undisciplined, and practically unarmed people, Italy has brought upon herself problems of the first magnitude, antagonised world opinion, aroused the hatred of all coloured peoples, and jeopardised the peace and security in which Africa was settling down to steady and orderly advancement."

[It is not too much to say that the existing naturalisation laws, so far as they affect East Africa are far from good. We instance the case of a young man of good repute who has had an Mombasa for three years, but who, and FARGICAL LAWS, have gained no esteem at all who know him, whose some born in Kenya and educated at Oxford, cannot secure the British naturalisation which he desires, because he was born in Mombasa, which is a British Protectorate, though if he had been born just a little more than ten miles inland he would have been eligible since his place of birth would then have been within the Colony, as distinct from the Protectorate of Kenya. In present circumstances the unfortunate applicant is told that nothing can be done to meet his wishes. But if he cares to reside in Nairobi or some other part of the Colony for at least three years, his application would have every chance of acceptance. Similarly, a thoroughly reputable professional man who has fled from Russia or Germany, perhaps on account of Jewish descent or for some other easily understandable reason, would be eligible for British naturalisation in the course of a few years if he were to come to Nairobi, but not if he had settled him on the Tanganyika or Mt. Elgon. The explanation of this anomaly is that British naturalisation is granted to a foreigner born in a Colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory. For all practical purposes there is no difference in the administrative or legal systems of territories falling within these three categories, and it is clearly an anachronism to perpetuate a State of affairs which is completely illogical. The above instances show we trust that some Member of Parliament will call the attention of the House of Commons to the absurdity of the present position and succeed in getting it brought before the House with modifications.

** * * *

Italy's Inglorious Victory Emperor's Flight from Addis Ababa

MEMORANDUM TO BRITISH MINISTER.

ITALY'S remarkable seven months' campaign in Ethiopia reached its concluding stages during the week-end when the advance troops of Marshal Badoglio's army were within striking distance of Addis Ababa, and the Emperor with his wife and children and a number of Ministers of his Court entrained for Jibuti.

Marshal Badoglio entered Addis Ababa on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Major Royal, Governor of Harar, and Signor Vessona, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The population stood in silence as the procession passed through the streets. Marshal Badoglio was preceded by motor-cyclists, tanks, jeeps and engineers and battalions of Askaris on foot. Behind him followed seven batteries of artillery and several squadrons of native cavalry. In the centre of the town a flagstaff was erected and in the presence of Marshal Badoglio and his chiefs of staff, the Italian flag was run up, while the Italian national anthem was played.

Marshal Badoglio established his headquarters at the Italian Legation, where a wireless station has been set up.

Thus ends one of the most astonishing and, to Italy, discreditable campaigns of modern history. It is the pretext of a boundary dispute of little significance, the colonial campaign by the hands of a highly organised, splendidly equipped Italian army with all the most modern aids to warfare against a primitive people.

The Emperor has not abdicated. He has taken his powers in the hands of his Government, and on his arrival at Jibuti was treated as a visiting monarch and received the full honours to which his rank entitles him. Before leaving Addis Ababa, the Emperor requested that a British warship should be placed at his disposal at Jibuti, and the party is being conveyed in H.M.S. "Enterprise" to Haifa. The delicacy of the situation created by the Emperor's request has been stressed, but it is pointed out that a state of war has not been declared between Italy and Ethiopia, and that neither party has so far surgically been recognised as a belligerent. Mr. Martin, the Ethiopian Minister in London, believes that the Emperor will eventually come to London.

State of Terror in the Capital

The Emperor's departure from his capital marked the beginning of a state of terror in the town, for when the public realised that the Emperor and his Ministers had gone, they began looting shops, firing of ammunition, burning the post office and other buildings, stripping the British Church and the Coptic churches and benedictine. Several European residents who had not been able to reach safety in the Legation compounds.

The Emperor ordered his subjects to be thrown open for the people to help themselves before the Italian reached the town, and the people had sworn to take nothing for the enemy. The Ethiopian Government radio station was closed down and a message describing the state of terror in the capital was transmitted to London by wireless from the British Legation.

Streams of men and women, the message states, were to be seen everywhere, with directions to take the Palace and Government buildings, the cashiers, arms of all sorts, beds, furniture and furniture. Ammunition dumps were thrown open, and provisions were carried off full.

...the town about the Legation, firing into the air, and the fighting, however that in ten hit on the Legation, at the beginning, they were seen wearing any one's clothing, men and women, were seen wearing top hats and European clothing over their ordinary wear. Later, when much liquor had been consumed, the wrangling began over the loot. The soldiers were drawn and shots fired in anger. The legs of a woman, a girl, were fired by the Indian staff, supported by the British Consul, Mr. Hope Gill, was hit, and he was taken to the Legation. The staff was treated after a scrubby ride on a party from the British Legation. The day after the end of the afternoon many women were seen in the streets.

Most of the British subjects had taken refuge in the Legation now, four British subjects were seen and some again in various parts of the city, and some of the Europeans of all nationalities to safety. Several refugees lost their heads of shops by pillage and fire. The looters were made to interfere with in their work, and many of the looters were killed while looting the shops.

The looting of the day is a spectacle. The few Europeans left outside the Legation compounds in Addis Ababa passed a night of terror, harridan in their houses, being attacked by looters. Over 1,000 refugees are camped in the British Legation compound, where a small town of tents and huts has sprung up. All night parties have been getting in Europeans, regardless of nationality, from darker spots.

Dr. Melly, of the British Ambulance unit, was wounded when his car was stopped to pick up a wounded Ethiopian. The drunken leader of a mob of looters thrust a revolver into the car and fired, the bullet passing through Dr. Melly's lung.

British Foreign Secretary's Statement

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Anthony Eden said the Emperor had made it clear that his wish was to proceed with his policy of Pan-Africa. His Majesty's Government will not comment upon them to grant this request, but to indicate the passage of the party to Jerusalem. There were no official themselves in communication with the French Government, who for their part expressed their readiness to give effect to whatever wishes the Emperor might express as to his further destination.

The British Government have ordered H.M.S. "Enterprise" to proceed to Jibuti and convey the Emperor and his party to Haifa. The Emperor, who has requested the presence of officers, will naturally be expected to bring a large number of his staff with him as in the early stages of his flight.

As regards the situation in Addis Ababa, Mr. Eden said that shortly after the Emperor's departure, which has been understood continued ever since, attacks have been made on certain foreign Legations, though not, I understand, upon His Majesty's Legation, and on foreign property and the business quarter of the town to be made to be largely in ruins.

Only one British subject has been injured. This is Dr. Melly, the medical officer in charge of the British Red Cross ambulance, who, together with the remainder of the British community, and over 1,000 refugees of 23 different nationalities, is at present being cared for in the British Legation. In September, 1935, the Legation Guard was reinforced by a company of Indian infantry for the express purpose of protecting the British community in the event of an emergency. I am glad to think that the presence of these troops has almost certainly enabled a great many lives, which might otherwise have been jeopardised or lost, to be saved. In addition, the House should know that members of the British community have continually at great personal risk rendered rescue parties to help in the promotion of his society's Legation. Europeans, regardless of nationality, from points of danger. In conclusion, I am glad the House will appreciate the greatest credit is due to the staff of His Majesty's Legation, who have, despite all the difficulties still are going through a most anxious time for the day in which they have handled a very difficult and trying situation, and above all to Sir Sidney Barron, whose conduct of affairs throughout has been beyond all praise. (Cheers.)

Attack on American Legation

The American Legation was so fiercely attacked by looters and bandits that Mr. Egan, the United States Minister, wireless to Washington for help. He appealed to the State Department to ask the United States British Minister in Addis Ababa, Sir Sidney Barron, through the Foreign Office in London, to try and get messengers whom he had sent to the Addis Legation.

were made to leave their posts and return to their homes. The British and French Governments and the League of Nations are expected to be called upon to assist the Italian Government in their mission. The Italian Government has telephoned to the American Ambassador in London, Mr. Bingham, asking him to urge Mr. Wilson to warn Sir Sidney Barton of the British Legation in London. In consequence, the British Legation sent a party of Sir Sidney and a Lewis gun. Although the American Legation is only a few miles away, the only means the American Minister had to communicate with Sir Sidney Barton, the British Minister, was by radio via Washington and London.

In the meantime Italian troops were pressing hard on Addis Ababa and 3,000 Native troops were encamped on Sunday night on the slopes of the mountain outside the city, awaiting orders for the final offensive to take possession of the city. The Italian commander was at the head of a mobile column, but his progress has been extremely slow because of the heavy rains and the destruction of the roads by Ethiopians. Arrangements have been made, it is believed, for the occupation of Addis Ababa by forces representing all branches of the Italian army.

Messages from Paris give a dramatic account of the destruction, pillage and firing in the capital following the Emperor's capture, and of an attack by the mob of 10,000 Ethiopians on the French Legation which is crowded with refugees belonging to 16 different nations. There is a guard of only 10 Native troops at the French Legation and reinforcements are being rushed up from Djibuti.

Italy's Seven Months Campaign

The war started on October 3, when the Italians crossed the Mareb River. Three days later they captured Adowa, where the Italian army had been massacred by Ethiopians in 1896. The Italians swept on, followed by thousands of labourers constructing roads, and on November 1 they captured Mekele. In the meantime, the forces under General Alaudin on the southern front had occupied Gorbah, another important strategic point. Soon after the Ethiopian Holy City of Axsum had been taken. It took the Italians a month to cover the 60 miles from Adowa to Mekele, and it was during the pause that followed the capture of Mekele that the Italian Marshal Borchgrevink sent out Marshal Borchgrevink, Italy's greatest soldier, to take over the supreme command from Marshal de Biondi.

In the subsequent battle for Tseza, the Italians experienced their first reverse, only to claim a victory in the subsequent battle of Addi Ababa. After the "indispensable" pause, which followed that advance on the northern front, the campaign was renewed with the capture of Amba Alaudin on February 13, followed by the capture of Amba Alah on February 28, which cleared the way for the advance on Addis Ababa. The advance of March opened disastrously for Ethiopia. Ras Kassa's army was smashed at the battle of Tembien, and a few days later Ras emruha's army was put to rout.

Then came the battle of Aksum, in which the Emperor's army, guarding the road to Addis Ababa, was wiped out. On April 5, the Italian occupied Dessale, and on April 11 they smashed the Ethiopian at Hingeburg-Lafit, in which the Emperor had placed his last hope. The Emperor led his men courageously to the end, but was finally taken by the Italian forces, sweeping on to his capital to be seized by the French Legation.

Instances in the campaign which at the time aroused world indignation and will remain to the shame of the Government of Italy, were the bombing by fighting aeroplanes of the Swedish Red Cross unit at Dolo on December 11, the destruction of the Ethiopian Red Cross hospital by fighting machines on January 15, and the bombing of Italian aeroplanes of the British Red Cross on January 17.

Questions in the House of Commons

Mr. Arnold-Forster told Mr. Mauder that the most serious and medical supplies for the treatment of summer fever was forwarded to Ethiopia in various stages in this country. He added that immediate approval of the Government had been given for the approval of the Government. An earlier General Spears asked whether it was necessary for the production of a passport for the ships passing through the Suez Canal, and whether the company from that source since the beginning of the Italian Ethiopian war. Mr. Forster replied that the ships were assessed by the Suez Canal Company on the tonnage of their cargoes, and not on the goods themselves. He added that the restriction on the Suez Canal was the same as that which has been

any communication between Ethiopia and the Government on the matter of the British and French Governments. In view of the fact that the restriction was contrary to the terms of the agreement between Ethiopia, France and the British Government, Mr. Eden replied that the Foreign Office had not forwarded to their destination the commitments of arms ordered by the Ethiopian Government and shipped from Germany parts. No communications had passed between the British and French Governments on the subject.

General Spears pointed out that as we were pledged by the treaty of 1930 to see that Ethiopia received the arms necessary for her defence, was it not the duty of the Government to investigate the position? Mr. Eden replied that in fact Ethiopia had been receiving certain supplies along the railway, whereas her other communications had been cut. He thought the matter might be left to the Ethiopian Government.

Mr. Balfour was told by Mr. Thomas that so far as the rights of the Italian and British subjects in East Africa were concerned, the Italian Government had been respectful of the rights of British subjects. Mr. Eden asked what steps were being taken to protect the rights of British subjects in the head waters of the Nile, the country occupied by Italian troops. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied that the rights of British subjects in the Amhara, Galla, and Somali Government were fully protected by existing arrangements with both Ethiopia and Italy. Lord Francis Scott, addressing a meeting at Nakuru last week, said that the probability of a strong Italian colony in Ethiopia ought to encourage a more active policy of white settlement in Kenya for imperial purposes.

Interned Deserters

Italian Askaris Attempted Escape

An official statement issued in Nairobi reports that 16 out of 57 Italian Native deserters interned in Kenya have been recaptured. Six were drowned while attempting to cross the flooded Casapuro river and three were killed and several wounded by the five Italian military patrol. Six are still missing and it is thought they may have been drowned, although the search for them is continuing. A telegram from the Nairobi correspondent of The Times states:

According to the official statement the 31 men were collecting firewood in thick bush, under an escort when they escaped. They had taken their possessions. As it was imperative that these soldiers, many of them desperate men, should not be permitted to be at large in the Colony, a patrol was promptly sent out to intercept them and bring them back to camp. The instruction was that no sergeant in charge of the patrol should fire, but should only be permitted to fire if the deserters resisted or surrounded when called upon, and if they then endeavored to evade arrest. On the morning of April 12 the fugitives were found on the south bank of the flooded Kasapuro by a patrol of the British African Rifles, accompanied by a Native sergeant, which had surrounded them before being allowed to land. The patrol then fired and the sergeant shouted in Arabic and Kiswahili, "Stand still and we will not shoot you." Instead of obeying the fugitives disappeared, but some remained on the river and were carried away by the current, and others making for the bank when fire was opened on them.

Mr. F. S. Jones, editor of East Africa, reached Moshi yesterday by air from Salisbury, and will spend a few days in Tanganyika before returning to Nairobi by the route to Nyero and Nairobi. Later he will spend some ten days on the goldfields of Kenya and the Sarawira area of Tanganyika before flying home early in June. Correspondence should be addressed to him at the Standard Bank of South Africa, but in any of the above mentioned towns.

The Tanganyika Mandate

Threat to Security of Africa

WHEN Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Poisonby, Vice-President of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, addressed the 1912 Club in London last week, he summarised in the following terms the reasons against any suggested change in the administration of Colonies and Mandated Territories held by Great Britain. It is a breach of all pledges given to a succession of Governments, it risks the security of the African Continent and our colonies and Dominions in Africa and it must be proved that any transfer of the Mandate is of advantage to the inhabitants of the territory concerned.

He said, *inter alia*: "A Tanganyika to be the pivot round which discussion may revolve in the future, will concentrate on that and that is the real issue of the question. Certainly may be said to require the return of her Colonies, whether in Tanganyika or elsewhere, for these reasons: (1) because of her population, which is necessary for an outlet for the surplus of raw materials and necessary access to her minerals and foodstuffs and for a market for her manufactures; and (2) because of her position."

"With regard to the pressure of Germany, there is no substance in the way of innumerable Germans entering the various mandated territories as settlers, and the majority of mandated territories are not suitable for intensive white settlement. In fact even in Kenya which is next door to Germany, after 20 years there are only 10,000 Europeans. In Uganda there are only 1,000, and in the whole of British East Africa, and in the other mandated territories of the British Empire, there are only 200,000 whites, of which 100,000 are engaged in agriculture. This argument is a good example of the 'leech' that Germany could reach Tanganyika for an outlet to her African territories and for purposes of colonisation, and the 'dist' look of where for that outlet."

Reasons for All

With regard to the supply of raw materials and fuel for Germany's manufactured goods, there might be something to be said for the present, but the fact that an all-mandated territory there is, the trade of all nations. It would be impossible for Great Britain, in instance to put a stop to the preference to British goods entering Tanganyika as against foreign goods. It would similarly be impossible to stop the reasonable Germans from opening up mines and other forms of any form of business. There is also no reason to believe why Germany should not buy whatever she requires from any mandated territory provided she has the currency to pay with.

"There remains only the question of prestige. It is quite possible that the new German nation feels inferior to the other great Powers owing to the fact that she has no Colonial empire. Are the nations of the world blind now to what the old German Colonies entitled to return them to satisfy this urge of prestige?"

"I must not comment shortly to the British side, and I would first point out that obviously this country could not be the only one to give the peoples of the mandated territories, even if she proposed to do so, in the cause of world peace. The other countries who hold mandates can decide for themselves. Our feelings on this subject must surely be quite clear."

"What ever we have been our original objects in becoming colonisers of a great part of the world, we feel more and more that we hold our Colonies as trustees for the inhabitants, whether Europeans, Indian or Native, and our objective is undoubtedly to train the great Native populations for a period of many years until they are capable, if necessary, of looking after themselves."

"From the point of view of the Natives of Tanganyika they were originally under German sway, but since 1910 we have administered the country and we are gradually developing the peace and prosperity of the Natives, and introducing systems of rule which have been found the best in countries in more or less similar conditions. It is inconceivable that we should hand over these Natives as mercenaries to the League of the World Allied Powers in order that the mandate may be transferred to Germany with different methods and ideas of administration, which we may believe to be beneficial for the inhabitants either of Tanganyika or German South West Africa."

BRITISH EFFORTS FOR TANGANYIKA

Then there are the iron and tin in the territory. These while they are not numerous, have opened up valuable plantations of tin, they have opened up tin mines. It is estimated that about £8,000,000 or £10,000,000 of capital has been put into Tanganyika. This capital has been invested, and more is waiting for investment in mining machinery and the like on the ground that Tanganyika forms a safe investment and a safe part of the British Empire, where investment is safe. In the event of any other Power of an unstable currency and it may say so, and financial crisis to its own nationals having the administration of that territory, those who have invested their funds would probably require to be repaid in full, and certainly no further British capital would be invested.

"It must also be remembered that the British Government of British investors have invested in the Tanganyika Government approximately £2,000,000. This also would have to be repaid. You may say what is £2,000,000 to the League of Nations if the cause of Peace and that apart from all other considerations, how could there be any guarantee of peace?"

"There is one last point which I should like to make, and that is the question of the security of Africa. In the event of a German ultimatum, the world would be divided into two camps, Germany and the League of Nations, and in the event of Germany's initiation of an embarkment on a path which in which this country was involved, quite apart from the possibility of the establishment of a black empire, first, the fact of the hostile attitude and people have been, and would be, a permanent menace to the whole of the African Continent, while an air base, of which there are already several, in the centre of Tanganyika, would be only held up by air communications between this country and South Africa, and would menace all the prosperous towns of Central and South Africa right down to Johannesburg, to say nothing of hampering the enormous commerce which is required for war purposes in Northern Rhodesia."

"It is regrettable that the world's local disorganisation from the 1914-1918 war has not only been the cause of a very deep and wide depression, but should be sufficient to cause the statesmen of the world to consider a possible alteration of the terms of the mandate. Here at 50 years, now a days, who are expected to do things that have been done over anything but a very short period, will surely be a great temptation to the Statesmen and the Statesmen who have examined the very strong argument to support the idea of the transfer of Colonies of our mandated territories, either to the League of Nations or to any other country."

Views of British Industry

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS

THE Parliamentary Committee of the Empire Industries Association have unanimously passed a resolution recording its considered opinion that:

(1) that the territories held by the British Empire under mandate offer no solution to the problem of over-production in white countries; that the economic and political conditions are negligible; and that reasonable opportunities for the development there of all nations exist to-day and are not likely to be destroyed.

(2) that a change of sovereignty will not make the raw materials of these territories more accessible to world buyers than to-day, when no export duty is levied on any of their products, and particularly those that imports into Tanganyika from Germany far exceed purchases from that territory of Germany.

(3) since repeated pledges have been given to Native settlers and investors in these countries that the change of mandate would be considered, and a reversal of that policy would be a breach of faith, unless by the express desire of all the parties concerned.

(4) that these territories were won only after great cost on life of United Kingdom, Dominion, and Colonial troops, and the expenditure of vast treasure.

(5) that the mandated territories are of vital strategic importance to the British Empire, more especially Tanganyika, which would be a wedge running right through the air communications of the British African Empire, and a dangerous threat to British air communications between the Cape, Australasia and the East.

For all the above reasons this Committee considers the Government to be under a duty to abandon the British mandate to be not open to consideration."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Uganda and Closer Union

Mr. D. N. Stafford's Criticisms.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—In your editorial comments in your issue of February 13 on Uganda's attitude towards unification you are apparently able to solve all our troubles in two paragraphs. Of course, it may easily be that we have lived so long amongst our elephant grass that we are unable to see the obvious things in front of us, but I should like you to kindly clear up one or two points that still puzzle me.

(a) That Uganda's surplus balances would be taken from her.

To this you reply: "What funds she has accumulated Uganda would retain." Under unification Uganda would cease to exist. She would, according to your own statement, become two or three provinces of East Africa. If Uganda no longer existed how would she retain anything, let alone surplus balances?

(b) That she would be denied fair play before the National Council of the capital. Your reply to this is: "That the capital is Kenya should spell unfair treatment for Uganda is to imply that the High Commissioner would be wise to his attitude to question all men—a postulate unworthy of discussion."

Farewell from Uganda to instigate evil intentions or deliberate unfair treatment to anyone, least of all our Governors. For instance, when Kenya appropriated a great deal more of the Customs returns than was really her share, so-called Sir Robert Girouard of malpractice, but ultimately the Colonial Office made Kenya pay it all back. Again when Kenya allocated about £300,000 to the East African Railway, which, to her shame, Transport Secretary accused Governor Bellfield of breaking the bank, might suggest that you ask the late Commissioner General if in the opinion of the people of Kenya he are as pleased with his postal and telephone service as the people of Nairobi for instance.

You have, I think, completely overlooked the personal contact influence. This is a factor which is often dimensionally assessed, and it stands to reason that a district like Omeri was not likely to receive the same consideration as one less than 100 miles from Nairobi. It is only recently that we are away from the Australian experience of exactly the same terrain and no argument can ever distances are facts.

(c) That Uganda had not the unimpaired territory from which to find members for a Central Council.

(d) That if she had, they could be found if we kept time to unemployment, public works.

Uganda for its size has perhaps a higher percentage of suitable men than other similar countries, but they are often servants of companies or are unable to leave their own businesses for three or four months per annum on public duties.

Perhaps you have not realised the difference between being a member of the Uganda Legislative Council and that of a Central one. In Uganda it means being away from the office for one or two days perhaps every other month, but for the Central Council it would necessitate being away for a month at a time at least three times and perhaps more per

annum. I cannot imagine banks and other business firms agreeing to their managers being away for such long periods and so often, and owners of private businesses who neglect their business to this extent would soon have no business to return to.

This is a real and not an imaginary difficulty which would not be solved so easily as you intimate by paying members, and it is generally admitted that we do not want professional politicians.

Yours faithfully,
D. N. STAFFORD

In proof of the above letter was sent by air mail to the editor of East Africa, who kindly can reply.

Mr. Stafford is surely not serious in posing points. Whether Uganda's surplus balances were retained by a territorial unit called Uganda or by two or three provinces of East Africa would make not the slightest practical difference.

(a) based on the blunders of the past, which no one seeks to justify, and the resurrection of the memory of which is scarcely likely to assist the building of that new structure which East Africa should have so badly needs.

As to the influence of personal contact, Mr. Stafford's views would be fully met under Union by the provision that the High Commissioner should travel his territory reasonably frequently, and that his technical advisers should pay regular visits to all provinces, thus allowing the public ready access to Government. Moreover, the members of the Central Council could be relied upon to look after the just demands of the areas which they represented, and it is probable that Provincial Councils were also consulted, they would make it their business to see that distance from the administration headquarters did not deprive their constituents of adequate consideration. Finally, I repeat my conviction that if the right man were selected to Institute Union, that that is a fundamental requirement he would make it his special care that the interests of all districts were scrupulously safeguarded.

In all new countries there is difficulty in getting some of the best public officials in the community to devote themselves to public service by sitting in the Legislature, but that is no valid argument against non-official representation. It would be equally unwise to appoint a poor Attorney-General, Treasurer or Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Stafford will not dispute that East Africa has known occupants of those offices who have been a good deal below the normal in ability—should not sit on the Government side of the House. Work which might be done privately, has to be done by the best men available, and history provides many instances of success having been achieved by people in their contemporaries regarded as incapable of carrying the burden.

When Southern Rhodesia decided to prohibit its governor himself, there were many choices, including some of the ablest men in the country, and to believe the present Prime Minister—who believed that their country could not provide the personnel to run the line of State, for some three years just into this month, Southern Rhodesia has governed herself with great success.

The postulate of East Africa's advocates of Union has always been that it must be fair to each of the three Dependencies concerned, and Mr. Stafford advances no argument which indicates the possibility of forming a basis which shall be just to each participant. Would he not consider a scheme of Union in which in his view could be secured that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

"Matured" Coffee

A Kenya Reader's Experience

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—I was very interested to read the letter in East Africa concerning "Matured Coffee."

Though I have never kept coffee for as long as eleven years, I have kept it for some one to three years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has improved greatly in favour by doing so. Even kept for one year has improved in favour.

Yours faithfully,
KENYA COLONY WYNTER

S. Rhodesian Budget.

1935 Exports exceed £9,000,000.

PRESENTING the Budget statement in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last week, Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, announced that there would be no change in taxation for the ensuing twelve months. The year to March 31 last, he said, had been one of continued expansion; when for the first time the Colony's exports had exceeded £9,000,000, while imports had increased to £6,500,000. Imports from British Empire countries amounted to nearly £3,000,000.

Revenue for the year, including the surplus brought forward at the last Budget, amounted to £2,046,412, while expenditure was £2,211,500, leaving a surplus of £32,918. Estimated revenue during the current year amounts to £2,037,058, and the expenditure to £2,110,000, thus giving an estimated surplus of £27,058. Included in the latter item allowances had been made for the construction of several new aerodromes and for 450 miles of road.

Plagues in East Africa.

Major H. Lockwood, Director of the Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases, is to address the 19th Group of the Royal Empire Society to-night at 8 p.m. on "Round the Empire on the track of malaria." The lecture will be illustrated by cinematograms.

Colonial Week in Lisbon.

A Colonial Week was opened in Lisbon during the latter part of April by Senhor Conde de Penha Garcia, President of the Society of Geography. He announced that two new departments in the Society had been established, one being devoted to the raising of funds to help Portuguese dignitaries in the Colonies, and the other for the purpose of allotting monetary prizes for a children's colonial competition to be inaugurated this year.

Uganda Memorial to King George.

Of the several schemes suggested for Uganda memorial to King George V, one is that a technical institution should be built with branches throughout the Protectorate, where Africans may be trained for the electrical, engineering and other similar industries. At a largely attended meeting at Entebbe, under the Chairmanship of Mr. P. E. Mitchell, the Governor, it was decided to form a committee to decide on the form the memorial should take.

East African Aviation Records.

In Tanganyika, during the four years ended December 31, 1935, 172,000 miles were flown by Government aircraft and 204,000 by commercial aircraft subsidized by Government without a single flying accident involving injury to passengers. A serious structural damage to an aircraft while during 1935, over 500,000 were flown in East Africa by a well-known company without any serious accidents. In giving these figures, Mr. P. E. L. Gestin, Director of Civil Aviation in Tanganyika, states that experience has shown that East African air travel, when operated on a sound basis, is as safe as any form of surface transport and is certainly safer, more regular and no more costly than road transport.

Kenya Coffee "Snowball" Scheme.

At the meeting of the Kenya Coffee Board's "snowball" scheme for increasing the consumption of Kenya Coffee is shown in the April monthly bulletin of the Board, in which the London representative, Mr. H. C. H. Bull,

A sample was sent to certain members of the postage who replied thanking the Board "for the delicious sample of coffee." He also noticed that he wrote on the envelope of a large industrial firm in the north of England, in replying to his letter, his assistance was sought in introducing Kenya coffee into the mill messes and works canteens of industrial concerns in his county. He replied suggesting that the Board should get in touch with a friend of his who was secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, with the result that several introductions to the canteen manager of a large firm were received to whom samples were immediately despatched. There is every prospect of these firms becoming regular users of Kenya coffee.

East Africa in the House.

British Dominions and the Mandates.

Mr. MANNING asked whether the Dominions had been consulted on the subject of a possible surrender of territories held by them under mandate from the League of Nations, and whether the policy of the Dominions was in all respects the same as that of the British Government.

The Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (Marquess of Hartington) replied that the question was one for the consideration of the Governments of the Dominions concerned. No consultation between the Imperial and Dominion Governments had taken place. He was therefore not in a position to answer the latter part of the question, but he had no reason to suppose that any difference would arise.

Replying to Lieut.-Col. Sandeman Allen, Sir F. Blandford, Secretary of State, said that in 1913 there were 100 German living in what was then German East Africa. Mr. Manning received no reply to his supplementary question, but those figures show that the return of Germany of her former colonies would have very small effect on her population problem.

Mr. Manning asked whether, with reference to the Kenya Government's announced intention to export 300 Kilwa natives from the holdings permanently held by them and Kenya in order to make way for white settlers, what steps it was proposed to take to explain to the Natives and to ease the grounds on which this exportation had been decided. Mr. Thomas said he had no information on the subject beyond what had appeared in the Press, but he would make inquiries.

Bamangwato and the Union.

Mr. CREW was asked if attention had been drawn to the protest from the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland against the acceptance by the Bechuanaland Government of a grant of £25,000 from the Union of South Africa for the assistance of the Protectorates for which H.M. Government was directly responsible, and whether the Secretary for the Dominions would make a statement assuring the Bamangwato people that H.M. Government had no intention of transferring the Protectorates to the Union.

Mr. Malholo MacDonald, replied that he had seen reports of a protest by the Bamangwato people, and was in communication with the High Commissioner on the matter. With regard to the reference to the Bechuanaland Protectorates, the pledges given by H.M. Government to the House and to the inhabitants of the territories remained unimpaired.

Mr. CREW asked: "Should it not be regarded as far much better that the Protectorates should not incur under an obligation to the Union, and will the Dominions Secretary make representations to the Government of the Union, wishes to be helpful to the Protectorates, they should open their markets to the products of the Protectorates."

Mr. MacDonald: "The assistance given by the Union to all public works to be undertaken for the development of the Protectorates is in the interests of the Natives."

Mr. Manning: "Does this not definitely alter the status of Bechuanaland in relation to the Dominion of South Africa?"

Mr. MacDonald: "It should not limit the status in the least. The position in regard to Bechuanaland remains exactly as it was."

Mr. Arnold Wilson asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that no person, British or foreign, or a Native of the Protectorates, whether literate or illiterate, was permitted to be defended by a lawyer of any other British subject in any court in Somaliland. Mrs. J. H. Thomas then asked whether any statutory authority in Somaliland was making that accused persons were not to be defended by counsel, but in practice counsel had not been permitted to appear in any court, as no rules of procedure existed as they appeared had been framed under Article 36 of the Somaliland Order in Council, 1920. He (Mr. Thomas) was reviewing the position in consultation with the Governor. There was no precedent in other dependencies for a situation as it exists in Somaliland.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 32

See Page 757

May 7, 1936

Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

302.—Mr. Edward Gordon St. Clair Tisdall, M.C.



Copyright East Africa

Northern Rhodesia can be considered to contain about 30% of the stock and barrel of reserves. — *The Times*

Some people seem to imagine that going into the Union lock stock and barrel is a live issue. The dead is dead. — *The New Rhodesia*

Co-operation and protection are very much one and the same thing when one comes to analyse them. — *The Coast Guardian, Mombasa*

It is not alternative markets (for Nyasaland tobacco) we want, but additional ones. — *M. M. Partridge, in a letter to the Nyasaland Times*

I have found books one of the greatest and most lasting pleasures in life. — *Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Umtali*

Statutory recognition of the Combe Board will give it dignity and strengthen its decisions. — *Mr. A. J. Wankel, Acting Director of Agriculture, in the Tanganyika Legislature*

There is no forethought, no demand for a final determination to see a question through behind the policy of the Administration of this country. — *The East African Standard*

The tourism season begins very little. If any benefit to the tourists and other visitors to the country. — *C. Kontorichalos, addressing the annual meeting of the South African Chamber of Commerce*

As far back as the last week in December, 1935, my ambulance which was No. 1 of the Ethiopian Red Cross, received the first victims of mustard gas bombs. — *Bartlett M. Brophill, writing in "The Spectator"*

When the new African air routes come into being in the course of a year or so, Northern Rhodesia will become a great centre of aviation. — *Lady Fosing, President of Northern Rhodesia's Flying Club*

Every effort must be made to keep on the land the largest possible proportion of competent, efficient farmers. — *The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Johannesburg*

Most of the communities are produced brewed widges of quality, and will not buy shoddy stuff if they can get some value at a reasonable price. — *Major W. E. Simmatt, addressing the Institute of Exporters in London*

Does any sane individual think that had Germany won the war she would have handed over any territory that she gained at the expense of many valuable lives for much treasure? — *Mr. Denis D. Lyell, writing in the " Scotsman "*

Northern Rhodesia we have 1,000,000 acres of fine tobacco growing land lying absolutely idle, because the people of Great Britain will not buy Rhodesian tobacco. — *Mr. J. J. Loxigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, addressing the Liverpool branch of the Over-Seas League*

More than 90% of the £400,000 expended in the construction of the Rhokana electrolytic copper refinery in Northern Rhodesia represented expenditures made with the " British Empire " Messrs. A. E. Whittle and H. K. Budge, in a paper read before the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

As an officer who had the experience of handling the manifold problems that arise with the development of a mine in a sparsely populated area in Mexico, coupled with an extensive knowledge of the laws generally and " varied " experience in Native administration, Mr. E. G. St. Clair Tisdall was selected for the post of Acting Commissioner of Mines in Kenya in 1935, being the definite " Act " and " well have gone on a fairly long time.

Coming out to Kenya as an Assistant District Commissioner, he had served in Arkansas, the Northern Nevada District, East, Kilifi, Voi, Kiambu and Parklands and with this background of Native life in various parts of the Colony was appointed Assistant Native Affairs Officer and subsequently District Commissioner in 1931. He was sent to Kakamega in the early days of the gold mining industry, and as Warden of Mines, did much to promote the friendly relations between the miners and the local natives which has been so important a factor in the progress of the industry. During the War Mr. Tisdall served in France with the 1st Mammouthshire Regiment for three and a half years, and was awarded the M.C. His hobbies are bridge, golf, and running.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Abe Bailey is due to reach England on May 18.

Mr. A. F. M. Cisar has arrived home from Mombasa.

Mr. E. J. Griddle and Miss Bann are to be married at Blantyre in July.

Captain E. M. Dandias has been appointed as hon. Game Warden of Swaziland.

Lord Bessborough is expected to reach England from South Africa on May 17.

Mr. Leonard Gilbert, hon. member of the Golf Union, is on his way home.

Mr. Justice Gamble has been elected President of the Uganda Agricultural Association.

Mr. F. W. P. Jones has been appointed Senior Assistant Auditor for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. H. H. Deputy Mayor of Ndola, is leaving Northern Rhodesia shortly on overseas leave.

Mr. J. Tweedy, late Broken Hill magistrate, is returning from the service. He is expected shortly in England.

Lady Evelyn Nisbald, who visited East Africa two years ago, has returned to London from Morocco.

Mr. H. La Fontaine has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province of Kenya.

It is probable that His Highness the Aga Khan will attend the opening of the Mombasa exhibition in August.

Mr. A. J. Saltan has been born in Nairobi, and Mrs. W. Saltan, who are well known in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Lord and Lady Manners recently spent a few days in Nairobi as guests of Lieutenants Cornhill and Bishop.

Mr. W. J. W. W. W. W., who was served a British Soldier's Medal for the last 16 years, is now on overseas leave.

Mr. A. de V. Ward, the Colonial Secretary, performed the office ceremony of the new wife's name in Nairobi.

Mr. W. S. Marchant, Acting Provincial Commissioner, has been appointed an official member of the Zanzibar Legislature.

The late Rev. J. M. Duncan of ... is planning a fund to provide ...

The Bishop of Massey is appealing for the gift of two second-hand church bells for his stations at Mombasa and Mchambani.

The Rev. G. W. Anderson; the Rev. A. B. Browne and Miss ... are leaving shortly to join the U.M.C.A. in Nyasaland.

Mr. D. D. Reynolds, an unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council, is expected in England shortly on overseas leave.

Sir Robert Hamilton has been appointed chairman of the Education Committee in place of Lord Stanmore, who has resigned.

Mr. ... formerly of the Nigerian Political Service has been on a visit to Uganda and was the guest of Mr. R. T. Watters in Entebbe.

Mr. A. C. Hillier, chief accountant of the Tanganyika Railways, and Mrs. Hillier, have visited the town of ... from Dar es Salaam.

Captain R. C. Wright-North, of the Northern Rhodesia Public Works Department, has been appointed to St. Lucia as colonial engineer.

Sir Miles Lamont, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, represented the King at the funeral of King Faisal of Egypt in Cairo last week.

Mr. R. C. Mayall, Deputy Civil Secretary, has been appointed Governor of the Nile Province of the Sudan in succession to Mr. T. C. Young, who is shortly retiring.

Mr. J. H. McCune, Comptroller of Customs, and Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Acting Director of Agriculture, have recently been visiting the Lake Province of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. P. German, who served as a judge of the High Court in Khartoum from 1926 to 1933, when he became Advocate-General, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Sudan.

Flying Officer Max Oxford, aide-de-camp to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, recently completed a solo flying tour of 3,000 miles to and in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika within 16 days.

On the departure of Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, the Acting Governor, from the Seychelles, on overseas leave, the Chief Justice, Mr. J. G. Smith, was sworn in as Administrator of the Colony.

The Hon. W. D. Downie, with Mrs. Downie and Miss Isobel Downie, are leaving Southern Rhodesia shortly on a visit to the continent. They expect to reach England in the early part of the month.

HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL
 27, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S.W.
 One minute's tube ride to quiet but best accessible West End. Excellent and liberal table. P. 10/6. Telephone 3293-24. Telegrams: "HARRINGTON" Southden, London. Please note the number.

Mr. W. Maxwell, Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amahi, is expected to arrive home almost immediately on leave pending retirement. He has been in charge of the Research Station at Amahi for the past ten years.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in June, between Captain J. S. L. Lotingka, The Royal Air Force, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Lotingka, and Miss Mary Bridget Thomas, daughter of Sir Shenton Thomas, former Governor of Nyasaland, and Lady Thomas.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi at the age of 81 of Mr. Rajahjeevanjee, who for many years had taken a leading part in Indian life in Kenya. He was widely known as one of Kenya's leading public hosts and benefactors, and had lived in the Colony for the past 22 years.

Lord Swinton (formerly Sir Basil Cunningham Lister) was responsible for a new fast bombing machine at the Airey and Home at Heath Row last week. The pilot, Flight Lieutenant C. S. Staniland, put the machine through almost the whole range of aerobatic manoeuvres during the night of half an hour.

The Rt. Hon. J. S. Amery, M.P., has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Empire Society for his book "The Forward March" and for his contribution by thought, speech and letters to the progress and welfare of the British Empire, the outcome of his long activities and travels which have given him an intimate knowledge of all Empire problems.

Mr. F. W. Hammond, who is retiring from the headmastership of Plumtree School, intends on his return to leave to settle in Southern Rhodesia. Many thanks were paid to Mr. and Mrs. Hammond for their work at Plumtree at recent school gatherings by Mr. Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, describing Mr. Hammond as a "great headmaster to whom it was due more than to anyone else that Plumtree holds a very important position among the schools of Rhodesia and South Africa."

At the recent annual meeting of the Uganda Society, Scotland, Mr. B. Struthers was elected President in succession to Mr. G. D. Smith, who was an ex-officio member. Mr. Struthers had intimated in his letter to the committee that it was composed of Mr. Struthers, Mr. F. D. Mumford, Mr. J. D. Mumford, Mrs. F. Mackenzie and Mrs. Munson. The hon. secretary is Mr. H. A. Mackenzie. The society is to hold its summer meeting at Glenelg, Scotland, and to organise an annual dinner to take place in Edinburgh on November 30.

Engineer Captain J. R. Lightfoot, E., who served in the cruiser "Weymouth," which took part in the destruction of the "Konigsberg" in the Rufiji River, has been promoted to Engineer Rear-Admiral.

At the Grand Festival of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons held in London last week, the Duke of Cornwall was proclaimed Grand Master for the thirty-sixth year. Among the officers who were appointed by the Pro Grand Master, Lord Haverwood, were the following: Grand C. S. W. Bro. R. A. Gow (Rhodesia); W. Bro. G. A. Hardy (Egypt) and the Swedish Bro. S. B. W. Bro. J. E. Brunnen (Tanganyika); W. Bro. A. J. White (Kenya); W. Bro. W. J. Younger (Uganda); W. Bro. J. W. Boyes (Egypt) and the Sudan.

East African Dinner

Major Sir Humphrey Leggett to Preside

The annual dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club will be held at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Wednesday, June 10. Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., President of the Club, will preside.

Among the guests, who have already accepted invitations to be present, are the Rt. Hon. J. H. and Mrs. Thomas, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mr. C. E. Water, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. C. Keeble, Sir Claude and Lady Hollis, Sir Alan and Lady Pim, and Colonel C. W. E. and Mrs. Walker.

Applications for tickets as members of the Club, for themselves, their families and guests, and the 600 or more members, should be addressed to Major J. Corbet Ward, c/o P.O. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, 10, Whitechapel Square, W.C.2.

The late Mr. H. Thackrah

A Tribute

MR. C. GREWE, the former Kenya Provincial Commissioner, writes—

I was deeply grieved to learn of the death of my old and esteemed friend, Harold Thackrah. Only a short time ago I received a letter from him in which he said that he had paid a visit to Kenya. I should be assured, if I were welcome, but that he was afraid I should notice the absence of many faces. Now, alas, he has noticed those absent ones.

During the time I was associated with Nakuru as an officer of the Administration I had the pleasure of associating myself with Harold Thackrah, and his views and opinion were always in the line which he held in other matters. Connected with the administration in Nakuru was always most sympathetically. One of the outstanding features of his work in Nakuru was his untiring devotion to matters connected with the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, of which he was for many years Chairman. There is no doubt that it was due to his untiring efforts that the finances of this very fine institution were placed on a sound financial basis. He will be sorely missed by many.

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA."

As from the completion of the present volume, "East Africa" will appear under the title "East Africa and Rhodesia."

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East African Group. Pioneer Column Memorial.

Dr. H. A. Duke to Address Meeting.

DR. H. A. DUKE, the lecturer of the Human Expanosmiasis Institute in London, is to address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League on Thursday, May 2, at 7.30 p.m. The Natural History of Sleeping Sickness. Dr. Duke's first-hand knowledge of this subject, and his long and unique experience in combating sleeping sickness in Central Africa, should combine to make the address both interesting and instructive. The meeting will take place at the headquarters of the Over-Seas League, Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, London, W.1. The lecture begins at 7.45 p.m.

The Surrender of Mandates.

BRITISH VIEWS ON DANGERS INVOLVED.

FIVE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS of Parliament, Messrs. R. Cartland, J. Donner, J. Emmott, J. Mackay-Boyd and G. Sandys, have contributed to the Morning Post a joint article on the subject of British mandates territories in the course of which they write: "The danger of these territories is not that they will be lost, but that we will forfeit the respect and admiration which we would lose as a sign of weakness if we would be the first of a series of demands which we do not know how to resist. It is clear, however, that unless we are resolved now we shall contribute nothing to the future peace of Europe. Indeed, the creation of a German Colonial Empire would necessitate the following: a) a demand for ships and armaments to defend it; b) a demand for a superior of the kind which would be necessary for the war; c) other political considerations. Consider one only: Several European Powers have African interests. The conversion of large areas of Africa into military would be conducive to peace either in Europe or in Africa. Lord Portman, writing on this subject, states: 'There must be some business to justify Britain's knowledge, experience and credit to a country which has 8,000,000 black soldiers, disarmed, and with all the resources of civilisation and led by German officers. There may be some who believe that Germany could be bound by any treaty limiting her right to a first black troops.' The Duke of Argyll, in the course of a letter to The Times last week, said: 'One cannot help asking what would be gained by insisting a mandated territory from Great Britain to many. Would it not be better to settle up high prices for the tariffs and military armaments and a part of the simple revenue tariff and a demilitarized area? Would it not mean the establishment of a trusteeship instead of gradual responsible government, and would it not fix up all Native legislation and control of the land as far as possible, and finally would it not insure a neighbouring State in Africa in the maintenance of long costly lines of defence? All these things must surely draw money away from developing trade with us.'

On the same day, writing what would be gained by insisting a mandated territory from Great Britain to many. Would it not be better to settle up high prices for the tariffs and military armaments and a part of the simple revenue tariff and a demilitarized area? Would it not mean the establishment of a trusteeship instead of gradual responsible government, and would it not fix up all Native legislation and control of the land as far as possible, and finally would it not insure a neighbouring State in Africa in the maintenance of long costly lines of defence? All these things must surely draw money away from developing trade with us.'

Empire Day Dinner.

THE EAST AFRICAN EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION of the Royal Empire Society is to be held at the Marlborough Rooms, Hotel Great Central, on Monday, May 1. Sir Archibald Weir, Chairman of the Council of the Society, will preside, and the speaker will include Mr. L. H. Thomas, M.P., and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P. Applications for tickets (7s. 6d.) should be made to the Secretary of the Society, 47, Victoria House Terrace, S.W.1, to reach him not later than 5 p.m.

East Africans at Glenelg.

A meeting of East Africans is to be held at Glenelg on June 30, under the auspices of the Over-Seas League and the Uganda Society of Scotland. Open golf competitions against boys, open to ladies and gentlemen, will be played in the morning and mixed foursomes in the afternoon. All games will be played on handicap. The charges for the meeting will be 11s. 6d. each for golfers; 5s. for non-golfers; the charge for lunch and tea will be 5s. 6d. each. Those desiring to attend should send their names and addresses and golf handicaps, with a contribution to the hon. secretary, Mr. H. A. MacKenzie, 15, Tinnahbraich, Pitlochry, Perthshire.

The Occupation of Mashonaland.

LAST WEEK we reported that Mr. G. Mason, the British Minister at Rhodesia, had been the subject of a Pioneer Column Memorial in Salisbury. The memorial consists of a plaque set in a stone plinth, in which is a bronze plate bearing the following inscription:

ORK SALISBURY, 1900.

The Pioneer Corps.

It was first suggested to become the first civil population of Mashonaland under the leadership of Major Frank Johnson and the British South Africa Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, in command of the column, arrived here on the 12th September, 1900.

On this spot the Union Jack was hoisted to signify the occupation of Mashonaland by the British South Africa Company, Cecil John Rhodes being the founder. Colonel Colin Haggard has since sent the following message to The Times:

On September 13, 1900, the whole expedition was paraded in the name of the Queen, all the land in South Central Africa not claimed by any other power was annexed to the Empire. Lieutenant Biscoe hoisted the Union Jack while prayer was offered by Captain Balfour. A salute of 21 guns was fired; three cheers were given for the Queen, and the occupation of Mashonaland was complete. Some writers record that the above ceremony took place on September 12, and being in doubt I appealed to Colonel Frank Johnson, who was the leader of the Pioneer's expedition at the occupation. He writes: 'We were in the Salisbury camp at 11 a.m. on September 12, and the parade of the Pioneer Corps will next day, when the Union Jack was hoisted on a rough pole by Tyndale-Biscoe. The last parade of the Pioneer Corps was when they were disbanded at 11 a.m. on October 1, and the Civil Government was proclaimed.'

Colour film in Gordon.

A colour film is to be made of the life of General Gordon. The producers of the film claim that this will be the first cinematograph film in technical colour.

New Uganda Hotel.

The Uganda Government is considering the allotment of a site in Mbarazi town for a high-class hotel and invites proposals for such an establishment. A note in the Uganda Gazette states that no grant of a monopoly can be considered, but so long as local needs were being satisfied, any foreign firm the Government would support, it might be assumed to encourage the establishment of another hotel.

Lead to Kenya Mothers.

During the annual meeting of the East African Women's League, Mrs. Baker said it was particularly interesting to hear from Mrs. G. S. G. that nearly 21,000 babies in the territory were medically examined and that they have the reality of the danger of congenitally influenced leprosy. The women, and their mothers, have given a lead to other mothers in Kenya.

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LAST MINUTE NEWS

Record Gold Production.

Mr. Cur Davis's Encouraging Review.

MR. CUR DAVIS, President of the Institution of Miners (M.I.M.), presided at a 100th annual dinner of the Institution held in London last week, responding to the toast of the Institution presented by Sir Henry Brackenbury. Mr. Davis said in the course of his speech:

To the members of the mine in the past few years have been almost entirely not because man has less desire to use these products in ever-increasing quantities, but because we have had to struggle against the baffling conditions created by international politics and finance in spite of that. It is very interesting to note the rise and steady increase in the production of copper, lead, zinc and tin, which have been especially auspicious to the production of electricity, but I for one believe that this is not the case with the consumer, and I speak well for the instance of iron that this improvement continues in spite of the repercussions arising from the disturbed political conditions with which the world is confronted today.

As a cause of congratulation that the Southern Rhodesia cannot indicate has been able to establish its position and satisfactorily.

As to the gold mining industry, even now we are thinking of gold values expressed in terms of currency at 23, an odd as an asterisk of historical fact. Last year's production was a world's record for the fourth consecutive year. Generally speaking, all the principal countries contributed to this, but leading South Africa with those on 000,000, it has made great strides when we remember that in 1920 production was only 42,000,000. In Russia the output is estimated to have been 1,200,000,000 in 1925; an increase of nearly 600,000,000 over the preceding year. In the Rand we produced 1,500,000,000, and are now going to five or six times that amount. The value of gold production in Transvaal in the year 1925 has been £1,200,000,000, and in Africa generally

in a quarter of all the gold produced in the world since the Middle Ages. It is interesting to note that the industry is based on a third of such greater quantities of production than within five years the tonnage of production will be increased threefold, and that the present production may be doubled within ten years, and it has been estimated that the production of gold in the world in 1925 was 1,200,000,000. It is interesting to note that the production of gold in the world in 1925 was 1,200,000,000. It is interesting to note that the production of gold in the world in 1925 was 1,200,000,000.

Such statements are profoundly significant, and it is to be hoped that this steady increasing output of gold will mean the day when the price of gold will be possible to return to some form of the old standard and thus normalise the value of the gold standard in a firm foundation.

National Mining Corporation

The annual report of the National Mining Corporation, Ltd. which is presented in the form of an annual report, states that the output for the year 1925 amounted to £10,185,000, with a £1,100,000 profit. The directors recommend that the value of the shares of the Corporation shall be £104,000,000, and that the value of the shares of the Corporation shall be £104,000,000, and that the value of the shares of the Corporation shall be £104,000,000.

Active mining operations are being carried out on the African continent, and it is to be hoped that the value of the shares of the Corporation will be £104,000,000, and that the value of the shares of the Corporation will be £104,000,000.

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Business to Correspondents

Mining Personalia

...the express condition that no legal... East Africa... annual subscribers to... must be accompanied by the... found at the foot of page 732.

...the writer's full name and... please, but replies will, if... by telephone, by telegram... should mark their envelopes "MINING... East... Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

...The company has good prospects...

...LONDON... shares which hold...

...LONDON... cables are distinctly... Company's progress...

...LONDON... A prospect... may be expected... We should advise taking your profit.

...LONDON... The present price is disappointing... due to the lack of... progress report. We... quite good as it was when the... was formed.

...LONDON... The latest report of Kenya... circulated to shareholders. We should advise... with the secretary of the company at... Building Nairobi.

...The Uganda Government has granted an exclusive... for a period of six months to the... Co. Ltd. over about 20 square miles in the...

Mining activity in Rhodesia

...Mining registrations and diggings in Southern Rhodesia... In February 1930... 106 prospecting licences issued in the Bulawayo district, in Salisbury 307 claims were registered and 64 prospecting licences issued; while in the Harare district the figures were 157 and 41 respectively.

Mr. R. Thomson's reply to Government

...Mr. R. Thomson... in his presidential address... for the abolition of the... tax... additional revenue... obtained from... general taxation... not particularly from the mining industry. He paid a special tribute to the small miners in the Colony who were doing essential work in the discovery and development of new mineral deposits. The outlook for the mining industry, as a whole, he said, continued to be bright, and the progress of increases recorded in both gold and base metal mining was distinctly encouraging.

Mineral Outputs

...Exports of gold from... in February amounted to 6,004 oz. valued at... of which... was... 1,307... was... 4,697...

...Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during March was as follows: Copper, 1,802 tons; lead, 71 tons; zinc, 1,725 tons; manganese, 100 tons; vanadium, 34,080 lb. cobalt, 130,318 lb.; mica, 100 lb., and gold, 65 oz.

...Kenya's gold output during March amounted to 2,560 oz., thus making the total for the first three months of this year 7,074 oz. Kakamega produced 1,227 oz. of reef gold, and 407 oz. of alluvial; No. 2 Area produced 507 oz. of lode and 18 oz. of reef gold; No. 3 Area No. 3, 4 and 5 produced 514 oz. of reef gold.

...Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during March was as follows: Copper, 1,350 tons; silver, 17,500 oz. (total); iron, 1,500 tons; asbestos, 4,334 tons; iron ore, 1,601 tons; mica, 1,601 lb.; and lime, 24,500 tons. Total value of gold produced is 714, and the value of other minerals produced 4,476,641 (inclusive of 1,660,000).

...Mr. B. J. Gardner has been elected President of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.

...Captain McNab Mundell, of Eldoret, has been one of a group of his altitwual ingress in the Ankole district of Uganda.

...Mr. A. P. Thomson has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Saragura area of the Mvumba district of Tanganyika.

...Mr. Arthur D. Storke, managing director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., accompanied by Mr. Alfred Chester Beatty junior, are en route for Northern Rhodesia.

...Mr. C. O. Lemon, on returning to Uganda from a short holiday in South Africa, went out to the Ankole district with Mr. Vivers, one of his partners in the Uvis Mining Syndicate.

...We regret to learn of the death in Kakamega at the age of 40 of Mr. R. L. Mann, general manager of Kenya Goldfields, Ltd. Mr. Mann had lived for many years in Southern Rhodesia, where he had spent much time in prospecting for minerals.

New Drilling Company in Kenya

...The Crabbius East African Drilling Company, Ltd. has been registered in Kenya with a capital of £5,000. The company is a subsidiary of the Swedish Diamond Rock Drilling Co., which has operated in Kenya for some time past. The directors are Mr. K. Sundberg, Mr. G. Tyson, Mr. Allen Nordstrom, and Mr. A. Ludvigson.

No Prospecting in Game Reserve

...Some time ago Mr. H. C. Robins announced that he had bequeathed his game sanctuary in the Wankie district of Southern Rhodesia to the Government, after his death. The Government feels that its efforts to preserve this ground as a national park should be encouraged, and they have accordingly decided to reserve the area against prospecting and mining. From reports submitted by the Government geologists it is apparent that there are no mineral possibilities in the district, but the Government state that should any minerals of commercial value be found within the game sanctuary, consideration to the reservation could be given.

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Company Progress Reports.

London East Africa reports that the quarter ended March 31, 1935, has been a successful one. The estimated profit for the quarter is £10,000. The estimated profit for the year is £40,000. The estimated profit for the year is £40,000.

Rhodesia reports that the quarter ended March 31, 1935, has been a successful one. The estimated profit for the quarter is £10,000. The estimated profit for the year is £40,000. The estimated profit for the year is £40,000.

Tanganyika Central reports that the quarter ended March 31, 1935, has been a successful one. The estimated profit for the quarter is £10,000. The estimated profit for the year is £40,000. The estimated profit for the year is £40,000.

Bechuanaland reports that the quarter ended March 31, 1935, has been a successful one. The estimated profit for the quarter is £10,000. The estimated profit for the year is £40,000. The estimated profit for the year is £40,000.

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East African Share Prices

Generally Firm

EAST AFRICAN mining shares generally have been firm here on the London Stock Exchange during the past week. Keitum and Kenyan both showed slight improvements on last week's figures while the majority of other shares in the group remained steady. Excursions were however Watende which dropped from 7s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. and East African Diamonds among the few which had a note in Rhodesian share movements during the week. The fall in Luiris to 2s. 10s. set back the price of Rhokana; and the 1s. 3d. drop in Selection Trust.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	13s. 7d.	14s. 7d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Eldorado Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	12s. 3d.	12s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 3d.	12s. 3d.
Gabati Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	30s. 6d.	30s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (20s.)	14s. 4d.	14s. 4d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Kassala Sudan Gold (5s.)	2s. 11d.	2s. 11d.
Kayirodo Gold Mines (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Keitum (10s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 10d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 4d.	9s. 6d.
Kimberley (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Leovora Corporation (10s.)	11s. 11d.	11s. 9d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	11s. 9d.	11s. 9d.
Lomag Gold (5s.)	11s. 9d.	11s. 9d.
London Australian & London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 2d.	5s. 2d.
Luit Gold Mines (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Mishaba West (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Reindeer (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Katanga (10s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Rhodesian Mining Concessions (2s. 6d.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	14s. 3d.	14s. 3d.

Rhodesian Copper Africa	13s. 9d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	13s. 9d.
Rhodesian Copper (5s.)	3s. 6d.
Rhodesian (15s.)	19s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	19s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	6s. 0d.
Shani Gold (12s.)	1s. 3d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.)	5s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (10s.)	10s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	7s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 9d.
Union and Rhodesia (10s.)	3s. 0d.
Union Haul Katanga 6% Bds.	2 Fr. 104
Walden Colliery (10s.)	21s. 3d.
Walden West	1s. 6d.
Zambesia Explorations (10s.)	1s. 3d.

	Last week	This week
10d.	5s. 40s.	5s. 40s.
13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
9s. 9d.	9s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
2 Fr. 104	2 Fr. 104	2 Fr. 104
21s. 3d.	21s. 3d.	21s. 3d.
1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	27s. 6d.
East African Selection Trust (5s.)	10s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Leasing (5s.)	5s. 9d.
Impresso (10s.)	5s. 9d.
Impresso (5s.)	1s. 6d.
Mozambique (10s.)	1s. 6d.
North Charterhouse Explorations (10s.)	1s. 6d.
Ordnance (10s.)	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (10s.)	1s. 6d.
Victoria (10s.)	1s. 6d.

We have received the following notices from the East African Mining Association:

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	20s. 2s. 6d.
Eldorado Mining Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 15c.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	10s.
Kwana Reef (5s.)	7s. 75c.
Kwa-Mufuru (5s.)	27s. 25c.
Nyanga Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	1s. 60c.
Pakaneubi (5s.)	2s. 95c.

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East African Market Reports: Late Steamship Movements

COFFEE
 THERE has been a slight demand for the moderate grades but prices are about steady.

Kenya
 ...
 ...

London (open)	105.00
Second sizes	105.00
Third sizes	105.00
London stocks	2,000 tons

The London representative of the Coffee Board of Kenya gives the following summary of the London markets during April:

Grade	Open	Average
A	105.00	105.00
B	105.00	105.00
C	105.00	105.00
DB	105.00	105.00
E	105.00	105.00
T	105.00	105.00
TT	105.00	105.00
Others	105.00	105.00

OTHER MARKETS

Barley—Quiet with Californian export quoted 30s. for 40s. per 48 lb.

Cattle—Steady at £11 10s. per ton.

Cocoa—Quiet. Zambian spot quoted 4d. and Grade 2, May June 7c. (1935 2c. 1934 2d.)

Copper—Firm with standard for cash quoted 137 1/2 at 100 tons (1935 23; 1934 23 1/2).

Cotton—Steady at 105 1/2 per 100 lbs.

Gold—Firm at 140s. 10d. per oz.

Groundnuts—Steady at 115 1/2 per ton.

Iron—Messrs. Hale & Sons report good demand at the auctions, with soft, large and medium tusk at 52 lb. to 112 lb. each, higher at 250 to 500 per cwt.

Pyrites—Weaker with Kenya flows at 24 1/2 15s. per ton.

Simba—Nominally quiet at 105 1/2 per ton.

Sugar—East African steady with Kenya sold at 27 per ton April-May at 25 closing 26 1/2 buyers.

Tea—Firm with East African selling at from 10d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. according to quality.

Tin—Fair demand at 207 per tin for standard tin.

Tobacco—Quiet with East African prices steady.

Wheat—Nominal at from 27s. to 30s. for Equator or Governor No. 1 according to quality.

Wool—Nominal at from 27s. to 30s. for Equator or Governor No. 1 according to quality.

Uganda Taxation Inquiry
 The Treasurer of Uganda, Mr. A. E. Forrest, has been making investigations in the Western Province into the incidence of taxation in connexion with the inquiry into the Protectorate's finances recently instituted by Mr. P. E. Mitchell.

BRITISH INDIA
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CLAN STEAMSHIP HARRISON
 Wanderer left Mombasa onwards, May 2.
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INDIAN AFRICA
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AFRICA
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MESAGERY MARITIME
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THE **COFFEE INDUSTRY OF KENYA**

has been doing a great deal in the past three years to re-organise its own house in order, and there can be no doubt that in the next three years it will make further progress to the benefit of producers, merchants and consumers.

The industry now wisely guided needs the co-operation of all concerned to enhance its value in World's Markets.

EAST AFRICA

Passengers for East Africa.

THE s.s. "Maitland," which left London for East Africa on May 3, carries the following passengers for—

- Poly Sudan.*
 Owen, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Jones, Mr. F.
 Chasseaud, Mr. & Mrs. W. J.
 Gould, Mr. H. E.
 Dore, Mr. N. H.
- Memba.*
 Ash, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Baden, Mr. F.
 Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
 Balk, Mr. G. D.
 Beveridge, Mrs. & Miss. W. G. G.
 Blake, Mrs. H. M.
 Blake, Miss. G. T.
 Blythe, Mrs. A.
 Bonsor, Miss B. M.
 Bradly, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.
 Brooks, Mrs. A. R.
 Childs, Charles, Mrs. B. E. G.
 Clayden, Mrs.
 Collins, Miss. R. N.
 Dalgarnik, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. E.
 Dalton, Miss. J. M.
 Dalton, Miss. P.
 Daly, Miss. S.
 Dickinson, Mr. & Mrs. A. O.
 Friend, Mrs. G. F.
 Glover, Miss. J.
 Harry, L. S. J.
 Heaps, Miss. L. W.
 Howes, Mrs. M.
 Irvine, Mr. H. Queen
 Jones, Mr. & Mrs. L. O.
 Kendal, Mrs. H.
 Lunt, Mrs. W. M. G.
- Taka.*
 Melohan, Mr. & Mrs. J.
- Zanzibar.*
 Costlet, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 McArthur, Dr. & Mrs. D. D.
 Peake, Mrs. M.
 Sharp, Dr. (Miss) R.
- Dar el Salaam.*
 Backbeck, Mrs. J.
 Clemmey, Mrs. A. K. G.
 Frisling, Mrs. B.
 Prayling, Miss. H.
 Hope, Mr. F. O.
 Howay, Mrs. J. W.
 Howay, Miss. H.
 Matham, Mr. J. K.
 Maclean, Dr. G. B. E.
 MacMichael, Lady
 Mitchell, Mrs. A. J.
 Pennefather, Mr. E. W.
 Skel, Mrs. A. F.
 Smith, Mrs. J. D.
 Williamson, Mrs. E. J.
- Beira.*
 Pugh, Morgan, Roy & Mrs. W.
- Embark: Marseilles.
 Embark: Port Said.

- Lotter, Mr. H. S.
 Russell, Mr. J. J.
 Stubb, Mrs. A.
 Wale, Mrs. A.
 Wilson, Mr. W. J.
- Tanga.*
 Daniels, Mr. S.
 Murray, Mrs. K. G.
- Zanzibar.*
 Whitshire, Mr. & Mrs. E.
- Dar el Salaam.*
 Barnes, Miss. B.
 Davis, Mr. & Mrs. B. W.
 Evans, Mr. & Mrs. S.
- Hilber, Mr. & Mrs. H. E.
 Lachter, Mr. & Mrs. H. E.
 Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. D.
 Phipps, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Wright, Major & Mrs. G. M. P.
- Beira.*
 Hanbury, Miss. E.
 Harris, Mr. R. E.
 Jowitt, Mrs. M. G.
 McAlham, Mrs. J.
 Newcombe, Miss. A. E.
 Proctor, Mrs. G. G.
 Thomas, Major I. G.

THE s.s. "Missia," which arrived at Southampton on April 25, brought the following passengers from—

- Beira.*
 Astera, Mrs. C.
- Mombasa.*
 Avel, Mr. L.
- Beira.*
 Noble, Sir G. J.
 Mitchell, Mr. A.
 Sheppard, Miss. K.
 Thompson, Mrs. & Mrs. A.

THE s.s. "Jagersfontein," which has reached England, brought the following passengers from—

- Beira.*
 Darley, Miss. R. P.
 Levenson, Lt. Col. & Mrs. C. E.
 Merkle, Mrs. C. E.
- Mombasa.*
 Merkle, Nurse
 Nash, Mrs. D.
 Stora, Mrs.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left London on May 3 included Mr. Clark and Mr. Alderson for Kisumu; Mr. C. Reece for Nairobi; Mr. Underwood for Salisbury; Mrs. de Brabander and Miss de Brabander for Entebbe; and Mr. B. Cloquet, Paris to Dodoma. Passengers by the machine which leaves London to-morrow include Mr. Cave, from Cairo to Nairobi.

Inward passengers who arrived on April 30 included Mr. Fith, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Scott and Mr. Dower from Nairobi. The machine which arrived on May 3 brought Mr. Armstrong from Khartoum, and Lieut. Col. Grey from Nairobi.

Passengers from East Africa.

THE s.s. "Langlois," which arrived at Southampton on April 25, brought the following passengers from—

- Bombard.*
 Archer, Mr. R. P.
 Arthur, Miss. S. J. L.
 Butchart, Miss. B. N.
 Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. H. D.
 Cooper, Miss. J.
 Daines, Mrs. W. B.
 Dunst, Mrs. F. M.
 Harvey, Mr. & Mrs. G. A.
 Henderson, Mrs. S. T.
- Johns, Mrs. K. M.
 Johnston, Mr. E.
 Lawrence, Mrs. E.
 Gordon, Miss. J. A.
 Marston, Mr. V. R.
 Millar, Mrs. M. C.
 Mumford, Mr. R.
 Noble, Mr. D. K.
 Nicholson, Mr. G.
 Finckley, Mrs. V. G.

East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—
 May 7, for "Mooltan."
 May 8, per s.s. "Corfu."
 May 9, per m.v. "Strathmore."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on—
 May 10, for Natal and the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

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

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

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The Courtyard

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MOSHIN MWANZA TABORA TANGA

KENYA

NAIROBI MOMBASA NAIROBI MURURU

UGANDA

UGANDA

KAMPALA KAMPALA KAMPALA

AND THROUGHOUT

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN Rhodesia
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA SOUTH WEST AFRICA BRITISH WEST AFRICA
BURMA WEST INDIES BRITISH GUIANA MALAYA
EGYPT SUDAN PALESTINE MALTA GIBRALTAR
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SOME SANE PHILANTHROPIST

THE AFRICAN OBSERVER makes this reference to a letter to the editor of the Observer, dated 12th June, 1937, in which the author, who is a well-known active worker in the field of African philanthropy, writes: "I have just read your issue of 12th June, and I am glad to see that you have taken up the subject of the 'African Observer' in your issue of 12th June. It is a very good thing that you have done so, and I hope that you will continue to do so in the future."

SHOULD GIVE EVERY NEW LETTER to Africa a copy of this book. It is worth its price beyond its published price.

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