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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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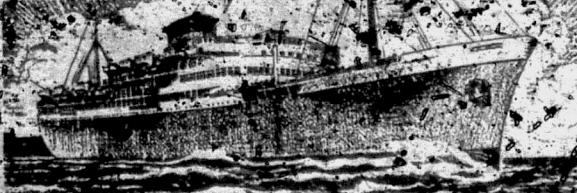
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A PRECEDENT which might well be followed by the other Eastern African territories has been set by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, which, when arranging a conference of Provincial Commissioners, invited three of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council to participate in the discussion of subjects of which they might have special knowledge. Such a departure has, of course, been appreciated by the whole country as offering practical proof that the Administration really desires the co-operation of the settler community and is anxious to consult with its representatives on questions of public policy, not merely in the Legislature, but also in the day-to-day affairs of the State. Northern Rhodesia has set an example to the neighbouring British Dependencies, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will learn the lesson of this new departure and themselves emulate without delay. It would be suggested with, for members of the different Legislatures, to bring this action of Sir Hubert Evans to the notice of their Governments, and request that the same course should be taken by their own authorities, who would then have no valid excuse for failing to act in the same sensible way when the next occasion arises itself. They know well that some of their leaders are still inclined to the belief that Government is above the prime necessity of East African unofficials to be made happier in their relations with those set in authority over them, and it is significant that much of the discontent which has marred the last few years, especially in Uganda, originated in the failure of confidence to be constantly given to those whose advice had been sought, and might have been

TO business people in the East-African territories a matter of moment is the unsatisfactory method by which alterations of the Customs tariff are made—a point frequently raised by the heads of the **CUSTOMS CHANGES**, unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislature. The present system offers scope for what may be described as "intelligent anticipation" of changes, and is satisfactory to note that an attempt is now being made to preserve the secrecy without which disturbances to the trade affected may be caused when Customs tariff changes are made. The Chief Secretary of Uganda has suggested that the Legislatures of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda should hold a yearly meeting on an agreed date for the simultaneous introduction of changes alternatively, but changes could be made concurrently by the Executive Councils of Uganda and Tanganyika, and by the Legislative Council of Kenya. The Executive Orders thus made to be ratified by the Legislatures at the following session. The Uganda Chamber of Commerce have wisely agreed to the former method as being more satisfactory, and other financial bodies in East Africa may be expected to follow this lead in order to preserve the slender tie left to exist for the association of the financial community with the control of public affairs. Acceptance of the former method will not, of course, in any way strengthen the hands of the public representatives in cases of the Customs tariff will continue to be made automatically the acceptance of the second method of introducing changes by Executive Orders would have attained the sacrifice of an important principle, and robbed the unofficial members of the opportunity to discuss and probably to submit amendments of importance to the trading community and consumers. The proposed alterations are submitted by the respective Governments.

Nyasaland & East Africa

Editor, Contaminated by Public Policy.

GERMAN COLONIAL CLAIMS EXAMINED.

MAY 13.—Mr. Joelsson was entertained to luncheon during his visit to Nyasaland by the Nyasaland Convention Association, Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, the Nyasaland Tea Association, the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, and the Nyasaland Native Tobacco Association.

The Hon. Mr. Skerrett, Minister of Finance and Trade, and Mr. G. C. G. Gifford, who presided at the luncheon, who expressed a desire to prevent his attendance at luncheon, welcomed the guest and described East Africa as a wide and open which afforded a definite service to Eastern Africa.

East Africa's influence.

Mr. P. W. Skerrett, President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, said Mr. Joelsson was known to all as the founder and editor of a paper the influence of which was of the greatest value to Nyasaland.

"The interest it creates makes its weekly a must one of the interesting items of the news media. These necessarily features in its columns which we all admire—among them 'Matters of Moment' in which are frank and real criticisms of Government policies, and 'Safety methods'—of mining, industrial and agricultural topics—criticisms which are not easily destructive, more often corrective and helpful, with well-considered and friendly suggestions."

As a member of the luncheon party, Mr. Gifford said Africa as our official title, and gave his regards to his guests as our friends and constituents who do much to the welfare of our activities, our associations, and our grievances, and he thinks that it would be difficult to have a more sympathetic person. A more learned editor than Mr. Joelsson there is not.

But I have one little suggestion to make to Mr. Joelsson. Will he try to find a little more space in his Nyasaland columns for the Report of the Committee on Unsanitary Labour and the Mines and Minerals? It is designed to remove obstacles to prospecting in Nyasaland. On behalf of his great faith in the future of this adopted country, I thank him.

Coming of Realistic Nyasaland ideals.

The Hon. Mr. Tait Bowes, Senior Colonial member of the Legislative Council, said Nyasaland had beliefs, ideals and dreams. Her possibilities might be better developed if the unofficial community had more say in affairs. No dominant party was wanted, all should co-operate so that Nyasaland could one day take an honourable place in all South African States. He hoped that Mr. Joelsson, a powerful director of opinion abroad, would help Nyasaland realise her ideals.

Speaking for the Press, Mr. E. D. Gifford expressed his great pleasure at assisting in honouring a fellow-tradesman. Their guest had stated East Africa without any flourish of trumpets, but it had been an instant success! Perhaps it was not fully realised at that in Great Britain that James Clark Ross, a veteran of official and non-official life, as it was known to journalists in East and Central Africa, had for years had the opinion there was a considerable amount of ill-feeling that he anticipated will be manifested when the proposed union would

Replying to the toast of health, Mr. Joelsson said that the Governor's intention to be present, which he greatly appreciated, was a mark of the interest which His Excellency and Lady Kitchener took in the affairs of the unofficial community. Two days before he (the speaker) had attended a session of the Legislative Council which gave evidence of the co-operative spirit ruling in Nyasaland. The Legislative Council with four officers and four unofficial members under the presidency of the Governor had drawn him off, it could wish to be in one meeting. His Excellency had done the duties of the two members in holding up or amending bills, and at times was the even suggestion of the official side in rolls.

As to the criticism of East Africa's insufficient attention to local affairs, he sought to avoid the name of Germany which would be of no use in view of the paper reached Africa, and therefore did not publish it. He had learned in *The Nyasaland Times* that he hoped to cover a "scoop" that poor Somaliland and East Africa would try to comment faithfully on under topics.

The great beauty of Nyasaland lies in copies, gardens and estates constantly reminded him of the enthusiasm of the late Sir Alfred Shandy, than whom Nyasaland never had a better well-wisher of Britain. Persistently, but quietly, over a long period of years Sir Alfred had pleaded Nyasaland's cause alone.

As one who had been a student in Tanganyika, he had been struck by the ignorance of Nyasaland's house boys, by the road courtesy of her Native drivers of motor cars and lorries, and by the number of native roadside readers.

The accessibility of Nyasaland was already remarkable, and by the end of the year air mail from London to East Africa by air mail. The roads are excellent, and thanks to a five Publicity Committee, which will stimulate a great increase in tourist traffic. It had been given particulars of the new industry which it was hoped to start, and there was strong reason to hope that a new chapter of Nyasaland should soon open.

Parliamentary Simon Committee discussed.

Mr. Joelsson said the amendment offered to Nyasaland's delegation by the East African Group, which would bring a more tea club oriented arrangement for East Africa, had been considered at the meeting.

Overseas territories often suffered from unrepresentative in the House of Commons; where questions relating to these territories were too often asked. He suggested that the effects of this undesirable publicity could be minimised by the establishment of a Nyasaland and the other Dependencies' small group, which would keep in touch with a panel of friendly Members of Parliament, who should be supplied with information that should enable them to assist by putting supplementary questions. At present East Africa's interests at home were seldom properly briefed. His Honour said the suggested arrangement was a good idea, and planned to discuss it with the other delegations, and the East African members of the House of Commons, and of course such

The Dominions, & Mandates.

Further Questions in Parliament.

During his tour he had heard so many loose statements about Germany's claim to colonies that he was anxious to review the position.

First came the argument of pressure of population—arguing which could not be reasonably used by a nation which has bonuses for babies. Moreover, it was reiterated that the density of population in Tanganyika was only half that of Germany and less per square mile than in Rhodesia.

Secondly, it was urged that Colonies were required as an outlet for trade. If Tanganyika were made over to Germany under Mandate she would be no freer in regard to trade than she is today.

Thirdly, it was maintained that Germany must have Colonies as a outlet for her surplus population. Yet Germans were just as free as Britons to settle in Tanganyika where there were to-day almost as many Germans as before the War.

Fourthly, came the question of prestige. The proposition, it will be faced, was that Great Britain should forfeit her prestige by giving German Colonies to uphold her prestige. Why could support that idea?

Herr Hitler Against British Ambitions.

A strong case against Germany holding Colonies had been advanced by Hitler himself in his book "Mein Kampf," the English version of which was doctored for British consumption. In the original Herr Hitler declared again and again that the greatest folly of man was to expect that he would be to seen as a Colonial power. He asserted that a greater error had been committed when Bismarck, against his better judgment, had been prevailed upon by public clamour to take part in the scramble for Africa, and that error must not be repeated. The German dictator's own words, Mr. Leeson maintained, thus provided the strongest possible argument against the return of any Colonies to Germany.

Apart from the need to keep faith with the nations who trusted our promises and with our own men who had fought in East Africa—the strongest reason to give back Tanganyika was the fact that it would be useful for strategic purposes. In the event of war fast military aircraft would take off during the night and attack a seak havoc upon the Northern Rhodesia copper mines, the gold mines of the Transvaal, the ports of East and South Africa, and the great bridges essential to rail and road transport. Submarines based on the Tanganyika coast would sweep clear the Indian Ocean, harass traffic round the Cape, and even threaten Singapore.

Public opinion should make itself felt strongly against any proposal to return to Germany Tanganyika or any other African territory. Fortunately opinion in England had at last been aroused, and he hoped that the luke-warmness on this point in Nyasaland would be counteracted at once.

The guest expressed deep appreciation of the wonderful kindness and hospitality he had experienced everywhere in Nyasaland, a beautiful country of which he would always retain the happiest

memories. Civic bodies in Nyasaland are co-operating in the appointment of a joint committee to prepare evidence to be submitted to the Committee of Enquiry for the Convention of Associations, to inquire into the German Government's policies.

URTHER endeavours were made in the House of Commons last week to obtain a specific statement as to the Government's attitude in regard to the future of mandated territories. The matter was raised by Mr. Donnan, who asked whether the attitude of the Government in Australia was identical with that of the Government in Africa as expressed by Sir George Pearce, who had stated that the surrender of a mandated territory held by Australia was unthinkable. In his reply Mr. Baldwin said he had nothing to add to the statement he made on April 1, when he stated clearly the attitude of the British Government.

Mr. Sanders asked whether in view of the fact that neither the Dominion Governments had found it possible to make any vocal declarations as to the future of the mandated territories under their control the Prime Minister could not say frankly what were the reasons which prevented him from giving an equally definite statement of policy in regard to the mandated territories held by the United Kingdom, but the Prime Minister admitted that he had said more than once that he had nothing to add to the very categorical and definite statement he had made.

Mr. Baldwin said there was no difficulty in securing that the lack of a definite statement was regarding the economic development of the territories. To Mr. Jenkins' request that the Government should enter into consultation with the Dominion Governments with a view to a formal declaration of policy in regard to the future of mandated territories Mr. Malcolm MacDonald referred to the statement of the Prime Minister in which Mr. Baldwin had said that the British Government had no intention whatever of this course of action.

Mr. Mandel asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would consider the desirability of having that some element of international administration should be introduced into mandated territories with a view to satisfying the legitimate aspirations of countries not possessing mandates to cooperate in that work. Mr. Eden replied that he did not think the proposed practice, nor did he think it would satisfy the aspirations which he referred to.

Restrictions on White Settlers.

Asked whether Mr. Leopold Boyd whether there were any restrictions in connection with acquisition of land by white settlers in Tanganyika, Mr. J. H. Thomas said that in certain provinces there was no alienation to non-Natives for agricultural or pastoral purposes unless the Government was satisfied that the applicants were in the land of sufficient capital to undertake operations on an adequate scale. Elsewhere there were no general restrictions, subject to land being available for alienation (that is, not being required for Native use), and to compliance with the provisions of the Land Ordinance. In reply to a supplementary question, Mr. Thomas said that in all mandated territories there was no discrimination between German or British settlers, nor was there any discrimination in the free use of the exports from those particular territories.

Mr. Sanders asked whether the Prime Minister had considered the declaration issued in Dar es Salaam on May 1 by a representative body of professional and business men to the effect that the decision of the League of Nations to the attitude of the British Government in regard to Tanganyika was causing alarm among the European, Indian and Native inhabitants of the territory, and if so, whether he could make any declaration which would allay these apprehensions.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he had received the communication, but he could only refer to his previous statement in which it was set out categorically that the British Government had not considered and were not considering the transfer of any mandated territories to any other Power.

Colonel Ponsonby was told by Mr. J. H. Thomas that the total amount now outstanding of the sums advanced from Imperial funds to Tanganyika since the acceptance of the mandate was £1,000,000, of which sum £400,000 was given in the form of a grant. An additional assistance amounting to £15,000 had been advanced to the Colonial Development Fund £3,000,000 being given in the form of a loan, and £1,000,000 added to the same. This was known now faithfully and discharged our duty to the territories.

Annexation of Rhodesia.

Support in the South.

In the afternoon of Mr. J. Cowdrey's private members' speech, Mr. H. V. G. Pritchard, M.P., moved an amendment to the motion of Sir Herbert Baker, M.P., that, "in view of the circumstances of Northern Rhodesia, the Government should make a statement on the subject." The amendment was carried by 200 votes to 100. The resolution was carried by 200 votes to 100.

During this House of the Union the following resolution of Ashton Baddeley, M.P., was carried under a constitution respecting the right and duty of self-government in the best interests of all the inhabitants in his colonies:

"An important contribution to the discussion was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Haldane, who said that it would be a wise thing if the colonies were brought about. The taking over of further large numbers of Native people now was a step which would unduly increase the growth more than any other."

He said of the discussions on Native Affairs in the Southern Rhodesian Constitution: "Under a unicameral system of government there would be no Chambers which interfered with the whole basis of the argument."

Quality of Native Government.

Mr. Higgins said that the actual number of the Natives in each of the provinces was as follows: in the Cape, 1,500,000; in Natal, 1,000,000; in Transvaal, 1,000,000; in the Orange Free State, 1,000,000; in Rhodesia, 1,000,000; in Uganda, 1,000,000; in Kenya, 1,000,000; and in Tanganyika, 1,000,000. He said that he had time when the Cape Government could not afford to have a Native Commissioner who was capable of supervising the trust. They had the necessary intentions towards the Natives, and could accept them. The native people had made as much progress as a few hundred years ago, without the impact of European civilization. He was not doubt that one day, under the Rhodesian system of government, the Natives would have their own country in the Native areas working in co-operation and on parallel lines with a European House. He thought that it would be fitting before it would be suitable for Rhodesia to become part of the Union of South Africa, as the two Rhodesias were the same, and they wanted to be developed as a kind of a family within the United Kingdom.

The action was left to a free vote of the House. Six members did not vote through absence, or abstained, but four of them are known to favour the resolution.

Tony, telegraph from Salisbury.

Rhodesia Shipping Committee.

On the initiative of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Rhodesia, an effort is being made to form a communal shipping committee, representative of public shipping companies, and Northern Rhodesia, N.W.A., and Southern Rhodesia. At the Association's last meeting, Mr. T. C. G. Courtney, was deputed to ask Government for an order authorizing the companies using the ports of Africa with the exception of the British East African ports, to enter into a joint venture in the shipping services. The Minister of Commerce, who afterwards received a deputation from shipping seadecors, a country-tying possibility.

Budget Session Inquiry.

Mrs. L. A. Thomas, son of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a partner in Bellmore & Co., shipbrokers, gave evidence on Monday before the Select Committee investigating the alleged unauthorized disclosure of Budget secrets. After detailing certain transactions on behalf of a client who wished to insure against alterations in the rag of income tax, Mrs. Thomas was asked: "Did you have any information at any time on your client's behalf against any possible Budget changes?" He replied that he had had the slightest information and had no recollection of discussing the Budget with his father, Mr. J. H. Thomas. Porte: "Did it occur to you that it was the responsibility of a Cabinet Minister to talk with him about the Budget?" Mr. Thomas replied: "I don't think so at the time, but of course, it

Second Home Departments.

Training Nyasaland Air Fleet.

Mr. W. E. Hall, Minister of Energy and Mines, said that it was proposed to increase the amount of capital available for the Requisition of new aircraft. The following is an extract from the annual report for 1935 of the Central Electricity Board in drawing attention to the financial position of the payment of instalments by the power stations:

"The power contractor, Eastern Rhodesia, was the holder of the main crop coffee and tea plantations. The money was taken as remittance by the contractor in the preceding year, and disappeared, the agent of whom, however, stated that the vast majority of the money has reached their destination in the previous year, and it would be difficult to assess the exact amount of the debts which were created in the course of the year.

There is another instance, however, where a substantial sum of money was taken by the contractor in the allocation of money available for distribution to creditors, and the report observes that "magnificent old well equipped to reward the obligations to the Bank and its large stockholders nothing else but a statement to the effect, indicated as resulted that the money was paid in full, although in this way which instances the Bank has lost the Land Bank if necessary resorted to recovery action.

The report shows that the total amount to be paid due on September 30, 1935, was £10,000, and the instalment of £2,000 due in November.

Service Appointments.

The following appointments to the East African Civil Service were announced by the Secretary of State for Native Affairs during the month of April:

Mr. G. G. Courtney, late Assistant Secretary of the Office of the Rhodesia Education Officer.

Mr. S. J. L. Johnson, late Assistant Secretary of the Native Affairs Department, Tanganyika.

Mr. B. J. Brown, Clerk to Chief Executive Officer, Dependent Territories, to be Divisional Engineer, Public Works Department, Tanganyika.

Mr. S. F. Fox, late Assistant Secretary Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. G. Courtney, late Assistant Gold Commissioner, to be District Officer, Kenya.

Mr. E. Howard-Flanders, Assistant Registrar of the High Court, to be Administrator, General and Official Receiver, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. K. S. Hudson, District Officer, to be Assistant Commissioner, Native Affairs, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. K. Knight Bruce, late Assistant Commissioner, Native Judge, Tanganyika.

Mr. W. H. Ludeke, late Assistant Engineer, to be Assistant Director of Public Works, Kenya.

Mr. G. M. Oliphant, Assistant Inspector General, to be Registrar of the High Court, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. T. F. Parker, Master Surveyor, Geometer, European Education Department, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. Shaw, Resident Magistrate, Kenya, to be Retiring President, District Court, Nairobi.

Training Nyasaland Air Fleet.

Mr. G. H. Lewis, of the British Empire, has made a gift of £250 to the Aero Club of Nyasaland to meet part of the cost of training additional pilots. The League hopes that with its assistance the Nyasaland Air Force will be able to train more pilots than would otherwise have been possible.

"Italy has No Empire."

Mussolini's boast to Roman

THE VICTOR EMANUEL OF ITALY has assumed the title of Emperor of Ethiopia, all the provinces of the People of Ethiopia "have been placed under the direct sovereignty of Italy," and Marshal Negraro, who has been appointed Vicar of Italian Ethiopia, "includes British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland."

At a short meeting of the Fascist Grand Council on Saturday, Sept. 1, Mussolini made his claim without comment at a great Fascist rally in Rome. He commanded all Italian men to remain in their uniforms, listen. A great crowd was said had been assembled. The fact of Ethiopia had been sealed by the African victory renews in the history of the fascists' venture another old memory such as the legions did not dare to call and those that survived dreamed and will never be fully forgotten, a fascist in the name of the gods towards which, like the gods, were spurred on by exuberant and dauntless energies of the eyes, and dauntless tendencies of the body. It was an epoch of peace because Italy desired no conquest and both men and she dedicates in vain one when we is faced on her impious irreconcilableness to life.

The empire of insulation and community for all the nobility of Ethiopia. That is the nation of Rome, the after army associated by people with her, with Italy. The Italian people will enter into the battles of Ethiopia and Africa, defend against the English, French, and German, the defense of the Empire of Ethiopia. The appearance of the might upon the Second hills of Rome.

King Victor Emmanuel has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Savoy on behalf of Mussolini and the territorial conclusion of the war.

The Emperor-in-Jerusalem

The Emperor of Ethiopia reached Haifa on Sunday on board the Emperor, which was accorded a guard of honour by the Latin Patriarch. He brought with him from Ethiopia last summer 1,000,000 dollars believed to consist in currency. The Emperor and his suite received a sympathetic reception from a large crowd composed mainly of Arabs. They reached the kingdom later in the day.

On Sunday the Emperor made a statement claiming that he had left his capital because he could better serve to it by being so going abroad. He declared that the morale of his troops had been shaken by an incident they could not possibly have succeeded against such methods of warfare.

The French Commissioner, General Maury, had a conversation with the Emperor on Saturday.

When the late Dr. G. L. Balfour was mentioned as a private member of the British Council in Geneva on May 1, Balfour, as the British secretary, pointed out that he and his colleague had no objection to the so-called Ethiopian representation as the only existing government in Ethiopia, if that of Italy did not exist. The British general read the following telegram, sent by the Emperor of Ethiopia, from Eritrea: "We have decided to put an end to a war which has been the most unequal, the most unjust and the most inhuman of modern times, by taking the steps for both parts to avoid the extermination of the Ethiopian people, and to give ourselves up, and peacefully to the enemies of justice, the 1,000 years old Empire of Ethiopia. From the very first, the Emperor has devoted himself to efforts to avoid a massacre of the people. We have for long intended to do all that we can to use no poison gas, and to rain down on our sky. It was obvious that the Emperor could not be continued. We ask that the League of Nations shall continue to ensure the respect of the Covenant and that the world wide family recognise the territorial demands of the Emperor as the so-called sovereignty of Ethiopia over the three thousand armed forces and the collection of autonomous international undertakings."

Dr. J. M. Kelly, who was working right along with the disturbed church folk in the Emperor's dominions from Addis Ababa, had found injuries in the British Legation. He first went out to Ethiopia in 1914 to discuss with the Emperor the provision of a medical and medical training school. Early last year, after a tour to England, Dr. Kelly was invited by the Ethiopian Government that there were immediately a host of a Red Cross service, and his efforts to maintain the two the sympathetic interest and support of individual bodies of the country. He returned to Addis Ababa in November, one of the first British to go out to accompany another other doctor. During a previous visit to Ethiopia, Dr. Kelly lost the use of his right hand following an operation on a nerve in his main nerve, which ever since he was thought out of his career as a surgeon, he finished but he suddenly regained the use of his hands the nerve-energy having been restored. Dr. Kelly, of course, Dr. Kelly was a son of Colonel Hugh Kelly, an English medical doctor, native of Farnham, Surrey, in 1837.

According to Dr. Kelly, 1,000 Ethiopians were killed in Addis Ababa during the days of terror.

An American doctor, Dr. John D. King, of the Danish Mission Hospital, was among the 1,000 persons killed and several Armenian doctors were killed while attempting to defend their patients.

It was as follows that the guns of the French and United States Legations at the midday fire resounding.

The three French, Americans and Italian Legations appeared in the fire of subversive gunners which had escaped to the door of the Legation of the French. The Legation exploded, and the gunners, a company of Frenchmen, fled to the hills. A company of Britishers, a company of Americans, and a company of Frenchmen, protection of whose Legation was the British, the gunners and the French.

Wimberly, the effects of the midday fire, the Legation has been

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Danish desert animals and the British Legation

was given to the British Legation, the British Legation

and the British Legation.

On restoring order in Addis Ababa, the Emperor established a military tribunal in Addis Ababa, with supreme authority for justice in the city.

Sir Sidney Harcourt was recalled to the Foreign Office, and replaced by Sir R. G. Giffard, who was taken into the Legation compound during the disorders had left the Legation.

The Bank of Ethiopia has reopened and Native have been flocking to the bank, the its language is English for Italian.

Ras Seyyid, commander of the Ethiopian forces in the Tigre, is reported to have taken active stations of his command of the third Ras' Commission has been appointed to control the port of Asmara to Sufat. But the French company which has been given full control of administration. On the southern front, Ras' Comans has been held up on the way from Massawa to Massawa by troops.

Mr. E. A. G. Andrews, the British consul at Harar, reports serious disorders in that city. There have been looting, burning, and shooting. Most of the Consuls have been not the adjacent hospital, where were 1,000 skins, caring for some wounded, has been picked up at the time of the Constitution of the

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The Italian Embassy in London has stated that the rumours concerning Ethiopia, India, and extensive circulation of "black money" in Ethiopia are devoid of foundation.

The formation of Ethiopia, Italy raises a monetary problem, as Ethiopia has little remaining silver standard coinage. The most abundant is a Maria Theresa thaler of which is estimated 10,000,000 in circulation throughout the country. In Italy, Britain, and Abyssinia, the currency policy of substituting the latter for the former, is not unlikely that the same estimate applies to Ethiopia by demonetising the thaler will be, says the *Financial Times*, with favorable results other thalers of countries like Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Portugal, and British and French colonies.

Dreadful as it is, the situation in Ethiopia, with Spain, France, and Italy, is to be altered by the coming of

Kenya Setters' Grievances.

Lord Francis Scott's Mission.

In view of the Kenyan elected members in the Kenyan legislature, Lord Francis Scott left London yesterday Monday to discuss Kenya problems with the Colonial Secretary. His mission was apparently a series of interviews throughout the country.

Lord Francis Scott's main task is to make a frank statement of the country's difficulties and the causes of recent controversies in order to endeavour to work out with the Colony some new basis which will permit friendly and full co-operation between settlers and the Government. He has arranged in-depth details of the proposed Government scheme for the abolition of the agricultural debt and to urge the need for a policy of economic reconstruction. Other questions include security of the White Highlands, the possibility of reducing the country's burdens by loan conversion, and a frank examination of the colonial Constitution which, as operated in the last few years, has been a main cause of friction.

He does not intend to press for self-government, but hopes to discuss some step such as a change in the composition of the Governor's Executive Council, which will enable the Government to take the settlers more closely and more effectively consultation. Lord Francis Scott is impressed by the fact that Italy's occupation of Abyssinia may change the whole situation of Kenya's status and he will urge the need on imperial grounds for strengthening settlement and making a firm foundation for policy in this regard. *Times Telegram and News.*

Conservative Budget.

Native staffs with a seating capacity of 10,000 is to be built out of Nairobi. The expenditure of £10,000,000,000 net, in the Municipality, will be spent on the fronts of the African University.

Congo Air Travel Regulation.

It is of importance to East Africa to note that another regulation recently introduced by the Belgian Congo Government, affecting travel leaving the Congo, must cross the frontier of the colony indicated on maps published by the Belgian Government. What rights between any two points by the Belgian aircraft must follow the roads indicated, except in cases of emergency or when special permission to follow other routes has been granted.

Uganda Union - Uganda Proposal.

It is interesting to note that the well-known Uganda planter has suggested that the next inter-colonial conference on the unification of East Africa should make Kampala the place of meeting in order that Uganda interests may be adequately represented. The author sees little to fear from the delegates from Tanganyika who will be successful in removing the present trans-frontier union. It may be created in Uganda at large in their own hands conduct of the union.

Kenya Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Royal Nairobi Society will be held at the Hotel Victoria, Lower Langata, on Tuesday, May 26, at 4 p.m., among the Fellows who have been nominated for offices of Council for the following, with East African connexions: Mr. G. E. Woods Humphrey, managing director Imperial Airways; Mr. H. S. Kelvin, formerly Commissioner and Magistrate Southern Rhodesia; Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Director of Imperial Institute; and Mr. M. J. McCarthy, who has served in East Africa.

Kenya Agricultural Museum.

Under the existing law, the official who has been guilty of misconduct or whose service has been unsatisfactory in consequence of which he has been punished by a reduction in rank or pay is liable to a fine, subject to be punished, however, as the result of a pension appeal upon possession of a certificate that the officer has discharged his duties with a reasonable diligence and fidelity. Legislation will be introduced in Nyasaland on the instructions of the Secretary of State designed to remove this possibility of inaction as a double penalty for one offence.

East African Dinner.

To be held in London on June 10.

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.

Members and their friends should apply as early as possible for tickets (12s to members and guests, and 16s. 6d. for non-members) to Major J. Corbett Ward, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Electric Light in Lushoto.

Mr. O. C. Koch, Vice-President of the Usambara Planters' Association, recently reported to the Association that a surveyor of the Singayika Electric Light & Power Company visited the Lushoto area, and that it was probable that the township would have an electricity supply in the near future.

East African Cinema Programme.

In the East African pavilion at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg there will be a cinema to seat 40, where films of special East African interest and covering a wide range of subjects will be shown. The Kenya Arts and Crafts Society has offered to organise a competition for a design for the badge to be worn by East African representatives at the Exhibition.

Obituary to Bishop of Mombasa.

The Kenya Church Review, an annual given to the retiring Bishop of Mombasa, Dr. Right Rev. R. G. Hewwood, states that both the Bishop and Mrs. Hewwood have given of their best in service for the whole Church in Kenya with distinction and distinction, and have been largely instrumental in the creation of a Christian fellowship which opens the way to imminent possibilities in the days to come.

Nyasaland Agricultural Show.

The Nyasaland Agricultural Society has appointed a grounds' committee for the next show consisting of Messrs. C. E. Barton, H. R. Binns, H. G. Bullock, J. Williams, J. M. Partridge and A. J. Storey. On the suggestion of the Conservator of Forests, a class will be included in the Native section for sawn timber, to be judged on the straightness of the cut. Sir Harold Kitterman has accepted the Society's invitation to open the show, and Lady Kitterman will present the trophies.

Presentations to Natural History Museum.

Captain C. R. S. Pitman has presented to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, a collection of mammals and birds of his museum from Granda. Other species added to the collection include an important series of animal skins, including complete mammals, presented by Major and Mrs. P. H. G. Powell-Cotton, and their daughters, the Misses Diana and Antoinette Powell-Cotton. These include some 22 skins and skeletons of the wild Hunter's baboon, the Italian Somaliland, Livingstonia, and Waller's gazelle, Peter's gazelle and Lodder's antelope.

I.M.C.A. Anniversary Meetings.

The anniversary services and meetings of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa will take place in London on Tuesday, May 26. Canon A. Hallatt, formerly Dean of Zanzibar, will preach at St John's, Red Lion Square, in the morning, while in the afternoon a meeting will be held at the Church House, Westminster and in the evening a further meeting will be held at the Queen's Hall. The speakers will include the Ven. A. H. Smith, Archdeacon of Msoyo, Northern Rhodesia; the Rev. W. J. P. Ellis, of Northern Rhodesia; the Rev. W. Davis, of Nyasaland, and the secretary of the Mission, the Rev. Canon E. F. Sparrow. Early application should be made for places at the Queen's Hall meeting, as during recent years a large share of the seating accommodation has been allotted to weeks earlier before the meeting.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

303. Mr. William McClure Lum

It is time the "Sovereign Ordinance" was wiped out, or at least drastically altered and tightened up to prevent abuses.

A council of economic affairs—the banking department included in the administration—should be formed at Victoria New Rhodesia.

Village life in Dar El-Salam is a true picture of personal and family needs. (See Mr. G. Webster's *Premises Commission*, in his annual report.)

We are assured that all the Natives are in favour of amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. (See *Country Seats in the Southern Rhodesia Legislature*.)

Efficiency of Native servants in Southern Rhodesia would be much higher if those who had a full knowledge of the language of their master Johnson speaking it. But they don't.

For many years I have advocated the use of communal kitchens for saving fuel, labour, especially a balanced and varied diet. (See G. R. Thornton in *The Agriumia Standard*.)

Unless the dairy industry is able to get back to something approximating to other times, its future is due for a protracted struggle of the same effects of which may well spell disaster for the industry.

"The Planter," Tanganyika.

Objections to a dairy industry can be easily disposed of by calling to mind the fact that, from the olden days, individuals (European and Negro) and no sane Government can risk less opposition than Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya.

As in Kili and Mogadishu, Chinese coins of the eighth and ninth centuries have been found in the Mafa group of islands which seems to indicate that the Chinese were trading there at that date. (See Mr. T. M. Reddington in *Tanganyika Notes and Records*.)

"Every day one's life one is impressed by how little is known of the Colonies in this country, and what a load of nonsense is written and talked about them."—Sir Samuel Wilson, formerly Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, addressing the Royal Empire Society.

"I hope the Japanese Trade Mission is making serious inquiries regarding this country, so cotton, gum and other products which in the past have been neglected by them, with a view to prolonging the life of the bird that has been for them so surprisingly profitable."—Mr. P. McCarthys, the Vice-President of the annual dinner of the African Chamber of Commerce.

"I would like to give adequate expression to the wonder and majesty of the scene around and within the crater of Kibo on Mount Kilimanjaro. It is miles long and 2 miles wide; the whole is draped in a vast mantle taking on fantastic forms, crystallized domes, gothic arches, blue-grey vaults, wide terraces, deep, incy, terrible gash in the sides, a vehicular land of beauty, an enchanted realm."

—The Rev. W. J. Beale writing in the "Ice Cap," the journal of the Alpine Club of East Africa.

Copyright, East Africa

303. Mr. William McClure Lum

303. Mr. William McClure Lum



Copyright, East Africa

Mr. W. Lum is one of the small band of East Africans who spent the early part of their career in the Indian Ocean, before returning to sea in 1884.

In 1885 he joined the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, was engaged by the East African Service during 1887, and on the outbreak of War being at Royal Naval Reservoir, was posted to H.M.S. "Challenger." He served in the 1888

during the East African Campaign, and was present at the capture of each of the Tanganyika ports. Later, as a pilot, he was in charge of all transports entering and leaving Dar El-Salam port, and was afterwards appointed to the Civil Administration, to organise the Revenue Services, becoming President Naval Officer and Deputy Marshal of the Prise Courts. Returning to England in 1890, he retired later from the R.N.R. with the rank of Commander.

In March 1901 he returned to East Africa as marine supervisor of the African Charcoal Company, and after the Kenya Gold and Mining Company was formed, 1905, he was appointed the managing director, a position which he still holds. He was a member of the now defunct Mombasa District Committee, and later of the Mombasa Municipal Board, was one of the members of the East African Board, and also served on the Commission appointed by Sir Edward Biggs.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 39. EAST AFRICAN MINING COMPANY LTD.

May 1st, 1888.

PERSONALIA

Mr. E. F. L. Lewis has left Kenya for the U.S.A.

Lord and Lady Cranworth have returned from New Zealand.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis have been on a visit to Tanganyika.

Mrs. Alfred Wigglesworth left London last week by air for Switzerland.

The Hon. Charles and Mrs. Wimpey have arrived home from Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Sharp have been appointed to the British Film Censorship Board.

Mr. I. Blaize Smith, the artistic advocate spending a short holiday in England.

Sir Hastings Michael, Governor of Mombasa, recently arrived in Macamba.

Mr. R. G. B. Bester, Commissioner of the Health Department of Tanganyika, is the new Vice-chairman of Mr. R. G. B. Bester.

Mr. R. G. B. Bester, after giving a talk on Kenya at the Imperial Institute on May 21 at 2 p.m.

Mr. R. G. B. Bester has been elected to represent the Plaue area of the North British Motor Council.

Mr. H. R. Carver has been appointed District Commissioner of the Tigray district of Kenya.

Captain E. J. Mulligan has been appointed to the Kenya Meat and Livestock Inquiry Committee.

During his recent visit by air to the Coast, Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, visited Lake Naivasha.

Captain J. D. Diddle, marine superintendent of the British India Line, recently paid a visit to Mombasa.

Mr. V. N. Atkins, former mine engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, is in England on leave.

Mr. M. N. Varvili, formerly chief engineer of the Uganda Railways, is now living in Swaziland.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, until recently stationed in Swaziland, is expected in England shortly on overseas leave.

Lady MacMichael left Marseilles on Sunday for Dar es Salaam where she will join Sir Harold MacMichael.

Mr. J. Roger Smith, well known in Tanganyika and Uganda, is shortly arriving in England on overseas leave.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Major Walter Norton of Ruiru is making satisfactory progress after his recent illness.

Mr. G. Calleender, the Tanganyika representative of the Liverpool Uganda Company, has been on holiday in Austria.

Mrs. Ailsa Nicol Smith has been appointed Curator of the Zanzibar Museum and secretary of the Museum Committee.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Randolph and Lady Baker have arrived in Blandford, Dorset, on their return from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. R. Lockhart, Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Lockhart are spending six months' leave in England.

Sir Percival Pynn, Southern Rhodesia Minister of Health, has returned to Salisbury with his wife and is staying at the Cope.

Mr. Cecil Howell, who underwent an operation early in April on his return from West Africa to London last week, is this morning in Norfolk.

During his visit to Beira, Mr. F. S. Johnson was the guest of the Beira Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Johnson, the British Consul, is in Beira.

The Rev. H. C. G. St. John, who received his scission from his church in 1924, has joined the Assembly of God as a pastor for the division.

Mr. J. Collier, formerly Commissioner General in Southern Rhodesia, is to become the Middle Group of the Overseas League on May 15.

Mr. H. G. D. C. MacKenzie Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, has been elected President of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association.

Mr. Duncan Macgregor, manager of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India, and Mrs. Macgregor, are on their way home or leave.

Mr. F. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, and Mrs. Mitchell have been on an extensive safari in the Northern Province and the Murchison district.

Colonel the Hon. Misses Hon. Bowden and the Hon. Mrs. Hon. Ruthven were recently the guests of Sir Joseph Byrne at Government House, Nairobi.

Mr. Rautenkraatz, manager of the Fairy branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, was married in Beira recently to Mrs. Engelbrecht, of Johannesburg.

Mrs. G. Martin Higgins, wife of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is expected to arrive in this country very shortly with her two sons.

Mr. M. H. Sabin, of Kenya, and Miss Dorothy Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnston, of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

Lady Baden-Powell paid a visit to Northern Rhodesia last month and was the guest of Governor Sir Hubert Young and Lady Young in Lusaka.

Mr. W. S. Barnes, the newly-appointed East African manager of Messrs. Dalgety & Co. has been visiting Tanganyika with Mr. G. S. Hunter from Nairobi.

We regret to learn of the death of Major George Lane, who served for several years in Uganda, and later as a medical officer in Somaliland. He retired in 1919.

Mr. George Blund, Town Clerk of Umtali, after 10 years' service in the municipality, has been succeeded by Mr. F. Barbour, the Assistant Town Clerk.

When Mrs. Emily Barnard, who was recently in England, returned to her farm in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, she was accompanied by Miss L. Knox Brown.

Mr. Gerald Rivers, Deputy Colonial Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, is on his way home on leave. En route he paid a visit to Nyasaland, where he was previously stationed.

A grandson has been born in New Zealand to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ferguson of Nelson. Miss Sheila Ferguson married Mr. Ian Heron, who now resides in New Zealand. In November last year

Mr. J. M. Polson, formerly Director of Education in Rhodesia, who retired a few months ago on his way to this country. He has served in Southern Rhodesia for nearly 20 years.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Barry, Bishop of Mauritius and the Seychelles, has just concluded a visit to Kenya, where they stayed with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. A. Welbyne Whitmore on their estate at Rongai.

Mr. H. T. Brook left England last week for a baby cruise lane for East and South Africa. His machine is fitted with an engine capable of developing 100 h.p., has a cruising speed of about 80 m.p.h. and is priced at £300.

Many distinguished guests attended the wedding in Nairobi last month of Mr. Donald Petrie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Petrie, of Durban, and Miss Eva Louise Bowes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bowes of Nairobi.

Sir Arthur Thompson, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, announced in the Legislative Council last week that an invitation has been extended to Mr. H. Thomas Barnet, Vice-Sole Agent for the Colonies, to visit Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. C. Bucquet, assistant general manager of the Nyanza and Railways, and Mr. Binequet have left Liverpool en route. They are first visiting Australia, and will afterwards leave for California, whence they will travel to this country.

Mr. D. G. Evans, who has recently been selected to the Central Legislative Council, is the first local Councillor to have been chosen from in the district. He is a well-known local business man, and is a member of the Mombasa Tennis Board.

The engagement is announced between the Venables Arthur Harr Smith, Archdeacon of Msozi, Northern Rhodesia, and Miss C. M. Lock, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Walter Lock, D.D., and of Mrs. Lock, 13, Rawlinson Road, Oxford.

Mr. Mervyn L. B. Morgan, of Sandway, Cheshire, has been appointed a resident magistrate in Kenya, and will have to take up his new post on May 14. He was called to the Bar in November, 1921, and for the past four years has practised on the Northern circuit.

Dr. J. S. Armstrong, the Tanganyika medical officer stationed at Singida, who had been ill for a considerable period, died while travelling to Dar es Salaam by train. Dr. Armstrong was born in 1887, and had been in the Tanganyika service for over

20 years. Appointed temporary unofficial members of the Central Legislative Council are Dr. W. M. A. M. M. and H. K. Hafer. Dr. Patel has been nominated to the Legislative Council, while Mr. J. P. D. Jackson is representative of the South African mining industry.

The Right Rev. R. C. Heywood, Bishop of Mombasa, and Mrs. Heywood, are on their way to London. Until the arrival in East Africa of Bishop Heywood's successor, the Dean of Nairobi, and the three Archdeacons will act as a joint commission in charge of the Diocese.

Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland, and Lady Kittermaster, leaving Zomba in the next few days to fly to Nairobi. They will spend a month in Kenya before the meeting of the East African Governors' Conference, which will open in Dar es Salaam at the beginning of June.

The Duke and Duchess of York have consented to the placing of their names at the head of the Roll of Friends and Builders at the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, and, on sending to the Very Rev. Dean, without a cent of fee for the indulgence and recall with pleasure their visit to the Cathedral in 1924.

East African Group.

Dinner and Address Meeting.

The next meeting of the East African Group is to be held at Cedar-Sias House, Park Place, St. James's, on Thursday, May 24. The speaker will be Dr. H. Lyndhurst Jones, former director of the Bahamian Tropical Research Institute in Uganda, and he will take as his subject the "Natural History of Sleeping sickness." Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begins at 4.30 p.m.

EAST AFRICA AND RODDENT

As soon as the compilation of the present volume "Statistics" will appear under the title "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Joint East African Board

Organising Tanganyika Propaganda

A long discussion, in regard to the declarations made in recent weeks in Parliament concerning the security of Britain's mandate in Tanganyika, took place at the first week's meeting of the Executive Committee of the Joint East African Board, at which Mr. George Petro Clegg Chairman of the Board, presided.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a cable from Dar es Salaam, requesting that the Parliamentary Committee, formed to safeguard the interests of mandated territories should be advised that a fully representative territorial committee was being organised in Tanganyika to convey to the Imperial Government the serious alarm aroused among all British, Indian and Native inhabitants by the evasive attitude His Majesty's Ministers had adopted regarding the permanency of British rule in Tanganyika, and emphasising that any consideration of the transfer of mandates would be a gross breach of faith and of repeated pledges. The cablegram added that the present uncertain position was gravely retarding economic development.

Safeguarding Trusteeship Duties

Mr. Humphrey Leggett and Sir Theodore Chambers then spoke again on the subject, and it was decided that they should stress the strategical problem which would result from any transfer of Tanganyika to another Power, and also the importance of safeguarding the trusteeship of the Native inhabitants. Mr. Alexander Legge agreed, but felt that the problem should be approached from a wider viewpoint, and that steps should be taken to voice public opinion throughout the Empire through various organisations such as Chambers of Commerce and other bodies which were not mainly commercial in character. With a strong body of public opinion existing itself, he thought the Government would know better the feeling existing on the subject. Sir Theodore Chambers said he held similar views, and felt it was rather a matter for the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole than for Great Britain.

Mr. Humphrey Leggett recalled that considerable time had been devoted to a discussion on the subject at the last meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, when it had been pointed out that until some definite statement had been made by the other authorities, there would be hesitation on the part of investors to assume a further risk in the development of the territory. Since that meeting, moreover, he had received expressions of opinion from the East African sections of the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, both of whom were fully in accord with the views held by members of the East African Section of the London Chamber. Those bodies, however, viewed the matter mainly from the commercial and financial aspects, and did not go into the question of the trusteeship of the Native inhabitants or of the pledges which had been given repeatedly that no transfer of the mandate would take place. The facts with regard to Tanganyika should be brought clearly before the public.

Mr. Leggett said he thought commercial circles in Great Britain, and those who were developing the territories were

concerned to see that the Government's policy was regulated by a definite statement which should be rapidly transmitted at the earliest opportunity taking place.

Mr. Leggett and M. Hennerre, the Frenchman, who are the two members under whose chairmanship the Executive Committee of the Joint East African Board has been sitting, were asked to draw up a memorandum setting out a general statement of the principles of the mandate territory, including its political status, and to wedge concerning Tanganyika, the political and economic chances of this country as far as they could be foreseen. The subject, apart from the provincial boundaries, was necessary to counteract the constant pressure from certain Big Powers, the French, which was shown that the territory must be handed back to Germany. That propaganda was evidently strong in its facts, and there was urgent need of a statement through which the situation could be rectified and made明白。

Organised Propaganda

On the instruction of Mr. Poch, of the Foreign Office, a sub-committee, the members of which comprised one with whom the resolution of the Board had been discussed, at the first meeting, considered plans for organised propaganda work to be carried out in the subject of the British mandate over Tanganyika. The following members were duly elected to serve on the sub-committee: Colonel C. Pomeroy, Mr. A. G. Alexander Leggett, Mr. J. H. Hart and Sir Humphrey Leggett.

After discussions the Committee unanimously agreed that the following resolution should be sent to the Minister of the Colonies, the Chairman of the Board and the Foreign Office:

"The East African Board expresses the uncertainty created by recent statements of the British Government with regard to mandate. It is most unfortunate that in the minds of those in a position of confidence in returning to East Africa, progress should be retarded by doubts as to the future status of Tanganyika. Much British capital and energy have been invested in our mandate territories and further funds are available for confidence can be restored. The Board submits that the return of Tanganyika to Germany would be followed by a definite break of faith with us."

(a) Its Native inhabitants, who have been given repeated assurances of the continuance of their mandate until it stands safe.

(b) British settlers, to whom similar pledges have been given, and who would lose the freedom which is their birthright.

(c) British investors, who have placed their capital in territories under British control.

(d) The interests of our Empire, since German sea bases and air bases in Tanganyika would seriously jeopardise our land, sea and air communications in Africa and our sea communications with India, Australia and the Far East.

The Board therefore urge the Government to declare once and for all that Tanganyika is as inseparable from the Empire as our East African Colonies and Protectorates.

Those present at the meeting included Mr. George Petro Clegg (Chairman), Mr. W. C. H. Dill, Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. F. G. Chamberlain, Mr. J. B. Dale, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Sydney Lennox, Mr. W. H. Higin, Mr. Alex. Holme, Mr. G. G. Huish, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Colonel C. E. Knaggs, Mr. Humphrey Leggett, Mr. G. H. Petherick, Captain Ponsonby, Mr. Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. Alfred Vining-Sophie and Miss E. B. Harvey.

Mr. L. S. Amery presided at the meeting of the Parliamentary Mandates Committee, which considered a large number of telegrams, letters, and resolutions received expressing anxiety on the subject, and coming from many parts of the Empire, including East Africa in particular. The Committee felt that the communications encouraged them to issue a more definite statement from the Government on this subject. They were of the opinion that the absence of such an assurance was seriously causing anxiety and was seriously retarding economic development.

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Wasilau to be Prospected.

Important Developments Planned.

The latest mining news from State Hall organised an intensive meeting of the Amakulu Protectorate of Nyasaland and it will be organised by the British South Africa Company's geological force in the field of work to be done six qualified geologists accompanied by six mineral prospectors. The work will be under the direction of Dr. Bancroft, the managing director of the Chartered company as warmly welcomed the Nyasaland, many of the European residents in which are firm believers in the late Mr. Alfred Shipton's theory that the Protectorate contains considerable mineral wealth.

The area which is to be prospected is that most remote from the white settlement districts, and any workable discoveries of precious metals would therefore have the advantage of opening up what is known as "the undeveloped north."

Another £100,000 Company.

Far East African Mining.

Gold Refes of East Africa, Ltd., has been registered in South Africa with a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares all of which are being privately subscribed. The directors are Mr. David Hayden, Mr. Adora Kanter, Mrs. S. Morris, Mr. Henry Morris, and Mr. W. C. Sandell. The company will operate in the Rhodesian territory, probably in the Lusaka area. Further details of the properties to be acquired will be published early spring. The registered office of the new company is at Clever House, Immonds Street, Johannesburg.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.

The directors of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate state in their annual report that after making allowance for depreciation, and all other charges, accounts for 1935 show a net profit of £1,000, whilst with £1,224 brought forward, makes the available credit balance of £0,824. A dividend of 10/- per share is to be paid, leaving to be carried forward the sum of £1,112. During the year 1,47 tons of ore were crushed and 51.5 tons of sand were evanied for a total return of 2,160 ozs. of fine gold and 300 ozs. of silver, which realised £1,383.

The general manager's report states that the ore reserves total 1,000 tons, upon an average value of 9.6 dwt. On Blackett's level the main shaft is down to 150 ft. having passed through the bed from 222 ft. to 231 ft. where the average assay value was 22.5 dwt. over 16 oz. On the third level the reef is 2 ft. south of the shaft and on the east side a shaft 32.4 dwt. over 16 oz. width.

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Manager.

Northern Rhodesian Notes.

News from the Copperbelt.

Very recently a new firm, known as the Nyanza Mining Group, has been formed in this country, now being smelted at the time, and is no longer under the Royal Antelope mines' a beneficiary. This will improve the financial results considerably, and accounts for the rise in the share quotations.

Brocken Hill mine. A large quantity of Sablonite ore is being shipped to Europe, and vanadium export is also steadily increasing. It is hoped that the Chester Beatty group may take an interest in the mine, which is similar to their Tanga property.

Chitambo Mission. It is expected that Dr. Garsney, who recently returned from overseas, will shortly visit Chitambo in order to report on developments there. Work on the Kasama prospect is likely to be suspended as neither of the two shafts sunk has disclosed payable veins, notwithstanding promising surface indications. On the Mbala road, a body of gold-bearing ore was found, and yielded good results under assay, but the work has yet been done on this prospect.

Lungwila Concessions. It is understood that the company has decided to suspend work at the reefs, owing to the results not having proved satisfactory. The company are continuing its development of that near Chitambo mission, named Chitambo, where there is no great deal of promise. Shareholders should, however, bear in mind that the company has a very valuable asset in its large interest in Rhodesian Anglo-American shares and options. Mr. Robbie, who was formerly Mr. Little, has been transferred to Kambove in the Lukulu district, where good results were obtained from alluvial washing, and, though, where he will now concentrate on research for the reef. Captain Mills has been prospecting in the neighbourhood of Chitambo mission, in the Serenje district, for the past 10 months, and it is now reported that a promising gold-bearing reef has been located in the Simba hills to the south of Chitambo. Dr. Bancroft has despatched a member of his geological staff to investigate the discovery. Mr. G. C. Dawson has returned to England to press on with development of the gold project at the Chal River, some 20 miles to the south of Lungwila.

Personalities. Mr. J. M. Wood, I.P., has been appointed secretary-manager of the Broken Hill Management Board, since Mr. N. V. Earl Spurte, who has resigned.

Captain J. D. Dudley, R.A., has been appointed manager of Lusaka Gold Mines, in succession to Mr. Smith, who has resigned.

Dr. Bancroft is on one of his periodical visits to Broken Hill, where he is inspecting the diamond-drilling operations, in company with Mr. H. H. Hutchinson.

Dr. T. B. Garsney has taken up his residence in Broken Hill, arriving with Mr. A. Richter and Messrs. Turner and Sayers of the Anglo-American Corporation.

Mr. H. A. Telegrove, who is well known in Northern Rhodesia, having been associated with Mr. Raymond Brooke in the early days of Zanana, passed through Broken Hill, towards the end of April on his way to Tanganyika Territory, where he will take charge of the management interests of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd., in place of Mr. H. Gould, who has retired.

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S. Rhodesia Development.

Increased Staff for Mines Department.

DEVELOPMENTS in the Southern Rhodesia mining industry are foreshadowed by liberal provision in the Colony's Finance Act 1935-37. The vote for mines is £1,100,000, which is an increase of £21,200 over the provision for the previous year, the additional allocation being for an increase of 10% in the establishment, including a chief mining engineer, two additional assistants engineers, two mine surveyors, and the staff for the Esigwe assay office. The balance of the increase is in respect of development expenditure, and the commitments imposed on Government by the Mines and Minerals Act of 1935.

The Geological Survey vote of £118,550 shows an increase of £7,700, due to additional provision having been made for geological surveys in a further area in the Colony.

The £11,580 vote for the Surveyor General's department shows an increase of £5,000, which is required for additional staff, including three topographers, and three learned topographers, to be employed in connexion with aerial and general survey work.

Company Progress Reports.

Resende.—A cablegram received states: "Reef struck No. 4 level Liverpool mine, assaying 34 dwt. a ton over 100 ft. width."

The results of the mill operations for April are as follows: Ore milled, 2,000 tons; milling time, 66 hours; average head, also, 922 ft.; gold per ton, average tailings assay, 0.39 dwt.; fine gold recovered, 300.53 oz.

Tanganyika Minerals (Missis.)—Bewick Moreing & Co. report that the prospecting mill plant crushed, in the five weeks to the end of April, 1,050 tons of 137 oz. gold recovered. This is without expanding. Tailings averaging 4 dwt. per ton have been stacked for treatment by cyanide plant at a later date.

Phone and Phoenix.—April output amounted to 5,083 tons treated, yielding 1,822 oz. gold. Profit totalled £10,333. Development work is as follows: 8th level, sunk 68 ft., averaging 2.4 dwt.; 9th level, sunk 20 ft., averaging 1.4 dwt.; 10th level raised 51 ft., averaging 1.1 dwt.; 11th level driven 45 ft., averaging a trace; 22th level sunk 7 ft., averaging trace; 33rd level driven 26 ft., averaging 1.1 dwt.; 35th level driven 65 ft., averaging 1 dwt.; 35th level sunk 42 ft., averaging a trace.

Wardens' Consolidated.—During the quarter ended March 31, 66,000 tons of ore were treated, yielding 17,703 oz. of gold... Working profit amounted to £132,347. Development footage totalled 1,081 ft., compared with 6,550 ft. for the previous quarter. Of this footage 5,385 ft. were sampled, of which 1,055 ft. showed payable at an average value of 7.3 dwt. During February construction work in connexion with the alluviation plant was completed. The plant is operating satisfactorily on the increased tonnage basis of 2,500 tons per month, this figure having been attained during March.

Kentan Gold Areas.—Sir Robert Williams & Co. have received the following assay results for April on the Geira Minim, Dumbutu property:

No. 1, No. 4 level, cut two ledges, 280 to 300 ft. above base, gold, gold per ton over 82 ft. width and 167.1 to 200 ft. assays 6 dwt. gold per ton over 70 ft. width. At No. 2, No. 4 level, from 165 ft. to 175 ft. assays 3.6 dwt. over 120 ft., not full width. Shaft E1, North drive on No. 4 level for 23 ft. assays 4.1 dwt. gold per ton over 13 ft. width, and a crosscut east from this drive 21 ft. assays 6 dwt. over 20 ft. width. Shaft E2, No. 4 level, from 250 ft. to 260 ft. assays 4.1 dwt. over 50 ft. width. A Number 6 shaft on the North drive assays 1.1 dwt. over 100 ft. width.

East African Conditions.—The general manager's progress report for March states: "Total footage driven, 1,000 ft. Saza mine shaft, No. 1, 50th level, west limb on Saza main reef extended 10 ft. to 10 ft. width, and is averaged 10 ft. over 100 ft. in stopping width. Total length 6 ft. or

less, 2 ft. 10 in. driving, after reducing all high assays to 100 dwt. over 84 in. stopping width. West drive Saza No. 1 reef extended 132 ft. east, which last reef averaged 10 dwt. over 33 in. stopping width, face 5 ft. 6 in. 8 ft. over 28 ft. in. quality width. East drive Saza No. 1 reef extended 132 ft., of which first 52 ft. averages 100 dwt. over a stopping width of 10 in. Total length 100 ft. in body, 100 ft. averaging 100 dwt. reducing high assays 100 dwt. over 10 in. stopping width, 100 ft. level. Main crosscut mine advanced 16 ft. to 73 ft. in quartz direction. Sumped and ventilation completed."

Shaft No. 1, 150 ft. level. West drive and main reef extended 70 ft., of which last 18 ft. in low-grade reef, face averages 3.4 dwt. over 12 in. East drive Saza No. 1 south extended 40 ft., of which first 10 ft. averaged 1.2 dwt. over 10 in. in stopping width. East drive Saza main reef extended 132 ft. in shear. Crosscut E 250 ft. driven south side. At 4 ft. in cut reef, assaying 70 dwt. over 10 in. 100 ft. level. Station drive advanced 50 ft. in main crosscut north and south started and advanced 10 ft."

Bulk sampling of surface pits sunk at 100 ft. interval in broken rock material proved 8,100 tons of rubble size plus 4,000 tons of sand. Gold per ton in No. 8 section and 3,300 tons averaging 100 dwt. net long in No. 11 section.

At 100 ft. 100 ft. level. White N. 200 deepened 9 ft., averaging 5.4 dwt. over 51 in. Crosscut driven through vein at 100 ft. below 100 ft. level disclosed total width of 148 ft. of quartz averaging 6 dwt. 150 ft. level. South drive extended 52 ft. in low-grade quartz. Main crosscut west advanced 21 ft. Bulk sampling of surface pits sunk in rubble proved 6,100 tons of ore, averaging 3.4 dwt. gold per ton.

Driving on 100 ft. level at Saza mine disclosed up to March 31, 1,215 ft. of ore averaging 7.0 dwt. gold per ton, after reduction of high assays, over an average stopping width of 58 in. Commentary. Bulk sampling of quartz rubble at the surface at bulk main reef and in two sections at the Saza mine proved 31,000 tons averaging 3.44 dwt. gold per ton and 16,000 tons averaging 5.21 dwt. gold per ton respectively. This material can be delivered to the mill at a very low cost and will yield a satisfactory margin of profit."

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Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa," each inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of page 753.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters, please), but replies will, if desired, be furnished under a pseudonym.

Advice will not be given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE," and despatch them to The Editor, "East Africa," 9 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.I.

T. C. MOORE.—The company was amalgamated with another concern last year.

E. B. WIMBLETON.—We should recommend a purchase of Kenton, now standing between 12s. od and 13s.

O. A. S., LONDON.—A progress report of Kavirondo Gold Mines is expected to be published within the next few days.

B. T. D., TAUNTON.—Developments on the Kenton property are undoubtedly encouraging. See progress report elsewhere in this issue.

T. F. D., LIVERPOOL.—We should advise you to wait for a few months, when it is anticipated that the shares will recover. A purchase now should yield a profit in a few months.

T. M. BUNDY.—Globe & Phoenix paid 80% dividend for 1932, 10s. for 1933, and 10s. in 1934. The highest price for the shares (which are of ss. denominations) was 15s. in 1935, while the lowest value was 2s.

ANNE DOMINI N. WATKES.—We should advise you to hold for the time being. We understand that the prospects at depth are better than they were, and that the crushings will show a better return in the near future.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. V. T. Hockm, the Tanganyika assistant inspector of mines, has been transferred from Mwanza to Dodoma. Dr. A. Centre has left Kenya to take up his appointment in Nyanza Northern Rhodesia. He was formerly with the Mekadi Soda Company.

Mr. G. Allen, technical adviser to Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company, left England last week for Southern Rhodesia on a visit to his company's property.

We regret to learn of the death in South Africa at the age of 56 of Mr. Charles Fleming, who was for many years in the Southern Rhodesia Mines Department, acting for some time as Mining Commissioner in Bulawayo.

Mr. E. H. Clifford, consulting mining engineer of the British South Africa Company, has returned to England from his visit to the Rhodesias. He was much impressed with the progress made on the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Fred Loveridge, one of the pioneers of the Lupa goldfield, is staying in Devonshire. He hopes to leave England on his return to Tanganyika now and expect to do this month, arriving on the Lupa by the end of July or early in August.

Mr. F. A. Macquisten, J.P., Chairman of the Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining Company, the Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., and the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Company, reached England last week on his return from a visit to his company's properties.

Claims in Controlled Areas.

Under the Mining (Controlled Areas) Ordinance, 1932, a system has been established in mining controlled areas in Tanganyika which is designed to enable certain alluvial claims to be acquired without the formalities (particularly those connected with registration) which are necessary under the Mining Ordinance, 1923. The working of the system has shown that it is now both possible and desirable to define in express terms the rights and obligations of the holders of these alluvial claims, which in some respects have been found to differ from those of the holders of claims outside controlled areas. A Bill, to be submitted to the Tanganyika Legislature, has this object, and it is intended after its enactment to replace the existing regulations applicable to controlled areas by new regulations which will be concerned only with administrative matters consequential upon the recognition of the rights and obligations defined in the Bill.

East African Share Prices.

Roseterville Hardening.

The hardening of Roseterville was one of the most satisfactory features of the past week's dealings in East African shares on the London Stock Exchange. There were slight setbacks in East African Goldfields, Kenton, the Kinangop, but other shares in this group remained fairly steady. There was a drop of 1s. in Tanganyika Concessions.

British dealings have taken place in East African shapes, notable movements among which were the increases in Rezende and Cast & Motor, in the former case from 1s. 10s. and in the latter from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. London Australian and General increased from 1s. 7d.

Last week this week

Andura Syndicate (5s.)	9s.
Sophistic Mines (10s.)	14s. 7d.
Carn & Major (12s. 6d.)	17s. 9d.
Consolidated African Exploration (5s.)	9s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 5d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 6d.
Exploration Co. (1s.)	12s. 9d.
Fanti Consolidated (5s.)	12s. 3d.
Gabati Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	30s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (5s.)	14s. 4d.
Kagera Mines (1s. 15s.)	5s. 7d.
Kasai (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	2s. 10d.
Kavirondo Gold Miners (5s.)	7s. 6d.
Kentan (10s.)	12s. 10s.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	4s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 6d.
Kimberling (10s.)	7s. 9d.
Leionora Corporation (5s.)	1s. 1d.
Loango Concessions (5s.)	1s. 7d.
Lomia Gold (5s.)	1s. 10d.
London Australian Genl. (2s. 10s.)	2s. 5d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 10d.
Luiri Gold Areas (5s.)	2s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	4s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 10d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	6s. 6d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	5s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	13s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 10d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	12s. 10s.
Rukarara (5s.)	12s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	38s. 0d.
Roseterville (5s.)	8s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	18s. 0d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	6s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	1s. 10d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 10s.)	8s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	14s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	3s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	3s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 10d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.
Union on Hunt Katanga (5s. 10s.)	Pr. 10s. 5d.
Wankie Colliery (5s.)	24s. 0d.
Watson (5s.)	8s. 30.
Zambesi Exploring (5s.)	10s. 6d.

GENERAL.

British South Africa (5s.)	27s. 9d.
Consolidated Sugar (5s.)	17s. 1d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	7s. 1d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (5s.)	33s. 0d.
Empire Airways (5s.)	56s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beaver) (10s.)	1s. 2d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	2s. 5d.
Sidnei Plantations (New) (5s.)	32s. 0d.
Tanganyika Corrugated (1s.)	3s. 2d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	7s. 6d.
Pr. (5s.)	40s. 7d.

African Quotations.

Razza Ridge (5s.)	10s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syd. (5s.)	2s. 5d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Goldmining Syd. (5s.)	0s. 2d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	2s. 5d.
Koga-Mulima (2s.)	2s. 5d.
Nyam Goldfields Opt. (5s.)	1s. 0d.
Paracelsus (5s.)	1s. 0d.

Bank's Trade Review.**Business Conditions in the Territories**

THE current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following comments on East Africa:

Kenya.—Business are generally quiet but steady. Coffee markets are steady, and satisfactory prices have been realised for coffee of a good grade. The cattle market has been helped considerably by Italian purchases for the Ethiopian campaign.

Uganda.—Trade in the banana is seasonally active. Stocks are estimated to be adequate, but not excessive. Conditions in the cotton market are satisfactory. In all the ginning pools have been created for five years, and this, it is confidently anticipated, will greatly benefit the ginning industry by eliminating wasteful competition.

Tanganyika.—Improving conditions are reported from Tanga. Although the coffee crop exported from the Northern Province was the largest for three years, the price realised have not been satisfactory. Doubt is expressed whether lower grades are suitable for the London market, and further Government restrictions are being imposed by the latter trade planters who are trying to build up in Germany.

Northern Rhodesia.—Good rains have improved grazing and livestock generally are in good condition. Outlook for growing maize is promising, and a good yield is anticipated.

Southern Rhodesia.—A revival of retail trade is expected shortly with the ending of the "rainy" season. Crops generally are exceeding earlier expectations. Butdaway cattle sales reflect good prices except in the case of breeding stock for which there is at present a small demand. It is felt however, that the Southern Rhodesian Land, Cattle and Ranching Corporation will give up large scale ranching in the future, and will then turn to a temporary setback to the cattle industry, in the pressure of the sale of surplus stock on the market.

East Africa.—Business generally remains quiet, and no activity is expected until the start of the coffee buying season. Heavy and continuous rain interfered with the coffeeings during last month, but yields are estimated to exceed last year's figures.

The necessary for further increasing the strength of the British South African Police is mentioned in the Southern Rhodesia 1936-37 estimates which show a total provision of £1,500,000 for the Force—an increase over last year.

Kenya Tea Company.

Cholo Highlands Tea Estates, Ltd. has been registered as a private company with an authorised capital of £5,000,000 in shares to acquire tea estates in the Cholo district of Uganda. The first directors are Mr. J. F. Mackay, Mr. G. L. Loraine, Mr. E. G. Loudoun-Stirling, Mr. A. H. Shaw, Messrs. Dickson Anderson & Co., Ltd. are shareholders.

Kenya Rubber Plantations.

The directors of Brooke Rubber Plantations, which has interests in Northern Tanganyika, are offering 168,250 shares of 2/- each at £1 10/- per share to share and option holders, in the proportion of three new shares for every two old shares held. These new shares will rank only as dividend as from the beginning of the company's financial year, beginning on July 1, 1936. Sir Lionel Gordon is Chairman of the company.

Kenya Railway Finance Co.

The accounts of the Kenya Railway Finance Company for 1935 show a loss of £30,000, compared with a loss of £10,000 for the corresponding year. The sum total due to the State Bank of India and local account totalling £25,528/- for the year and a further loss of £5,054/- on the sale of shares in the Uganda and Tanganyika Concessions, paid during the year, left the company in control by Kenya and Uganda Concessions, Ltd., and its largest asset is a building valued at £1,000,000. The company has company now shown on the balance sheet at £1,000,000 against a market value of £1,000,000. No dividends have been received by the Kenya Railways Finance Company during the year, and it is necessary to pay the redemption premium before the end of the 5% preference stock and 5% loan stock were advanced again by the Kenya Government. The loan to which now amounts £1,000,000.

Zanzibar Trade in 1935.**Increased Value of Exports**

The first of the East African trade reports for 1935 to be received in London comes from Zanzibar, and the Protectorate is accordingly congratulated on again giving a lead to the other territories in the prompt publication of this important yearly report.

Zanzibar enjoyed a substantial increase in trade during the year. Imports, excluding bullion and specie, increased by nearly 10% in value and 5% in weight. While the value of exports increased by nearly 15%, they showed a decrease in volume of 5%. The enhanced value of domestic exports, especially copra, was mainly responsible for the increase in value of the total exports. Every country trading with Zanzibar shared in the increased import trade, with the exception of Italian Somaliland, the considerable drop in the imports from that country being accounted for largely by the transfer of the cattle trade to other East African territories following the outbreak of hostilities in Ethiopia.

The chief imports were rice and grain, and cotton piece goods, which explains the large proportion of the increased trade going to Japan and Siam. An unusual feature of the cotton piece goods trade was the large increase in the imports of bleached cloths due to the local printing of khansas, which started during the year, and became popular among the Natives owing to the fact that they could be printed in various designs in small quantities. The report points out that the popularity of this variety may diminish in view of the lowering cost owing to the introduction of colour. The bulk of the very unbleached cloths went to Japan, but Great Britain had most of the business in unprinted cloths.

Japan was also Zanzibar's chief supplier of comgee. What will be to Kenya a disquieting feature was the 50% increase in tea importations from that Colony and the 49% or 5% increase in Dutch East Indies tea on the Zanzibar market. There was also a fall off 8,000 lb. in the importation of Ceylon tea.

The enhanced value of both cloves and copra more than set off the decrease in output, and the value of this export trade showed a substantial increase. Of the cloves exported 80,000 cwt. went to the Dutch East Indies, 75,000 cwt. to India, 4,000 cwt. to the United States of America and 2,000 cwt. to Great Britain, the gratifying feature of the trade being the steady increase in the Indian market.

Kassala Cotton Company.

The Kassala Cotton Company states that the cotton crop yielded to April 15 from 20,500 feddans amounted to 71,250 bales, or 246 kantars per feddan. Almost one-half of the very large 1935 crop has now been disposed of, and the total stock of unsold cotton is less than at this date last year. The cotton seed of the 1936 crop which is so far available has been sold at better prices than those of last year.

Sudan Cotton Plantation.

A circular to shareholders of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate recalls that at the last annual meeting the Chairman laid in regard to the Ethiopian situation that there was no reason to anticipate that subsequent events would in any way prejudice the syndicate's position. With regard to the prospects of this season's cotton crop, the circular stated that the Zeitah will produce a good average crop of over 31 kantars, the amount picked to April 15 being 57,584 kantars. At Zeitah the crop was larger than last year, and gave an average yield of 1.12 kantars per feddan on the syndicate's land, which in conjunction with the field on the areas grown on Native-owned land, gave an average yield well over 1.00 kantar per feddan. Cotton prices continue to be satisfactory. The cotton seed resulting from the Zeitah crop, and that so far available from ginnings of the Gezira crop, have been sold at good rates, which are somewhat higher than last year. The oil content of the cotton seed, being also higher than in previous years.

The office of the International Tea Market Expansion Board has been moved to Bransford House, Kenilworth, Street, London, E.C. 1.

BUSINESS POINTERS

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

A provincial agricultural show is likely to be held at Shinyanga this year.

Tanganyika's coffee exports during February were valued at £18,342.

Considerable improvements have recently been carried out at Ndeka aerodrome.

The Mombasa and Coast Horticultural Society are to hold their next flower show in Mombasa on July 21.

Two new six-wheeled buses, each accomodating 30 passengers, will shortly reach Beira from England.

Imports into Nyasaland during March amounted to £5,742, compared with £33,535 during the previous month.

The Tanganyika Territory Rice Association has decided to make provision in future for revolver shooting practice.

The Chief Secretary of Uganda has informed the Chamber of Commerce that the question of installing an automatic telephone exchange will be examined later this year.

The non-Native population of Kenya has decreased by 2,151 since the census in 1931. The Indian and Chinese population has dropped by 3,541 and 585 respectively, while the European and Arab totals have increased by 1,288 and 1,000.

Mr. A. E. Pujard, H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, left Kenya at the beginning of the month for England. During his stay in this country he intends to visit many of the industrial and commercial centres in order to give first-hand information to manufacturers anxious to increase their trade in the East African territories.

The home consumption of imports of Kenya and Uganda during 1935 totalled £1,600,000, compared with £1,770,950 in the previous year. The United Kingdom supplied £2,052,85, or 3.3% less than against £2,877,302, or 3.6% less, in 1934. Japan's share of the trade was 17%, as against 17% while the United States supplied 8%, as against 7.1%. Domestic exports of Kenya totalled £1,983,62, as against £1,699,871, and those of Uganda totalled £3,610,000, as against £3,773,766.

New E. A. Seal Company**Purchase of Four Tanga Estates**

Subscribers' lists were opened in London on 24,000 ordinary shares of £1 each in the name of the Consolidated Land Estates of East Africa, Ltd. The lists were open only for five minutes, the issue having been fully subscribed. The authorised capital of the company is £250,000 in £2500 Ordinary shares of £1 each.

The issues of particular interest, as at the head of the prospectus, being noted, the proposal to raise the issue has been considered by the Foreign Investments Advisory Committee, and referred to Mr. Mansfield Treasury, who have considered it in the light of the statements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on July 19, 1934, and on April 7, 1935, and have concluded that it must be clearly understood, however, that the Treasury take no responsibility of the financial soundness of the scheme, or for the correctness of any statement made in opinion expressed in connexion with it."

The company purchased for £18,000 three tea estates in a total area of some 7,600 acres in Tanganyika Territory. After ascertaining the actual price thus, the proceeds of the issue, £100,000, half of which had been applied for by the directors and their friends, would amount to £72,000, which is considered sufficient to meet all preliminary expenses and develop and work the properties. Approximately 50% of the output estimated by the expert the manager of the properties has been sold for £10,000 in 1935, 1937 and 1938, and on the basis of the experts estimate of production costs and assuming equally good prices for the balance of the crops, these are expected to increase from £12,000 (for the first months of 1936) to £42,000 in 1938.

The estates acquired are Ngomeni (kilometres 10 to Bombuera (including Mbosse), all near Tanga, the purchase prices being as follows: Ngomeni (1,600 acres) £12,000; Bombuera (4,100 acres) £55,000; Mbosse (2,335 acres) £10,000, and a general £1,045 (acres 1,610).

Directors of the company are Mr. Dr. C. S. Williamson (Chairman), Major F. C. Browning, D.S.O., M.C., G. C. Delham, C. E., C. B.E., and Mr. W. A. Sturz.

E. A. Tea Association**Meeting at Mbeya**

East Africa which has for so long advocated the formation of an East African Tea Association embracing all the East African tea growing territories, is glad to hear that the delegates from the existing associations are to meet at Mbeya tomorrow. The Nyasaland representatives will be Mr. M. P. Parrow, Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Association, Mr. G. C. Hardlow, Secretary of the association, and Commandant de Mowbray.

The East African Power and Light Company announced the payment of a final dividend of 10% less tax, making 9% for the year.

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ESTABLISHED OVER SIXTY YEARS

East African Market Reports

Late Steamship Movements

There was a slow downward last week's auctions for the pale East African staples offered. Prices remain

Mango

B sizes 14s. od.
B sizes 13s. od.
Large 12s. od.
Medium 11s. od.
Small 10s. od.

Orange

Large sizes 10s. od.
Medium sizes 9s. od.
Small sizes 8s. od.
London cleaned
First size 10s. od.
Second size 9s. od.

Strawberries

London cleaned
First size 10s. od.
Second size 9s. od.
Third size 8s. od.

Kilimanjaro

Large sizes 10s. od.
B sizes 9s. od.
London cleaned
First size 10s. od.
Second size 9s. od.

Uganda

London cleaned
First size 10s. od.
Second size 9s. od.
Third size 8s. od.

Arusha

B sizes 10s. od.
London cleaned
First size 10s. od.
Second size 9s. od.
Third size 8s. od.

London stocks 500 tons. (1935) 8.25 tons

OTHER MARKETS

Coconuts - Firm, Dar es Salaam for shipment quoted
10s. od. (1935) 10s. od.

Coffee - Quiet. Mombasa spot quoted 45s. to 42s. 6d.
Sellers, (1935) 42s. 6d.

Cloves - Quiet. Zanzibar spot quoted 7d. per lb.
and Grance, 2d. May-June, 2d. (1935) 6d; 10s. od.
London steady at the lower rates of 2d. 17s. od. per
lb standard for case. (1935) 3s. 2s. 6d. (1934) 3s. 2s.

Camphor - Higher. 12s. od. per ton. (1935) 12s. 2s. 6d.
Catappa - Moderate business from 6d. to 10s. per lb.
(1935) 6d. (1934) 5d.)

Cotton Seed - Improved at 10s. 10s. per ton. (1935)
8s. od. (1934) 8s. 2s. 6d.

Gold - Steady at 140s. 6d. per oz. (1935) 142s. 6d.
(1934) 130s. 4d.

Groundnuts - Quiet. 17s. 12s. 6d. on a quiet market.
(1935) 15s. 10s. 1934) 26.5s.

Petroleum - Kenya flowers steady at 1s. 10s. 10s.

Ammonium - Sellers, more. 6s. 10s. 8s. per ton. (1935)
15s. 10s. 10s.

Sago - East African firm, 10. 4 April-Mine, sold at
15s. per ton. May-July quoted 12s. 10s. June-Aug.
sold at 12s. 5s. July-Sept. at 12s. 10s. Aug-Oct. from
15s. 10s. to 17s. 2s. 6d. spot and forward. May-July
quoted 2d. buyers. June-Aug. 12s. buyers. Nov-May
quoted 12s. values Sept-Dec. in equal quantities monthly
sold at 12s. 5s. cash. one per cent. (1935) 12s. 10s. 10s. 5s.

Sisal - Exported from Tanganyika during April amounted
to 3,000 tons, of which 1,700 tons went to Belgium, 1,473
to West Britain, 150 tons to Germany.

Kenya and Uganda - Exported 1,900 tons of sisal during
January.

Soya Beans - Malabarian steady at 5s. 10s. 6d. per ton.
(1935) 5s. 5s.

Tea - Firm. East African good quality selling at 1s. to
1s. 10s. per lb. Flanders and B.R. 1s. 10s.
1935 10s. 10s. 10s. id.

Tea - Steady, standard for cash selling at £204 per ton.
(1935) 195s. 10s.

Tobacco - Exported from Nyasaland during March
amounted to 600 tons at least, dark cured, and 1,000
tons, light.

BRITISH INDIA

Mauritius - left Dar es Salaam outwards, May 1.
India - left Pt. Sudan homewards, May 1.
Malacca - leaves London homewards, May 30.
Malta - left Pt. Said outwards, May 10.
Karanji - left Bombay for Durban, May 11.
Kenya - left Durban for Bombay, May 11.
China - left Dar es Salaam for Durban, May 11.
Tanganyika - left Mombasa for Bombay, May 11.

CLAN HILLER AND JARRELL

Wanderer - left Dar es Salaam outwards, May 1.
Clan Keith - arr. Pt. Sudan outwards, May 10.
Contractor - arr. Avonmouth homewards, May 11.
Fiesta - left Peru homewards, May 11.
Njiru - left Mombasa homewards, May 11.

NEDERLAND-AFRICA

Springer - left Durbar outwards, May 4.
Randfontein - left Arnhem up to E. Africa, May 5.
Heemskerk - left Pt. Sudan homewards, May 7.

INDIA-AFRICA

Inchanga - left Colombo for Mombasa, May 11.
Incorporated - left Colombo for Rangoon, May 11.
Sienna - left Durban for Colombo, May 12.

MESSAGERS MARITIMES

Bernardin de St. Pierre - left Marseilles outwards, May 7.
Chantilly - left Mombasa homewards, May 10.

FRANCE-CAPETOWN

Dromore Castle - left Mombasa homewards, May 8.
Bunbar Castle - left Capetown homewards, May 11.
Dundee Castle - arr. London, May 8.
Elbow Castle - left Mombasa outwards, May 11.
Elbow Castle - left Capetown homewards, May 11.
Elbow Castle - left London to Beira, May 12.

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left London
on May 12 included Mr. E. V. Vasey, Mr. R. J.
Morgan, for Kisumu, and Mr. & Mrs. P. Foster, for Nairobi.
Passengers by the machine which leaves London tomorrow
include Mr. G. P. Anderson and Mr. S. R. Baker, for
Kisumu, and Mr. Preston and Miss K. T. Preston, for
Bulawayo.

Incoming passengers who arrived on May 7 included Mr.
J. Whitlock from Broken Hill, and Mr. & Mrs. John Mr.
Gibbs from Nairobi. The machine which arrived on
May 10 brought Mr. S. J. Storrs, from Salisbury, and Mr.
Grant, from Kisumu.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

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

Tanganyika (Week ended April 22) - Eldama, 0.25 inch
Fort Portal, 0.03; Fort Kipalo, 0.01; Kabete, 0.01; Kalimbo,
0.01; Kericho, 1.32; Kilifi, 0.08; Kimangoro, 0.01; Kitoma,
0.13; Kitale, 0.21; Kora, 1.21; Lamu, 0.17; Lelatema,
0.18; Magalies, 0.02; Maramag, 0.005; Matunda,
0.12; Maritutu, 0.11; Mbilingi, 0.1; Nalibwe, 0.07;
Miwani, 0.03; Mold, 0.03; Mombasa, 0.85; Nairobi,
0.02; Nakuru, 0.43; Nandi, 0.72; Nanyuki, 0.1; Narok,
0.10; Oloit, 0.10; Nyeri, 0.55; Rongai, 0.01; Kitui,
0.07; Songhor, 0.07; Sov, 0.01; and Thika, 0.005 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended April 29) - Amani
Taches, 0.01; Bagamoyo, 0.01; Bujambo, 0.01;
Bukoba, 0.55; Dar es Salaam, 0.14; Dares, 0.01;
Gogo, 0.01; Iganga, 0.01; Kilwa, 0.20; Kitemba,
0.01; Lushoto, 0.17; Mbuvi, 0.08; Morogoro, 0.24; Mtambu,
0.05; Muheza, 0.16; Nanyuki, 0.1; Oloolua, 0.01;
Songhor, 0.01; Tabora, 0.01; Tanga, 0.23;
Tukuyu, 0.13; Ukerewe, 0.01; Usambara, 0.01; and
Ngomeni, 0.01 inches.

Uganda (Week ended April 27) - Entebbe, 0.01;
Entebbe, 0.01; Fort Portal, 0.82; Hoima, 0.12; Jinja, 0.01;
Kabale, 0.1; Kololo, 0.17; Lira, 0.01; Mbarara,
0.01; Mbale, 0.01; Mityana, 0.01; Munyaga, 0.01;
Nakaseke, 0.01; and Tororo, 0.01 inch.

Nyasaland (Week ended April 27) - Chilumba, 0.01;
Lilongwe, 0.01; Mbala, 0.01; Nkhotakota, 0.01;
Salima, 0.01; and Zomba, 0.01 inch.

Kenya (Week ended April 27) - Kisumu, 0.01;
Entebbe, 0.01; Fort Portal, 0.82; Holma, 0.12; Jinja, 0.01;
Kabale, 0.1; Kololo, 0.17; Lira, 0.01; Mbarara,
0.01; Mbale, 0.01; Mityana, 0.01; Munyaga, 0.01;
Nakaseke, 0.01; and Tororo, 0.01 inch.

Passengers from East Africa.

THE s.s. "Dunluce Castle," which left Mombasa on April 22, carries the following passengers for London:

Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Anderson, Miss A.
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. W. T.
Anderson, Miss E.
Baker, Mr. & Mrs. A. G.
Baker, Miss C.
Ballantine, Mr. H.
Barrett, Miss H. T. M.
Barthes, Mr. W. J.
Batchman, Mr. G. W. B.
Beardsley, Miss W.
Bethell, Mrs. M. M.
Belair, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Bloom, Mr. Y.
Bloom, Miss V.
Booth, Miss E.
Bowen, Mr. & Mrs. L.
Brashaw, Mr. H.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Bruce, Mrs. S. M.
Brent, Mr. T. P.
Bryant, Miss J. K.
Bunford, Mr. A. B.
Calder, Mrs. H. B.
Casper, Mr. & Mrs.
Chapman, Mr. C. E.
Coffey, Captain
Cope, Mr. & Mrs. F. N.
Corbett, Major, and Mrs.
Cross, Mr. & Mrs. F. A.
Cuckmay, Miss H. F.
Cunn, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Dangerfield, Mr. & Mrs.
Darby, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Dasent, Mr. & O.
Davies, Mr. A.
Davies, Mr. & Mrs. L.
Davies, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Davis, Mr. & Mrs.
Dennis, Mr. J. H.
Dennison, Miss M. E.
Deville, Miss J. G.
Donaldson, Mr. D. J.
Dowding, Miss B. C.
Downham, Mr. P. G.
Edbrooke, Mr. H. A.
Eddy, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.
Fayle, Mrs.
Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. J.
Friend, Captain & Mrs.
Gates, Mrs. E. St. J.
Gates, Miss V. M.
Albert, Mr. E.
Goodacre, Miss B. E.
Hanger, Miss D.
Gray, Mrs. M.
Grindley, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Guthrie, Mr. A. E.
Hall, Admiral S. S.
Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs.
Hancock, Mr. G. R. L.

Haslewood, Miss A.
Haslewood, Miss J. M.
Haynes, Mrs. & Mrs. P. S.
Henry, Mr. & Mrs. T. B.
Hockey, Mrs.
Holme, Mrs. J.
Hurst, Mr. W. J.
Inge, Miss B.
Irwin, Mr. S.
Ires, Mr. F.
Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Jackson, Mr. T. H. E.
Jeffries, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Jenson, Mrs.
Jones, Miss I. B.
Jones, Mr. I. B.
Kene, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Kemp, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Keyworth, Mr. & Mrs. N. W.
Keys, Miss W. I. M.
Knapman, Miss A. M.
Knight, Miss L. S.
Knight, Miss N.
Lea, Miss M. A.
Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Loorino, Mr. S.
Lohnberg, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Lyle, Mr. & Mrs. M. K.
Macalpine, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Macfarlane, Mr.
McGregor, Mr. J.
Mackay, Mr. R. J.
McPherson, Mr.
Manderston, Mr. L.
Mason, Miss M.
Mawson, Miss M.
Melville, Mr. J.
Miller, Miss W. S.
Mills, Mr. W. A.
Montagu, Miss M.
Moreau, Mr. & Mrs.
Morrice, Mr. J.
Newall, Miss H.
Newell, Lt. Col. E. M.
Noakes, Miss E. A.
Noyce, Miss M.
Oliven, Major G. G.
Osborne, Miss K.
Overton, Mr. & Mrs. G. E.
Oxley, Mr. M. G. R.
Park, Mr. J. B.
Parker, Mr. & Mrs.
Poe, Mr. W. G.
Preiss, Mr. E. L.
Quilliam, Mr. & Mrs. W. R.
Ray, Mr. C.
Reeves, Mr. A. S.
Reid, Dr. & Mrs. F. B.
Roberts, Mr. A.
Robinson, Mr. L.
Robson, Mrs. N. M.
Ryerton, Mr. R.
Russell, Mr. & Mrs. L.

Salkeld, Miss D. M. W.
Salkeld, Miss D. E.
Schriener, Mr. & Mrs. P. de
Seabrook, Mrs. T. H.
Seager, Mr. F.
Shaw, Mrs. G. R.
Smith, Mr. J. B.
Smith, Mr. F. W.
Southey, Mr. & Mrs.
Stocks, Miss E. H.
Stoll, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Swann, Mr. H. S.
Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
Taylor, Mr. F. E.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. A. P.
Thompson, Mrs. E. P.
Tucker, Mr. W. W.
Turner, Miss E. I.

Passengers marked * disembarked at Marseilles.

THE s.s. "Antonina," which arrived at London on May 2, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

Austin, Mr. W.
Andrews, Mr. W. A.
Armitage, Mr. R.
Atkinson, Mr. V. H.
Barrett, Mr. R. J.
Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. H. W.
Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. F. A.
Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. H. A.
Banks, Mr. E. M.
Bartlett, Mr. C. P. C.
Blackwell, Mr. J. H.
Blamire, Mr. E. E.
Blunt, Mrs. A. E.
Bottom, Mr. A. E. C.
Bolton, Mr. H. E.
Boyle, Col. Sir C.
Bristow, Miss C. L. M.
Butt, Mr. C. W.
Burns, Mr. J. R.
Butler, Mrs. L. B.
Callier, Mr. E. B. M.
Carrie, Mr. W. M.
Cheer, Mr. E.
Connolly, Mr. & Mrs.
Cooper, Mr. & Mrs.
Davidson, Mr. & Mrs.
Davies, Mr. & Mrs. L. T.
Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. G. F.
Fitzpatrick, Mr. H. M.
Forresters, Mr. H.
Fontaine, Miss M. E.
Galvin, Miss E. C.
Gale, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.
Garrison, Miss M.
Gattinger, Mr. W.
Grove, Mr. S. F.
Grice, Mr. S. Q. L.
Hastings, Mrs. S.
Hazzell, Mr. F. E.
Hecke, Mrs. E.
Hedlund, Mr. E.
Hoffrey, Mrs. G.
Hobbs, Mrs.

Passengers marked * disembarked at Marseilles.

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Arrives Holland Africa Line, Antwerp

Arrives Holland Africa Line, Rotterdam
Arrives Holland Africa Line, Hamburg, Geneva
Arrives Holland Africa Line, Antwerp

EAST AFRICA

MAY 11, 1936

EAST AFRICA IN FIVE DAYS

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MATTERS OF MIGRATION.

Initiative of Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, we must stirringly call for the publication of a new and what promises to be a valuable addition to the TANZANIA NOTES, i.e., of East Africa, *News and Records*.

At present, at one place or another, a standard committee for the arrangement of established journals of a similar type in other countries. So rich is the country, however, that, with the many gifted writers, official and unofficial, walks of life, here can be little fear that the journal will have only room in that standard by comparison with the experience that succeeded in numbers will bring. Its immediate success is assured by the deep personal interest the Sir Harold has taken in its publication and, as to the future, its popularity is certain to spread far beyond the boundaries of the somewhat restricted sphere that Tanganyika offers, and attract support from contributors and readers alike which will give it prominent and distinguished place among African periodicals. Discussing the infinity of subjects which might find a place in the journal, Sir Harold included the following in his introduction to the first number: the flora and the fauna, customs and usages, incidents of the campaign in East Africa; the 10th century African explorers; the history of the ancient coastal settlements; Native boat building and design; types of pottery; the ornaments worn by various tribes; systems of land tenure; native astronomy; the secret societies; geological formations; and the development of mining. Politics we are assured will be eschewed, and the rank of high officialdom, so far as possible, avoided.

A DISCUSSION of the recent reports from Kenya is the beginning of opinion in the direction of the alarming spread of soil erosion. An indication of the gravity of the

URGENT problem with which Kenya agricultural EROSION IN KENYA is faced is given in the following extract from the Kenya Land Bank's last report:

"It is easy to see the evil effects of erosion. We have no observed many cases of steps being taken to prevent it. Erosion is going on almost everywhere. Something drastic must be done to prevent wash and erosion." It is serious indeed in Sotik and Kerio who add as effect as apparent on practically every estate.

"I was asked to find the number of experienced planters who failed to realise that their soil had suffered from erosion." It is nevertheless satisfactory to note that, although cases of neglect are instances, farmers are, on the whole, able to the danger and in most districts of Kenya, are doing what they can to combat it with their somewhat meagre resources. The district representatives periodically report to the Board of the Kenya Land Bank serve a most useful purpose in this connection in revealing the true extent of the damage, driving home how really necessary it is that individual farmers should take adequate protective measures, and in forming a basis for the further investigation of various schemes, some of them inexpensive and quite effective, which are being tried in various parts of the Colony. That the menace should thus be revealed and frankly discussed is entirely in the interests of Kenya agriculture for its concealment, either through ignorance or apathy, or observers less competent and less scientific than those who serve the Land Bank, would be disastrous to the industry.

ITALY'S PLANS FOR ETHIOPIA

MONEY FOR PUBLIC WORKS

The Italian Senate has passed the budget for 1936-37, authorising Ethiopia to spend £1,000,000,000 (£100,000,000,000) on public works, and appointing Marshal Badoglio to be the Emperor's Chamberlain. Deputies resolved amid great enthusiasm to place in the Chamber a tribute tablet with the inscription:

"On May 29, the 34th year of the Fascist Triumphant Mussolini formed the Empire." Another patriotic and festive gathering was organised by the Italian Royal Academy when a vote was passed in favour of the Treaty of homage to King Victor Emmanuel, "a worthy member of a great national dynasty, twice a spouse, three times victorious in war, and to Signor Mussolini, mighty creator of the new Imperial Italy."

Signor Giava in the *Voce d'Italia* admits the intention of the Government to get everything possible accomplished in the shortest time to show the League that action against Italian domination in Ethiopia is futile.

The Credit Trust Public Works have given a sum of £1,000,000 for public works in Ethiopia, and it is understood that Italian financiers with connections in the United States are endeavouring to interest American financiers in investment in Ethiopia.

Rome officials give further particulars of the plans for the development of Addis Ababa. A proper supply of water and a regular lighting system in all quarters will be provided. The present sanitary system is to be completely rebuilt.

Italian newspaper correspondents in Addis Ababa describe the ruined state in which the late home of the Emperor still lies, despite the efforts of squads of troops to remove the wreckage left by the laterals. Little of its contents were found intact. Broken chandeliers hang from the ceilings; books, in many languages, are strewn about the library, and damaged furniture lies in every room.

Rome messages report that life in Ethiopia is steadily returning to normal. Marshal Badoglio's policy being one of "maximum generosity" to the peaceful and loyal population, and of "maximum severity" towards the rebels.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITIONS AGAINST BRIGANDS.

Brigand bands, however, still roam the country and have been reinforced by numbers of disbandied Ethiopian soldiers. Punitive expeditions have been organised to suppress them. The territorial occupation of the country is proceeding with methodical slowness, the Italian policy being to keep political and supply organisations up with the military occupation.

All trains running between Jibuti and Addis Ababa are accompanied by guard and machine gun guards.

According to Marshal Badoglio, once the country is properly garrisoned, the main means of maintaining order will be a strong air force. He also proposes to establish an elected body of teachers and doctors to remove the difficulty of direct speech with the Ethiopians. He believes that an Ethiopian armed force worthy of the name no longer remains.

Many Ethiopians alleged to have taken part in the revolt of the 10th have been sentenced to death by the military tribunal at Addis Ababa. As far as I am informed, at least death sentences are being passed singly, for acts committed in the act of rebellion and, as a result, no shooting has yet had.

From the *Parisien Librement* the Emperor and his entourage in Addis Ababa, the Imperial band is reported to have been exequed in Addis Ababa following conviction on a charge of espionage and high treason.

Four journalists and three other people have been expelled from Ethiopia because of alleged anti-Italian propaganda and espionage. They are Mr. Steer, *The Times* correspondent; Mr. Isidore Nebenzia of the Paris *Le Monde*; A. Angelopoulos, representing the Greek newspapers; and M. Donnart, the French director of the *Le Cri du Peuple d'Ethiopie*.

Commenting on the execution of Mr. Steer, *The Times* states that the Italian authorities had imposed a warrant on his arrest "on charge of transporting gas masks to Ethiopian troops and assisting in the blowing up of the Addis-Addis road," but they did not succeed in finding evidence to support the charges and the warrant

was withdrawn. It is also said that he had to leave the country because he was also carrying a quantity of gas masks to the Marquise Crown Prince in Dessau.

TRANSPORT OFFICER'S ALLEGATIONS.

Following a meeting of the Ethiopian Association in London last week, Captain M. Popham, transport officer to the Ethiopian Government for several months, alleged that a doctor in one of the ambulance units in Ethiopia had been imprisoned by the Italians and for four days was beaten until he signed out twice, in one case, but to sign a statement and threatened to order to release him again if he did not do so. The doctor refused to sign. Captain Popham said that the doctor had been beaten because he was absolutely unable to speak English. Captain Popham, a British subject, is the only Englishman in Ethiopia.

Sgt. S. Maschino, two sons (Vittorio and Bruno, officers in the Italian Air Force in East Africa) and his son-in-law Count Guido, were informed to Italy.

It is also reported to exist that the Emperor of Ethiopia may take residence in a villa near the Lake of Geneva, which he bought 10 years ago for his daughter.

All the foreign members of the British ambulance staff in Ethiopia are reported to be dead.

Considerable anxiety has been felt at the London headquarters of the British Foreign Bible Society as to the safety of the Society's representative in Addis Ababa, Mr. W. H. Bevan, no news having been received from him for some weeks past. A message has now come from the Ethiopian Department of the Foreign Office, saying that Mr. Bevan received a cable from the Bible House, Addis Ababa, safe and sound. Mr. Bevan, when the war began, made his home voluntarily decided to remain at his post, and for the last six months Mr. Bevan has devoted all his time, giving special attention to the translation of the Scriptures among the Ethiopians.

QUESTIONS AT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mandel asked the precise terms of the agreement signed by the Emperor of Ethiopia before leaving French territory limiting his freedom of political action in Palestine.

The Prime Minister: "His Majesty's Government at no time contemplated asking the Emperor to sign any such agreement in return for the offer of passage in H.M.S. *Minotaur* from Jibuti to Palestine. The offer of this passage was a mark of courtesy to the Emperor. His Majesty's Government were anxious to be of assistance to the Emperor, but the hon. Member must remember that the Emperor has retained the direction of affairs, and it was in consequence not unreasonable to suggest that in these circumstances he should be expected not to participate in any way in the conductance of hostilities."

Mr. Mandel: "Was it the intention of the British Government which imposed those conditions?"

The Prime Minister: "I should not use the word 'intended.' The British Government put themselves to considerable inconvenience to render that courtesy."

Mr. Mandel: "Does that mean that the Emperor is precluded from taking any political or diplomatic action on behalf of his country?"

The Prime Minister: "I do not wish to define things any more closely than I have done."

Mr. Granda Jones: "Does the Prime Minister recognise that renunciation of the direction of affairs does not involve renunciation of the throne and that the Emperor was compelled by force of arms to rescind the direction of affairs?" The Emperor, in these circumstances, the Emperor will be precluded from assuming the direction of affairs whenever is able to do so."

The Prime Minister: "That is an entirely different question."

Replying to Mr. Mandel, the Prime Minister said any wishes the Emperor might express concerning his future movements would be accorded most careful consideration. Sir George Jones asked the Prime Minister whether the Emperor had made any application to the British Government regarding his future place of domicile, and what reply had been given.

The Prime Minister: "The answer to that part of the question is in the negative."

Sir George Jones asked the Secretary of State whether Sir Evelyn Baring, who had been despatched to India, had been instructed to inform the Emperor of the attitude of the Italian arms of occupation and, if so, whether those instructions included tacit or implicit recognition of Italian authority.

EAST AFRICA

The Italian Ambassador, the institution of which has been mentioned, proceeded on the basis that he would be granted to the Italian military authorities that recognition which an army in military occupation of enemy territory is entitled under the principles of international law.

MILITARY REQUEST REPLIED TO.

An exposure of the basis of Italian delegations that this country had issued direct bulletins to Ethiopia was made by Mr. Eden in a speech of Commons on Monday. He referred particularly to the publication in the Italian press of photographs purporting to show such an amendment made, dated and unsigned to a letter from a Birmingham firm, and with a letter from the firm. On February 1st Mr. Lopez, alias Lopez in certain Circles, Pedro Lopez, known to the Foreign Office under many other names, failed on the Birmingham firm, with a forged letter from the Bank of Italy, and a false statement that he was an agent of the Ethiopian Government. He asked for samples of ammunition, including dum-dum bullets, which he explained were necessary to fight the Germans which were infesting the country. After some difficulty the firm supplied samples, and at Lopez's insistence, a covering letter to the Ethiopian Minister, which Lopez himself dictated. That letter and the samples were taken away by Lopez, and of course never delivered.

As the character of Lopez and the fact of his association with the Italian Military Attaché were known, the Foreign Office gave the Italian Embassy a full warning and Major Orlando replied grateful, and explained that he personally had known nothing of Lopez and his works. The letter received by Lopez from the firm of Birmingham armament manufacturers appeared in the Italian Press.

Under the name of Colonec Meier, Lopez went to the Ethiopian Minister, and offered to supply ammunition in return for concessions. A list of ammunition to be supplied was drawn up and signed by the Minister, and included 500,000 soft-nosed bullets, an item which the Minister subsequently said he did not notice. This was certainly true, because the Minister was unaware that he could not have obtained the bullets even if ordered.

Mr. Eden added that though the Italian Note on the matter was cancelled, it had been informally circulated in all countries before the exposure had to be made widely known in all countries.

Answering members' demands that Lopez should be punished and that his action of members of the Italian Embassy should not be passed over, Mr. Eden explained that Lopez was a British subject of Polish origin.

Rhodesian Hospitality.

Woman Traveller's Tribute.

AMONGST THE Collyer Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, had given an interesting informal talk to the Rhodesian Group in London on Tuesday afternoon on the development of his Department and the services it provides in Southern Rhodesia. The Chairman, Colonel Birney introduced to the group Miss Blenkiron, the well-known motorcyclist who made the trip from London to Cape Town and back, with a girl friend on the outward run, and unaccompanied on her return.

Miss Blenkiron spoke appreciatively of the warm hospitality she had received from many Rhodesians during her African tour, and said they had been most cordially accepted all over the country. She added that they would never have reached Cape Town. "I think the people of Rhodesia were the most charming and hospitable we met throughout the trip," she said. "I like Rhodesia very much and am doing my best to go back there."

Mr. Collyer's reminiscences of early days in Rhodesia—He first went there in 1897—were very amusing in contrast with conditions to-day. His first post was at Big Tree, where there was only a store and a telegraph office—covered by a sheet of corrugated iron from a tree, and a police post two miles away. He also described the state of affairs in the Department about the time responsible government was granted—conditions reflected in articles he had to sign out at a meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce when he informed the delegates that substantial improvements could be made if they only had the power. To know what had been done since then, Mr. Collyer stated that in his last annual report, the value of the Department's services—electric, telephone and wireless—was not less than £100,000. The post office, he said, had increased its

turnover by 50 per cent., and in 1930, £1,000,000 worth of telegrams were sent out. The telephone system, he thought, had developed more rapidly than any other in Africa, and was much cheaper for the public.

Mr. Collyer said that in Southern Rhodesia, the Postmaster-General had to pay the cost of telegrams to the colonies, so that the colonies had to contribute to Collyer's own expenses.

African Health Problems.

Improving the Health.

The health organization of the United Nations has devoted its attention to the Pan-African health conference, which considered a number of major problems common to the majority of the continent. These include the control of tropical diseases, especially plague, smallpox, protective measures against insect-borne diseases, and conditions threatening the health of man, such as, e.g., animal diseases, food poisoning, etc. The organisation of hygiene, medical services, and proposals for the better coordination of health works in Africa.

The committee on medical problems, that sub-committee having been formed to study the status of a foremost place among the diseases of Africa, as a cause of mortality and morbidity in the indigenous populations, and that has also played an important part in hindering the political and social development of the people, and in retarding the advancement of trade.

The committee on medical problems, which is to malaria as in the first place research work, in the long run, the improvement of the socio-economic status of the African, the study of malaria as a disease, and the extension of research into the economics of the Malaria anophelines of Africa. More intensive research is suggested, something carried out in Africa, in the following particular,即 plethora, which probably affects the indigenous communities, the extent of which is the capacity of the indigenous adult female to affect malaria, the incidence of malaria on children, i.e., the absence of occasional fever in the community, and particularly the question whether it is really due to a protective community in which the intensity of infection in the community is low. All these findings on the initial development of African children.

The committee again emphasised that while research along these lines suggests an urgent need, there will be no hope of arriving successfully on a definite scheme the results of research in markedly improving the position of great populations with regard to malaria, a disease under the present status of the world-wide population of Africa.

M.P.s and Mandates.

Deputation Received by Prime Minister.

With the object of endeavouring to secure a more explicit understanding of the Government's intentions in regard to mandates held by Great Britain, a deputation of Members of Parliament waited upon Mr. Baldwin on Tuesday evening at the House of Commons. Led by Lord Winterborne, the delegation was composed of Mr. J. S. Avery, Colonel E. A. Ponsonby, Mr. G. A. Somers, Mr. H. Synder, and Mr. Patrick Donner.

Having been introduced by Lord Winterborne, Mr. Avery submitted a considered memorandum drawn up by Mr. Ponsonby on the question. He explained in detail the objects of the deputation and statements in the memorandum, after which questions were asked by individual members.

Throughout the time of going to press no statement had been issued, it is understood that a statement will be given giving the deputation full assurance that the Government would in no case stand by the transfer of any mandate held by Great Britain.

STEWARD OF THE EDITOR.

Vegetarian Snakes.**Mr. Leechman's Further Examples.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

It is well known that the belief in the vegetative power of snakes seems to have given rise to still another example (155, Dec. 12, Burgess-Barnett's *East African Review*, 1907) of "Sartorial Sanity." A very tall man, a mania tree, "Cirrococtonum," bears seeds known as "concrete pearls," four or five bars, but far better eating. I once heard about the size of a tennis ball, was contained in a peculiarly hard and tough shell, covered with smooth round knobs, but nothing less than a mile of vine and much skill will split it. Yet any Native bushman will tell you that snakes eat these seeds and in proof thereof will triumphantly declare that snakes are always found round and about sunari trees, which is true enough for it is precisely there that the large and handsome "bushmaster" snake (*Lycosa mutata*) is most frequently encountered.

The real reason is that many of the wild rodents of the South American bush, agoutis, rabbits and so forth, love sunari nuts, just as the good people of British Columbia do, and their razor-sharp, chisel-like incisor teeth are admirably adapted to cut through the tough shells to get at the nut within. The snakes lie in wait for the rodents, which are the staple food of the larger snakes, and eat them. I imagine I have never heard of its being done that dissection of a "bushmaster" would reveal sunari fragments in its stomach, and this would be convincing proof that the snake had eaten the nuts, while the true explanation would be that given by Dr. Burgess-Barnett—i.e., that the vegetable matter was contained in the almost digested paunch of a rodent devoured by the snake.

Yours faithfully,

London, U.K.

ALETHE LEECHMAN.

Sartorial Sanity.**An East African Movement Recalled.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

A very particularly fine caricature of Dr. Connell reminds me of the campaign for comfortable and hygienic tropical clothing. I am not that gentleman either launched or very largely supported in Tanganyika. I do not know who was actually responsible for what became known in East Africa as the "Sartorial Sanity" movement, but unfortunately except for stray references we have heard nothing of it during the past few years, and I would respectfully ask Dr. Connell to consider its resumption when he returns to East Africa.

It was said at the time that the "Sartorial Sanity" campaign would never make headway until officials in higher office adopted the very sensible suggestion that ties should be discarded and an open neck shirt worn in and out of office during the heat of the day. Probably as a result of the campaign, I have heard of Governors working in their shirt sleeves, and a former Secretary in pyjamas burning the midnight oil over his despatch book. I may yet see bear skin senior official appearing publicly in sensible tropical attire which, if generally adopted, would enhance the general efficiency of the service considerably. While returning to England on my present leave,

however, I find of what his secretary recently appointed to East Africa, who does discard his collar and tie, puts up his shirt sleeves and really gets down to it, but, of course, only when he enjoys the safety of his own room.

It is of interest for Connell and others who are in sympathy with "Sartorial Sanity" in the tropics to learn of a very eminent Mombasa a few years ago. There, as you may know, the majority of the male white population are in uniform, i.e., in military uniform, but this is not due to the army itself, which is not here, but to the fact that the men of the mercantile fleet were compelled to adopt the same uniform. They explained to me this was due to the hostility in the steamer ports of pirates, who, in unarmored, lightweight junks, would attack with a single broadside, then disappear, and the men of the crew who they should be worn without exception the crystal belt, for there is in his own words, "no wear and tear caused by a blanket of air, four, five or six thousand feet deeper than the blanket between the higher latitudes and the sun." I may mention that this gentleman had not worn a helmet for some years, which is may account for his rather unique dress on this and, incidentally, other topics.

Many people agree with Dr. Connell that helmets need not be regarded as vitally necessary in the tropics, but there is need for caution as some people are certainly more susceptible than others to the effect of the sun's rays.

Yielding to your kindly request,
I remain
Yours faithfully,
TOMMY MCKEEVA.

East African Coffee Prices.**A Planter's Inquiry.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR: As far as the East African coffee planter is concerned, the price of coffee has dropped by half during the past few years, but the price to the consumer has not fallen by half. Can any of your readers tell me where the difference goes? If the consumer benefits, well and good, for most likely there would be more coffee consumed, as no one needs a humble.

We are constantly reading statements by coffee planters, but it does seem to me that if planters cooperated properly we could auction, distribute and market our coffee at a very small cost per cent, and thus reap the benefit of some of that missing half. Blending in my opinion does not improve the flavor or liquor of East African coffee. In fact, as far as my experience goes, I have been a planter of 30 years, and one who has had pure East African coffee shipped made likes the blended article.

Briefly, the position is: What is the retail price of roasted and ground coffee (approximately 20% is lost in the roasting)? What is the price the greater pays to the wholesaler? What does the planter get? And how much of that coffee is cheap Brazil coffee, and how much East African, the latter giving the article body, flavor and flavor?

If you can solve these problems you will be doing a service to many coffee planters in East Africa.

Yours faithfully,

Northern Rhodesia.

H. Q.

POINT FROM LETTER.

M. Jackson's remarks, in his address to the Nairobi Rotary Club, on the fact that many of the offending stories published in "Shame" originate in their native colonies, apply to Southern Rhodesia, where the names of "Rhodesia" and "Southern Rhodesia" continue to be mentioned with contempt in the press of Southern Rhodesia.

East Africa in the House

Kenya Executive Petition

Mr. REED asked whether the petition from the Kenya Native Council against the appointment of Kenyan Council members to the Government had been given sufficient consideration, and whether it was to be exchanged for rejection of the resolution.

Mr. Taittinger (N. S.) : There was no time to accept the petition. "Kenya Council" means Native institutions or Kenyans as they are in some places. With the development of communications and local Native Councils, the need for such appointments has disappeared and another appointment would not serve any useful purpose or would not fulfil any purpose.

Mr. Taittinger : Does it mean that no Kenyan chiefs are appointed by the colonies in Kenya?

Mr. Thomas : "No paramount chief needs the position of representing their particular tribes. When the stage of development is reached in which there is a Native Council, there is no need for paramount chief, and no purpose would be served by their continuing."

Asked by Mr. Taittinger for the position regarding the introduction of workers' compensation legislation in East Africa, Mr. J. H. Thomas said the model Ordinance referred to in a reply given in the House of Commons in February 14, 1935, was duly communicated to the East African Governments and to various bodies in the country closely acquainted with African conditions. He had not received replies from all those bodies, but as soon as he had been satisfied his proposed to communicate them with the Colonial Governments.

Mr. A. Somerville asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Nyasaland Government had turned to a private company for the exclusive right to recruit Native labour for the mines of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Mr. Thomas replied that he was aware of the position, and had asked the Governor to report on the matter.

Colonel Sir George After was told that six Germans in Tanganyika had applied for British nationality during the past three years.

Reply by Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher, who asked whether the Secretary of State would set up an inquiry into the methods of judicial procedure in Somaliland. Mr. Thomas said he was reviewing the question of the appearance of counsel in Somaliland courts in consultation with the Governor. In the case of a person sentenced to death appealing from a decision of these courts to His Majesty in Council, execution would be delayed pending the result of such an appeal.

Native Registration in S. Rhodesia.

Mr. Thurtle asked the Secretary for Dominion Affairs whether the Native Registration Bill in Southern Rhodesia had been approved by His Majesty's Government.

Marquess of Hartington : I am informed that the Bill passed its third reading in the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly on April 27, but it has not yet been submitted to my right hon. Friend for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald told Mr. Thurtle that he had been informed that the Native Preachers' Bill had been withdrawn from the Southern Rhodesian Legislature.

Sir H. Croft asked the Secretary for Dominion Affairs what important commodities the Union of South Africa had exported to Italy since sanctions were invoked, and the approximate total loss in trade to that Dominion.

The Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs : The commodities whose export to Italy has been forbidden in the Union of South Africa are those covered by the export prohibitions adopted by the Co-ordination Committee. The statistics supplied to that committee for November and December 1935, and January, 1936, which are the latest available, indicate that during those months the value of exports from South Africa to Italy and her Colonies decreased from 10,191,500 gold dollars in the corresponding months of 1934-35 to 272,201 gold dollars.

Mr. Mandel asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he had any statement to make with reference to the communication received from the Government of South Africa on the question of transferring the mandated territory of South-West Africa to another Power?

Mr. MacDonald : No communication has been received from the Government of South Africa on this subject.

Mr. Stansfield asked what progress had been made with the ground organization and equipment necessary to

protect native labour in the northern areas. He also asked if the African scheme should extend into Central Africa, and if so, when an agreement could be

concluded. Captain H. E. Schwartze, member of the local government, answered for the government, assuring him that the scheme of the Simba Army, both rifle, which on the south-west coast will march off across Lake to Mombasa, and the formation of battalions from Kisumu to Johannesburg, would be in accordance with these plans.

Mr. Taittinger asked when might find on general Africa, and the present position of the Simba Army. Captain Schwartze said that the Simba Army, which at present were now in East Africa, were an independent local government concerned.

Mr. Thomas asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had any information concerning the Suez Canal Company, and whether he had any information of the amount of interest paid during the financial year, and the present value of their shares.

Mr. Thomas asked the present British Government circumstances of the Suez Canal Company, and Sir Ian Malcolm, the Earl of Cromer, and his son Davies. The amount of interest by way of dividends and other interest on the shares held by His Majesty's Government amounted to £2,300,000 in the financial year 1934-35, and £2,000,000 in the financial year 1935-36. The market value of the shares at March 31, 1935, is £1,440.

Mr. Drewe asked for details of the sum which had been made available in recent years from the Colonial Development Fund for forestry work in the Colonies. Mr. Thomas replied that the Fund had made a grant of £10,000 for reforestation in the colonies, and many grants had been made to colonial forest work.

The Budget Inquiry.

No evidence last week before the Treasury Committee inquires into the Budget took place, but Mr. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, emphatically denied ever having discussed Budget matters with anyone before the Budget was presented to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Alied Smuggling in Nyasaland.

Mr. Thomas : The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies have recently had under consideration allegations of smuggling in the northern area. The matter arose on a resolution by the Northern Nyasaland Residents' Association which suggested that Government should take immediate steps to deal with smuggling, or alternatively, through the Nyasaland-Tanganyika border, and free Customs in order to give northern Nyasaland traders a chance to compete.

Tanganyika Judge's Ruling.

An important ruling has been given by Mr. Justice Kearne of Tanganyika in a criminal revision case of Ntare, who on his release from a term of imprisonment imposed for failure to perform labour in discharge of his tax obligation for 1935, was again required to perform labour in respect of the same tax, and, as his failure to do so, was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. The judge held that if it were competent for a tax collector, having required a defaulter to work at a particular time and place, to give further directions to the same person to work at another time and place in respect of the same tax, he would have exerted the collector to have had that express authority. He quashed the conviction and ordered the accused to be released.

Another Resignation from Kenya Executive.

Immediately on his return to Kenya after a short visit to England, Captain H. E. Schwartze, member of the Kenya Legislature for Nairobi South, resigned from the Executive Council. In a letter to the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, Captain Schwartze stated: "I need hardly elaborate the reasons which have impelled me after ten years' service on the Executive Council to tender my resignation beyond stating that I am completely in accord with the views expressed in your friend Cranston's speech in his letter to Your Excellency of March 3, and that I believe he does that it is impossible for me to continue in office. Your Excellency's advisers I am told feel that one has violated the [old] confidence to which we should be entitled. The Governor accepted my resignation with very much regret."

Empire Coffee Industry & Section & Joint Board.

Increase of Preferential Margin Urged.

On considerable importers' behalf, a memorandum has been submitted to the Board for the consideration of the remission of duty on Empire coffee, absorbed by the United Kingdom market which has been made by the British Empire Standard Organisation. The application was first submitted to the Imperial Government and was supported by a memorandum from which the following extract has been extracted:

"The Organisation desires to stress the urgent importance to the industry of granting a substantial increase in the preferential margin, due on surviving grown coffee during the year, 1935, for consumption in the U.K. After most scrupulous consideration the Organisation confidently believes that the only practical method by which the industry can be lifted out of its present depressed condition, is also submitted that no development would be adverse thereto to the interest of U.K. consumers."

The present world coffee situation indicates that the present position is both artificial and uncertain. The world's visible stock of coffee on July 1, 1935, was recorded as just under 3,000,000 bags. Between 1931 and 1935 the accumulated excess of production over consumption totalled some 12,000,000 bags which would suggest a stock of 3,120,000 bags on July 1, 1935. The actual stock at that date is given as 3,350,000 bags, and the reduction is about 30,000,000 bags, due entirely to the Brazilian destruction campaign.

There is considerable uncertainty as to the future policy of Brazil, which produced in a normal year 60% to 65% of the total world production, and the remission of export taxes and the allowing out of the destruction programme have given rise to the belief that the present restrictive policy may be abandoned. If that were the case, then a very serious situation would immediately develop. It is therefore not surprising that the prices of Brazilian coffee, particularly those of mixed coffees upon which importers are dependent, are at lowest for many years, and that there appears to be little hope of any material and sustained rise in coffee prices in the world's chief markets."

The consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom has varied very little since 1924, the average being 390,000 lbs per annum from 1930 to 1934, with a slight setback in 1933 and 1934. The amount of Empire coffee absorbed in the U.K. market has also been fairly constant. In 1933 and 1934 there was a slight increase in the percentage consumption of Empire coffee, probably due to the larger preferential margin of duty granted at Ottawa, but the increase in consumption of Empire coffee is so small as to afford evidence that the present margin is inadequate for the object for which it was intended, namely, to increase the Empire share of the United Kingdom market."

The Organisation urges that a preferential margin of 6d. per lb., instead of 4d. per lb. as at present, will be necessary to ensure that Empire coffees retain the turn of the market, and thereby that the industry is placed on a sound economic and satisfactory basis."

Kenya Coffee Industry.

Mr. A. Pedraza, the Provincial Commissioner, attended last meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and South African Delegation by enciphering the fruit growing industry in the tropic areas. The suggested that the Chamber might form a subcommittee alongside the fruit grower committee, as well as a committee dealing with questions relating to grading and packing. The Chamber agreed to the appointment of a committee to collaborate with the Provincial Commissioner on the lines indicated.

Cotton and Ginnery.

The formation of Kenya cotton committee has drawn to a conclusion by Dr. J. S. Tozer, the Permanent Commissioner, the cotton and ginnery committee. The new committee is to consist of Mr. R. E. Michel, Mr. J. E. F. C. D. G. Smith, Mr. E. C. T. G. and Mr. W. R. P. G. The committee is to be responsible for the promotion of the cotton and ginnery industry, the encouragement of the local cotton ginneries, the co-operation with the cotton and ginnery committees of the other provinces, the encouragement of cotton growing in the Colony, the promotion of cotton spinning and weaving, the encouragement of cotton and ginnery research, the encouragement of cotton and ginnery extension work, and the promotion of cotton and ginnery development in the Colony.

Meeting with Sir Alan Pinn.

SIR ALAN PINN, who recently returned to Nairobi after an inquiry into Government expenditure in the Kenya Colonies, attended a joint meeting on Friday last week of the East African Section of the Colonial Conference of Commerce and the joint East African Board.

The meeting was a substance of a pronouncement by Sir Alan which he left for Kenya that he would afford his assistance to London business men connected with the industrial development of the Colony to assist them in their negotiations, holding out of his terms of reference before he presented his report. Major Sir E. Hume-Wallis, D.S.O., Chairman of the East African Section of the Chamber, presided, and was supported by Mr. Geoffrey Pitt, C.B.E., Chairman of the Joint Board, Mr. S. Milgate, who accompanied Sir Alan to Kenya, and Mr. J. H. Hartwell, secretary to the Commission, were present. Representatives of the plantation, mining, commercial, industrial and shipping interest attended, and a discussion took place covering a wide range of questions affecting the financial administration of Kenya.

Sir Alan was cordially thanked for the information he had furnished, and for listening to the views of the bodies on the subjects embraced by his inquiry.

Incidence of Kenya Taxation.

A memorandum submitted by the Afro-Asian Association of Mombasa to the committee investigating the incidence of taxation suggests that women should not be taxed, and that a permanent body should be established by Government to investigate cases in which exemption from remission of taxation may be granted.

Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve.

The Nyasaland Convention of Associations has appointed a sub-committee to prepare a memorandum on the advisability of extending the scope of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve. The Cholo District Tea Association has indicated that it is in favour of some form of compulsory organisation of internal defence.

Rhodesia Telegraph Rates.

Among changes recently made in the telegraph rates in Southern Rhodesia are the following. To Tanganyika the word rate has been reduced from 8d. to 6d. the minimum of three words has been increased to six. The minimum charge thus being 1s. 3d. To Kenya and Uganda the word rate has been reduced from 1s. to 10d. the minimum number of words has been increased from three to six, and the minimum charge is 1s. 4d. When the minimum charge is increased, the word rate is subsequently decreased.

Uganda Cotton Industry.

Mr. R. E. Michel, Governor of Uganda, has set up a committee to inquire into certain questions affecting the cotton industry, including marketing, taxation, and in view of the congestion which occurred this year, the storage accommodation for cotton seed in ginneries. Because of the risk of plague due to the storage of cotton seed in mosquito huts, the committee will also consider the advisability of opening the cotton season as at the earliest possible date, and will review the position in regard to the supplies for ginneries in areas where a shortage of labour exists, and where a re-plantation policy is essential.

Rhodesia at Empire Exhibition.

The Southern Rhodesia Exhibition Committee has asked Government to second the curator of the Victoria Hall, Captain J. L. Reardon, from the Forestry Department, as a Southern Rhodesia representative at the forthcoming Empire exhibition in Johannesburg. The cost of the model of Victoria Falls which will be featured in the Rhodesia display is estimated at £5,000. The exhibition has made a grant of £2,000 towards the cost of the Rhodesia stand. Other funds required to cover the expenses of the Rhodesia stand have been raised. Tobacco growers are authorising their co-operation with the Committee in their assembling an exhibit consisting of 5,000 lbs of tobacco in households. A 16x24 ft. colour travel film has also been made in connection with the display.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

Mombasa is experiencing something in the nature of a building boom these days.—*The Standard*.

"Can any motion picture cinematograph ever be operated slowly enough to depict a Native gang in work?"—*The Standard*.

I would stress the dangerous influence of the native on the mind and action of the European child.—*Dr. Parfitt addressing an East African Women's League meeting in Nairobi.*

Ultimately, a combine-Native and a common defence policy for the Union and the whole of British Africa south of the Sudan seem inevitable.—*Mr. D. Piron, South African Minister of Defence.*

There is no reason why Southern Rhodesia should not become an important tobacco manufacturing centre.—*Major R. L. Hastings, M.P., President of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association.*

The farmer is drawing more and more upon the united strength of the group to which he belongs. He no longer turns instinctively to Government or the public with demands for assistance and relief.

The East African Standard.

It is fantastic to fine a Native offender a sum which often works out at a month's pay... The system of fining should be based on capacity to pay, as in the case of taxation."—*The African Observer.*

"An offence against good manners is regarded with greater horror by an African than by an Englishman, and with a definite sense of its being a moral fault of vice."—*Rev. R. M. Gibbons, M.L.C., Tangaika.*

"The twin principles of British political philosophy are that major principles are sacred and that the practical art of politics is unceasing compromise."—*Mr. T. J. O'Shea, writing in the Kenya Weekly News.*

"Europeans have overlooked the degree to which almost every detail of civilised life depends on the possibility of identification.... The Native himself feels the need of some means of identification."—*Major S. J. Ordway.*

"The Minister of Finance has marvellous luck. If he were to fall down at a train, he would come up at the other end with a grand piano in one hand and a bunch of winning lottery tickets in the other."—*Mr. W. Delano Thompson, M.P., speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.*

"The visit of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture to the Rand has brought excellent results, something of a tangible value immediately being relief from foot-and-mouth restrictions which were handicapping the Colony's export trade."—*The Rhodesian Herald.*

"The prospects for the future are brighter than they have been for some years, and with continued co-operation from all classes of the community I think we may confidently anticipate a steady increase in the prosperity of Northern Rhodesia."—*Elmers Green, the Governor, addressing the legislature.*

"I have been hoping for some time that before we left Kenya, a Province of East Africa might have taken shape with an Archbishop settled in Nairobi, and that we might then have made Mombasa our Headquarters, myself getting the Archishop's assistant, Bishop Cowwood, as the head of his detective force in Nairobi."

WHO'S WHO

3045 Mr. & Thomas Frederick Sandford C.M.G., M.B.E.



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Mr. F. C. Sandford's entire career in the Colonial Service has been spent in Northern Rhodesia. On joining the Service in 1903 he was appointed private secretary to the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia, and subsequently served for many years in administrative capacities in the Eastern Province.

During the East African Campaign he commanded the local Defence Force in Fort Jameson and afterwards joined the Carrier Corps operating in Portuguese territory.

In 1912 he was transferred to Zambia and there saw the birth of Northern Rhodesia's vast copper mining industry.

Another development with which he was intimately associated was the building of the Protectorate's new capital at Lusaka, being then the Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province with headquarters at Lusaka, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee co-ordinating the work of technical officers.

He was established in the Rhodes Hill Golf Club, and had the distinction of being the first Chairman of the new Lusaka Country Club. He was founder of the Lusaka Hunt.

Mr. Sandford served on the Legislative Council in 1922 and again last year. He is now Senior Provincial Commissioner in charge of the Central Province with headquarters at Ndola, and a member of Executive Council.

AST AFRICA

PERSONA

Mr. and Mrs. G. Boulterson is outward bound for Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell, of Mombasa, are on leave in England.

Mr. J. H. Gibbons, Barrister, appointed to the Ndola Municipal Council.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rubin, of Nairobi, are on their way to England on leave.

Dr. S. A. Lee, senior medical officer, Zanzibar, is in England on overseas leave.

Colonel Wingfield Digby and Mrs. Wingfield Digby are on their way home from Kenya.

Captain A. W. Parsons of the Uganda Police has been promoted to the rank of Superintendent.

Miss B. G. Allardice, matron of the Entebbe Hospital, Dr. G. S. Shadomy is on overseas leave.

Mr. H. A. Lindsay, the Tanganyika Superintendent of Education, is on leave from Zanzibar.

Mr. P. L. M. Nicholson has been elected President of the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society.

Mr. T. T. C. Lee has been appointed District Commissioner of the North Kavirondo district of Kenya.

Mr. W. Addison, stationmaster at Bulawayo, has started after 28 years' service on the Rhodesian railways.

Mr. J. D. Strong, manager in East Africa and Rhodesia for the Prudential Assurance Company, is now home on leave.

Mr. O. Kavvounis has been elected President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. S. Sanders as Vice-President.

Dr. C. MacLeod has been elected President of the Canadian Society of Capital with Mr. G. MacLeod as Vice-President.

Baroness Hilda, representative widow of Sir George Fortune, who was for 16 years one of Rhodesia's leading interlopers.

Captain D. G. S., private secretary to the Minister Governor of Uganda, is expected to reach Uganda shortly on overseas leave.

East Africa's recently elected members of the Revue Empire Society include Miss S. A. H. Michie, Kitale, and Mrs. E. J. Buckley, Nairobi.

After a double wedding in Nairobi last month, Miss Diana Fawcett was married May 24 to Mr. G. G. Grieves and Miss Enid Farmer to Mr. D. C. Jackson.

Sir Whifield Jackson, recently appointed British Consul in Mombasa, is on his way to England on the termination of his term of office as Governor of Mombasa.

Lord Scarisbrick will be on his way to London on Tuesday from Kenya.

Councillor R. H. Orr has been elected Mayor of Livingstone in succession to Councillor S. H. Lowe. The new Deputy Mayor is Councillor H. Williams.

Mr. Patrick L. W. Williams, of the Paravaniwa Education Department, left England last week on his return to Tanzania accompanied by Mrs. Williams.

Mr. M. W. Bennett, of Nyasaland, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia and was the guest of Sir Hubert and Lady Young at Government House, Lusaka.

We regret to learn of the death in Durban of the Rev. B. H. Barnes, who served for many years with the New Testament Society, Benchenanga, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. Kenneth Archer has been appointed officer in charge of the Kenya section of the East African Exhibition in the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

Mr. H. Macleod has taken over the management of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India during Mr. Duncan Macgregor's absence on overseas leave.

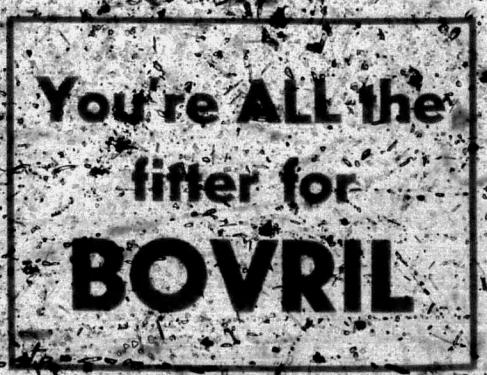
Major C. A. Hooper has been appointed President, and Mrs. D. Wilson Brigadier-General A. G. Lewin, and Major C. G. Strach Vice-Presidents of the Aero Club of East Africa.

We regret to learn of the death in Bukoba of Mr. I. D. Parouhar, of the staff of Barclays Bank (East Africa), who was for some years accountant in the bank's Mombasa branch.

Mr. H. J. P. Matthews has been presented with an Architect's Jewel for his work in connection with the restoration of the Masonic Temple of Lodge David Livingstone, Zambia.

The Right Rev. John Victor, recently appointed Bishop of Lebombo (Anglican East Africa), who was a missionary in Nyaland for 22 years, has been enthroned in Lourenco Marques.

The wedding took place in Nairobi last month of Mr. B. D. Finch, the famous amateur boxer and rugby player, to Miss Isobel Mary Suzanne Finch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Finch, of Nairobi.



EAST AFRICA

among the East African outposts and on the m.v. "Langsiby Castle," a Mr. and Mrs. H. L. G. Quincy, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Freely, Mrs. C. I. Charlewood and Mr. D. H. Dunes.

During his recent visit to Mombasa the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, visited the Total Company's depot and, at the invitation of Mr. W. Reid, a local director of the company, went for his ride round the scrubby.

Mr. H. Goodhind, the Deputy Chairman, has resigned from the Mombasa Municipal Board. Mr. Collins has been appointed to succeed him as a member of the board. Captain Boys Hindorff has been made Deputy Chairman.

The marriage between Mr. R. F. Campbell and Miss Mary Ormsby-Gore, daughter of the Rev. Hon. William Ormsby-Gore and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, will take place at the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, London, on July 21.

For the recent session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, when the Cettoy Amendment Ordinance and the Tobacco Marketing Ordinance were under consideration, Mr. W. Sims, Director of Agriculture, was made an extraordinary member of the Council.

Mr. J. Herbert, son of Canon and the late Mrs. Herbert, of the Church Missionary Society, and Miss Eileen Mary, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Anderson, also of the Church Missionary Society, were married in Uganda last week.

At the last session of the Southern Rhodesia Parliament, the Hon. A. R. Welsh, the Speaker, was unable to preside for the first time since the granting of responsible government. His place was taken by Mr. P. W. L. Noaks, the Deputy Speaker.

The engagement is announced between Mr. F. Crawford, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, now stationed in Mbeya, to Miss Mairi Green, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Green and Mrs. Green, of Mowbray. The marriage will take place in June.

Mr. A. Ledger, who died in his death in a motor accident in Salisbury, was employed by the Eastern Institute. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ledger, of Salisbury, and was to have been married to Miss N. W. Joyce in Salisbury on the day following the accident.

Dr. A. M. Evans, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, who is spending about five months in Kenya under a scholarship grant by the trustees of the Leverhulme Research Fellowships, visited Kisumu to study major control operations of malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

We regret to learn of the death at Tunbridge Wells of Sir P. Bourchier Webb, one of the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia, and a former leader of business and social life in the Colony. He was several times a president of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines and of the Bulawayo Club, was in charge of the Rhodesia Court at Wembly, and since his retirement lived on his estate in Kent.

Sir E. Whyte, a familiar figure in Bulawayo and district for many years, has died at the age of 78. The first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1894 and eventually took up farming in the Fort Dixon district.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Ramsay has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron in succession to Vice-Admiral Rose, who has had to relinquish his appointment on account of ill-health. Sir Alexander will leave this country to take up his command in May 20.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. A. Coghill, Quartermaster of the Southern Rhodesian Native Administrative Service, eldest son of the late Captain A. J. M. Coghill and Mrs. L. M. Smith of Durban, and Miss Joyce Turner Cobbold, only daughter of the Rev. K. F. and Mrs. Cobbold of Parlingay, Woodbury, Suffolk.

The King has granted to Mr. S. N. Dwyer, formerly Attorney-General Zanzibar, and now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast, Royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the British Star of Zanzibar conferred upon him by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

A well-known Kenya railwayman, G. F. Pendlethie, son of "Ronga" Pendlethie, and one of several drivers embodied in the Kenya and Uganda Railways, died with tragic suddenness while driving a train between Mombasa and Nairobi last month. When he collapsed on the locomotive the fireman brought the train to standstill.

We regret to learn of the death in Wimley of the age of 76 of the Rev. Dr. Picton Jones, one of the pioneer missionaries of Central Africa, whom he first went in 1882, making his headquarters at S.F.J. His son, Mr. J. Picton Jones, was acting in the Zanzibar Government service and was wounded in the recent disturbances on the island.

We regret to learn of the death in Brussels of M. Louis Thimont, who for many years past had been secretary in Brussels of the Congo Chamber of Commerce, and who was well known for his devotion to Belgian colonial affairs. He was editor of two Belgian colonial newspapers, "L'Esot Colonial et Maritime" and "Illustration Congolaise."

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has announced that a conference will shortly be held between representatives of the Governments concerned to discuss, among other subjects, arrangements for labour services in connection with the new Empire air mail services and the general question of the movement of Native labour from one territory to another.

The marriage has taken place at Alden of Capt. Leonard Commander, P. C. T. Verke, R.N., who visited Dar es Salaam last year on H.M.S. "Norfolk," and Miss Elsie Margaret Davis, daughter of the late Mr. J. Davis and Mrs. Davis of Barnstaple, Gloucester. Miss Davis is well known in Tanganyika where she has resided since 1920. Her brother is Mr. J. Davis, managing director of Messrs. J. S. Davis & Co. Ltd.

Viscount Altenby

His Interest in East Africa

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALBENBY, one of the great figures of the war as soldier and administrator, died suddenly at his home in London on Thursday last, aged 75. He had enjoyed good health, but collapsed suddenly in his study and died almost instantly.

Viscount Altenby's deep interest in East African Dependencies is revealed when he sent to the editor of "East Africa" a message of goodwill and congratulations on the establishment of this journal in 1924. "Great Britain's record in East and Central Africa," he then wrote, "is the era of bold adventure, of broad statesmanship, of disinterested philanthropy, of wise administration. Under her guidance and there is in these territories a brilliant future."

When Lord Altenby took the East African territories some eight years ago he was informed and hoped in no quarters that his visit was but a preliminary to closer association with the State of East Africa as High Commissioner of the then under Closer Union.

It was in the South African War that Altenby distinguished himself, commanding brigades in the Colenso districts of the Colony, and then took part in the successful relief of Kimberley and the advance to Pretoria. In April 1900 he was appointed to temporary command of the 6th Dragoon Guards. After the fall of Pretoria in June he had been employed in the Western Transvaal, then in the reorganization of the organization of the Boer forces. He received in January 1901 the command of the 1st Cavalry Column.

In the Great War Viscount Altenby was the most consistently successful of the British Army commanders and as leader of the last and greatest of the Corps his name will be preserved in history as the deliverer of the Holy Land from Saracens. Ottoman operations. His defeat of the Turkish armies in his wonderful advance of 500 miles to Aleppo in six weeks was one of the most brilliant feats of the War.

Rhodesian Aspirations

Speaking in Berlin last week Count Werner von Kroesen, the German Minister of Finance, said that the German colonial colonies could not be solved by the argument that a sufficient supply of raw material could be assured her by the ports of the open door. Only the possibility of buying a sufficient quantity in her own currency could produce a proper result. *Die Presse* for Germany.

Rhodesian Schoolgirls Arrive

Twenty-four Rhodesian schoolgirls are visiting this country. They were welcomed at Grosvenor House, London, yesterday by the French Commissioner and Mrs. Chapple and a large number of Rhodesians in the country. Miss Forsyth, a former headmistress of the Spalding Girls' High School, is in charge of the party which will remain in this country until June 19, when they leave on their return journey.

Mrs. Mallison's Magnificent Flight

Last week's record flight to South Africa and back by Mrs. Mallison brought a state of near the possibility of flying over East Africa and back to Europe next weekend. Having accomplished the outward flight via the U.S.A. in three days 16 hours she set out on the homeward journey after resting for only three days in Cape Town. Her last flight to England was a model of good navigation and sound flying. Leaving Cape Town on Sunday she rested at Bulawayo, Northern Rhodesia, on Monday night reached Juba on Tuesday night, and arrived in Cairo just after darkness on Wednesday. Bad weather delayed her to Amritsar on Thursday, a journey which she did not reach England until 10 p.m. on Friday. Her homeward flight then occupied four days 17 hours 17 minutes.

Death of Mr. V. Jessel

A Tanganyika Coffee Pioneer

We refer to learn of the death at the age of 80 of Mr. Victor Jessel, the Mbosi coffee planter. Mr. Jessel first went to Kenya in 1905 to take up coffee planting, and when War broke out enlisted with the East African Mounted Rifles, serving with them until 1918 when he was invalided. Immediately after the Armistice, he returned to Kenya and there took a contract to construct the Tanga-Nyeri railway line with his brother, Mr. C. E. Jessel. In 1926 he came alone for the first time for two years and formulated a scheme for coffee planting in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika. He started coffee planting at Mbosi in 1927, despite the criticism of experts that the country was unsuitable. His success resulted in the opening up of many other estates in the district, and last year Mbosi coffee secured the first prize in any East African coffee. Mr. Jessel, who was chairman of the Mbosi Coffee Planters Association, built a coffee factory which is unique in that it is operated by one man. He is a great nephew of the late Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, and a nephew of Lady Keble, who was better known on the stage as Miss Lilah McCallum. The sympathy of his many friends will be extended to his wife and young daughter.

Church Missionary Society Meeting

Addressing the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society in London a week ago Prebendary W. Wilson Cash said that the Society must have at least £20,000 new missionaries during the next three years if it was to maintain its work adequately. There were only £2,000 less to £3,000 for which the money was actually in hand, but the demands were not forthcoming. The treasurers of the Society showed total cash receipts amounted to £16,250 less than in the previous year. This, however, included special gifts, totalling £2,225, towards the reduction of previous debts.

Dr. Ross's Luncheon

The annual Manson Ross luncheon was held at the London School of Tropical Medicine last week on Mosquito Day, the anniversary of Sir Ronald Ross's birthday. Professing the chair of the Memory of Sir Patrick Manson, Dr. J. A. G. Macleod, Sir Ernest Chamberlain, Chairman of the Council of the School, said that they were commemorating the services of humanity. Sir Patrick Manson, the founder of the medical and of that school, had laid foundations which Sir Ronald Ross had built upon, discovered the carrier of the most deadly of tropical diseases, and led the way to its prevention and control throughout the world.

Nairobi Town Council has turned down a suggestion by Councillor Newman that a sum of the council in session should be taken for publicity purposes.

COUNSELL'S LUSAKA HOTEL LTD.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

THE LEADING HOTEL
IN THE NILANDS

Formerly Rhodesia Star

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDROOMS
PRIVATE BORDERS
EXCELLENT COOKING
COMFORTABLE LOUNGE

BUNA

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

Page 780

May 21, 1936

MAY 21, 1930

EAST AFRICA

R.M.V. "Athene Castle"

Latest Addition to Union-Castle Fleet

MANY Rhodesians and others with East African connexions were the guests of the Union-Castle Steamship Company when the R.M.V. "Athene Castle" made her first voyage from Belfast to Southampton last week. The latest addition to the Union-Castle fleet, a sister ship of the "Stirling Castle," is a masterpiece of British shipbuilding craftsmanship equipped with everything that modern science can devise for the comfort of passengers. The safety of the ship and reliability in the transportation of perishable freight are the chief aims.

Passenger who make the voyage in her to South Africa will be impressed by the clean line of the vessel, which is capable of making the trip to Cape Town in under 14 days. The passenger accommodation is the best yet provided on the Africa run. With a capacity for 1,002 passengers, the first-class section has a number of special suites with private bathrooms attached; single and double berths, also fitted with cot beds; and other with disappearing beds, so that in the day time the room can be used as sitting rooms. Cabin class is also of a very high standard of comfort, and provides for 402 passengers.

The Ship Described

The decorative scheme is delightful, and skilfully incorporates a number of beautiful South and East African woods. In the grand lounge advantage is taken of the exceptional height to introduce suitably designed corners containing lighting troughs, and giving a huge ceiling lantern. The lighting of the room is effected by a series of spotlights on beautifully veneered stems. The use of mirrors on the walls and dissipating stems give the room a double ceiling, which otherwise give to the lower part of the room. A dignified long gallery, with large windows opening on to the deck, has been placed aft of the lounge and leads on to the smoking room, in which African woods are a feature of the decorative scheme. The dining saloon is most attractive, while the swimming pool on the lower deck is decorated completely with hornbeam panels of coloured wafolives. The deck is of prominent teak, which is often found on the whale-ships of olden times, when the boat on the deck above gives added pleasure to the morning or evening strolls.

The cabin accommodation is extremely comfortable and spacious, and includes in saloon, children's playroom, sunroom and playing room, lounge, smoking room and veranda and an open-air swimming pool.

The absence of vibration is remarkable, and in the vast majority of the cabins even the muffled noise of the engines cannot be heard. Mr. D. Robertson-Gibb, Chairman of the company, said in addressing the guests after the first voyage from Belfast to Southampton, "It is quite safe for us to present to imagine they were seated in a London restaurant instead of a ship at sea." During part of the trip the vessel did not exceed 10 knots, but even at this speed no vibration was noticed.

An interesting feature of the ship's voyage was when the "Orient Maru" was torpedoed by a German U-boat. Mr. Robertson-Gibb sent a message to Mr. Henry Bates, Chairman of the Sunward White Star Company, conveying his thanks for the success of their neighbours. Mr. P. G. Bates replied, saying that as partners in the great enterprise of maintaining the dignity of the British Merchant marine, the British ship owners for the safety of the British Empire.

K.N.C. Headquarters in Uganda

THE K.N.C. Headquarters at Bombo are in a dilapidated condition and亟亟 replacement is essential. The Government of Uganda has decided to consult with the military authorities that in general, ground, it is highly desirable to move the headquarters to the south. But there is a site in or near Jinja. The selection of a site is to be examined and estimates of cost for that new building are being prepared. When the financial provision has been assessed steps will be taken to seek authority for the change from the Legislative Council and the Secretary of State with a view to obtaining sufficient funds for the necessary work.

Kenya Cotton Industry

A Limited Possibility

On the recommendation of Mr. S. Milligan, of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the Kenya Government issued appointment three temporary agriculturists, capable technically trained officers of the Department to undertake additional investigation into cotton, as Mr. Milligan emphasises, the knowledge of cotton growing which requires investigation work to acquire, should not last beyond cotton development. An officer of the Kenya Agricultural Department will also be sent of Mr. Milligan's advice, to study at the Herberton station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

Discussing the future of cotton growing in Kenya, Mr. Milligan says it is owing to the high altitudes of the plateau areas and the low rainfall in far the greater part of the Federation, cotton growing will always remain a limited possibility.

Ginnind arrangement appears to be satisfactory and the whole marketing organisation leaves little to be desired.

Nyasaland Tobacco Control

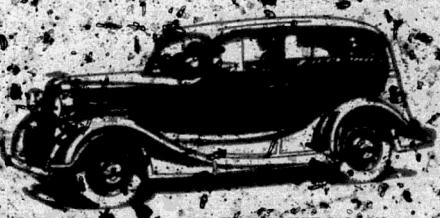
Mr. Harold Kingham master headed the last delegation of the executives of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association and speaking of the proposed Tobacco Marketing Order, said that the Protectorate must have machinery for the control of the industry. Efforts were being made at home to secure a greater Empire content in tobacco and control of production in the producing territories was to be definitely preliminary. Control in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia was not envisaged unless some scheme of general control in the Empire producing countries were enforced.

And now . . .

A Successful Light Car for East Africa

THE

H.P. Vauxhall Light Six



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A Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

Now for the first time in our history delivery place

**MOTOR MART LTD.
EXCHANGE LTD.**

NAKURU - ELDORET
LARES SALAMAN

KAMPALA

LATEST MINING NEWS.

Near Geological Map Of Tanganyika Mineral Areas

A geological revision of the Tanganyika Goldfield of Lands and Mines has issued a provisional geological map of the Territory. Much additional material has been collected since the publication of other maps, and in certain additions and modifications are shown in the Lake Victoria region, notably in the Masaona district, in the south-eastern part of the vicinity of Arusha, in the western Serengeti region, and in the Saldanha area to the south-west of Mwanza. Much of the country still remains unexamined, the report states, but as the record of the survey has now been increased considerably, it is expected that many of the remaining areas will shortly receive attention.

Gold-bearing reefs, some very valuable, have been discovered, and have been systematically tested, to depths ranging from 100 feet to over 1,000 feet, without any disappointing results. The results are sufficiently encouraging to forecast steady production in the near future.

During the period 1923 to 1934, gold to the value of £1,000,000 has been won in the Lupa area, mostly in small amounts. In a fair proportion of the gold, consisting of coarse grains, there are many flat pieces weighing several pounds, while larger nuggets have not been found. The total yield of the field has recently amounted to consisting of 150 oz. of gold-dusts and containing 1,000 oz. of gold. The indications are that the renewed and extended attention now being accorded to gold-reefs will lead to notable increase in the production of the precious metal.

The Lake Victoria Region.

In the Lake Victoria region are found three sub-regions into those of Masaona, East Mwanza, and South-west Mwanza. In contrast to the Lupa area, the gold yield has been almost entirely in placers, and the Lake Victoria region has yielded little or no gold of this type. Production from reefs, however, dates from before the European war, and since 1918 the yield has been continuous, chiefly from small mills. The total value of gold obtained from this region between 1918 and 1934 is approximately £120,000, and there has been a steady increase between 1922 and 1934. With larger-scale and better organised mining, further important increase in production is promised.

Gold minerals so far recorded in association with the reefs are galena, chalcocite, arsenopyrite, stannite, benderite, cobalt, and tourmaline. The secondary minerals so recorded are gold, heimite, limonite, pyrolusite, magnetite, calcite, and oxidised copper pyrites and chalcocite. This gold may be primary hypogene, or it may be supergene, although little of it is doubtless primary, having been liberated by breaking down of the host rock or pyrite. Supergene processes have caused considerable surface leaching and redistribution of values in depth, and formation of a well-defined zone of secondary enrichment. The zone of sulphides is usually encountered at about 25 feet from the surface, and the oxidised zone does not often penetrate beyond 100 feet. The ore is rarely distributed evenly throughout the reef, but is concentrated in shoots or zones.

Further exploration and development of geological sites are in progress on the Masaona goldfield. Tanganika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd., have purchased the Mai Moto and Nabi Mara properties, and are testing reefs in the Mai Moto region and elsewhere. Kenya Development, Ltd., have conducted examinations on an extensive scale in the North Mara area, along the Eatori River, in the Utumbani Scar, and the south of the Mara River. The Elder Mining Syndicate have interest in the vicinity of Kioro Mountain, and the Utumbani Scar, which are under option to Kenya Development, Ltd. This will also stimulate smaller prospectors and individual prospectors in their search for gold-bearing reefs, meriting further development.

Geologically, the East Mwanza Goldfield is a southern continuation of the Masaona region. The best known town in the Ngamano mining belt is Arusha, which can be used as a port for the region. The Arusha Airport was in operation, was a base for air transport to Dar es Salaam, and also had a film studio, for which an attempt has been made to recruit workmen.

Industry in East Africa was thrown into great trouble with the war. The industry within a belt of country favourable for the occurrence of gold-bearing reefs, and recent exploration indicates that it is worthy of more attention.

The Baraguru Goldfield.

The south-west Mwanza Goldfield (Baraguru) has come into prominence recently, notably that portion of East Pasha Gumi, where the same partition has been discovered near the oil basin, and is being actively developed by Tanzania Limited, Tanganika Gold Areas, Ltd., and others. It may be expected that this will spread to the south towards Karatu by the Karatu Syncline. If

Baraguru is to star the most developed mine in the country, its future has been greatly dimmed by the experience of similar developments in the past. Since the first discovery of mineral wealth, however, due to the lack of knowledge of the occurrence. New methods have been adopted by the Tanganika Central Goldfields, and, despite the present inefficient management and with improved communications, it is to be hoped that the future history of the largest and deepest producing mine in the Territory will prove more fortunate. The Segezi mine is stated to have produced over £100,000 worth of gold in 1934, its production in 1933 was 9,000 oz. of gold, and in 1932 about 6,000 oz.

Auriferous reefs have long been known on the Iramba Plateau, also the best known alluvion occurs in a series of schist and gneiss with a granite mass adjacent on the north-east. A small but modern mill is now treating ore from the adjoining reefs. Arsenopyrite as well as adamsite is associated with the gold in this occurrence. Some auriferous gold has been won from the gravel of the Kironda stream in the same locality.

Keri Gold Mining Syndicate.

The Keri Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., announces that the 50,000 unissued shares of £1 each are being issued to shareholders at 7s. 6d. per share in the proportion of one share for every three shares held. The closing date for the receipt of applications from the older resident in the United Kingdom is May 30, while for those residing abroad, the latest date for receiving applications is June 15. The issue is being made to provide further working capital for the development of the company's property.

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ROKERS

COMMODITY MERCHANTS

LAND AND ESTATE
AGENTS

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CO.
ARMADORES HOUSE, BURY STREET,
EG 3 1

Mining Progress Reports

South African News from Rosenthal

Gold Mines. Output for April

Rhodesian Corporation. Total mine output for April amounted to 1,020,000 oz.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development. April output of 1,720 tons of zinc, 1,150 tons of lead, 1,000 tons of copper, and 14,000 oz. of fused vanadium.

Transvaal General. The April development report states: "Incomes" ran for 10 days, selling 10,000 tons with a million surface oz. The value of gold produced, less royalty and charges, was \$127.

Rhodesia. The April output from the flowing Bow mines was as follows: Crushed 1,000 tons of ore, weighing 600 dwt. per cu. ft. and from all sources from swimming pools 1,000 tons against 1,000 tons in March.

Rhodesia Finance. Ore hauls at the end of March were as follows: bore in blocks, 1,000 tons, of an average value of \$8.0 dwt., ore in pillars, 42,000 tons, of an average value of \$8.0 dwt., total 50,000 tons, of an average value of \$8 dwt. per cu. ft. depth or 100 ft.

Mashaba Goldfield Address. Production during April amounted to 75 tons of finished ore. The work of moving ceased, the company's technical advisor Mr. Allen, sailed for the mine on May 10 to supervise further development and production programme.

Raw Dog Fields. During April 1,216 tons were killed Elminium, 100 ft. assay of gold in slime. Zinc developments continue satisfactory. Other veins. Very few new faces are at present available and lower grade ore was encountered and discarded. Same plant will operate during May.

Bushveld Copper. (1934).—During April 2,000 tons were killed in recovery of copper, and the estimated tonnage for May is 2,000 tons. The London Office states that the copper is of a higher grade than in March, owing to the lower temperatures prevailing, and that the grade is low owing to excessive oxidation of the veins in the Hollins section. This condition, it is added, should be improved by increasing the head of contemplation.

Charmouth Goldfield.—The following is a summary of some recent development work done during the month: end of March 36,000 cu. feet of 2,000 ft. including cutting of new main shaft and parallel cutting 1,500 ft. No. 1 shaft was re-lined and advanced 160 ft. assays 6 dwt. over 50 in. No. 2 shafts are deep, east face advanced 60 ft., assaying 6 dwt. over 30 in. No. 3 level, east face advanced 60 ft., assaying 6.3 dwt. over 40 in. Prince of Wales shafts 100 ft. level, east parallel reef from per cent advanced 70 ft. assaying 6 dwt. over 50 in. and the same west on parallel reef, shaft 20 ft. advanced 30 ft. assaying 6.6 dwt. over 45 in. and level advanced 100 ft. and 60 ft. 30 in. to 60 in. In reef, same near per cent. Assays for assaying 6 dwt. over 50 in. shafts drive east advanced 60 ft. assaying 6 dwt. over 50 in.

Germany.—A detailed report for April

1934 shows 900 m. low in the first part of April.

Advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

N. 1 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 2 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 3 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 4 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 5 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 6 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

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Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 18 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

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Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 26 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

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Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 31 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 32 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 33 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.

Advanced 1,880 m. to 2,000 m. and 2,000 m. to 2,300 m. N. 34 level. West drive advanced 600 m. to 1,500 m. and 1,500 m. to 2,000 m.



HOME OF LEAD

A considerable portion of Rhodesia's lead is produced in the Kimberley District, which is situated in the area of 70 square miles held by Kafra Mines, Ltd., under a grant of 1,000,000 per annum.

Answers to Correspondents. East African Share Prices.

Correspondents are requested to express condition that no liability is accepted by "East Africa". Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa," each inquiry must be accompanied by a stamp to be franked at one-half postage. Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and, in capital letters, address, and all replies will, if possible, be published under pseudonyms. Answers will be given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE" and address them to "The Editor, East Africa," 10 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Q.—What would advise cutting your losses?

H. D. M.—Some signs are reported to be found in the Kavirondo area, but the best to wait for some time before making the change.

Q.—Is it possible to hold? Our shares are in the money and very good prospects.

A.—Our shareholders' accounts should show an increase of their own. Mr. G. H. G. Marshall's large holding in Mofatia.

F. R. B.—I would tell you why the shares have a remarkable increase. The recently published production figures will probably show an increase in the near future.

E. R. C., LONDON.—I would suggest Menan, to be a "good purchase," and I trust the diamond drilling on the Semba concession has proved the existence of 2,000 ft. diamonds.

J. R. B., SOUTHAMPTON.—Sorry, we can only advise on East African and Rhodesian shares. We should not advise you to average at the moment. They have not been active of late, but their production is consistently good.

P. T., BIRMINGHAM.—A bodies in Corporation of a large number of East Rand Consolidated Ltd. properties, Anglo Gold Mining Co., West Spanner, Wandsworth, Consolidated Ariston Gold Mines, Gold Coast Selection Trust and other West African concerns. During the year ended July 31, 1935, the net profit was £35,000. Authorised capital of the company is £2,000,000 in 8,000,000 shares of which 5,000,000 shares are issued and paid up. The highest and lowest price for the shares in 1935 was £1.75 and 8s. 6d. respectively.

MINING PERSONALIA

M. Donald G. M. Inst. M. M., is returning to country from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. L. S. J. Shepton, St. Inst. M. M., has left Kenya and gone to the Amur River territory.

Mr. H. O. Berryman, a Tanzanian, has joined the Associated Mining Engineers, London, and Memb. Inst. M. M.

M. G. C. Hunter,地质学家, has joined the firm of G. & J. Williams, London, and is visiting New Zealand and Australia. While he is fitting up an equipment with the geological survey of East Africa, Dr. H. B. Hartley, F.R.S., and Dr. E. V. Bowring, F.R.S., have been elected Associate Members of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

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The Uganda Government has granted exclusive prospecting licences as follows:—(1) to Syndicate of Uganda Minerals Exploration Ltd. for areas in the Ankole, south of Lake Victoria, and Lake Edward over 2,000 sq. miles; (2) to Mr. W. B. McLellan, Wilberforce, for areas in the Lake Edward district.

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The Government of Petrol de Mato Grosso has issued its first concession for oil exploration. The concession covers an area of about 100,000 square miles. The concession is valid for 10 years, of which 5 years may be exercised by the grantee to extend the period for another 5 years.

The concession is divided into two parts, each of 50,000 square miles, and the right to explore is given to the grantee for both parts.

Share Increases in Rhodesian Shares

East African gold mining share market has been quiet during the last week. The feelings were, in the main, rather somewhat below those ruling a week ago. Roseland showed an increase following the issue of an encouraging report.

Tanganyika concessions rose to 13s. 6d.; while, in Rhodesia, there were some sharp increases, notably of Umtali and Bulawayo firms to 1s. 6d.

Last week This week

	Last week	This week
Andrea Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 9d.	4s. 1d.
Anglo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 9d.	13s. 6d.
Cambridge Motor (12s. 6d.)	82s. 6d.	82s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selections (5s.)	82s. 6d.	87s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 0d.	4s. 10d.
Elmina Mining Syndicate (1s.)	2s. 5d.	2s. 3d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Ganti Consolidated (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Gaborone Gold (5s.)	30s. 6d.	29s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 0d.
Goldfields Rhodesia (10s.)	5s. 7d.	5s. 7d.
Kagera Mining Co. (5s.)	2s. 4d.	2s. 3d.
Kassala (Super Goldfields) (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kayinondo Gold (5s.)	12s. 6d.	11s. 9d.
Kentia (10s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	1s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 6d.
Kimbuli (10s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 0d.
Loita Consolidated (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Lorwaia Concessions (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
London Gold Co. (5s.)	2s. 7d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 10d.	5s. 7d.
Luapula Gold Area (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Mashaba Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 0d.	9d.
Metropole (10s.)	17s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	1s. 5d.	1s. 4d.
Rhodesia Mountain Hill (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	5s. 10d.	5s. 7d.
Redemption Corporation (5s.)	12s. 10d.	12s. 4d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	122s. 6d.	20s. 6d.
Rhodesia (5s.)	37s. 9d.	38s. 6d.
Sabah Abitibi (5s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	18s. 3d.	17s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 9d.
Tammi Gold (1s.)	2s. 0d.	0d.
Tanangire Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (61s.)	1s. 1d.	13s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamond (5s.)	3s. 10d.	3s. 6d.
Zati Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Union du Haut Katanga 5% Bds.	Fr. 104.25	Fr. 108.25
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	24s. 0d.	24s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Zambesi Explorations (5s.)	10s. 3d.	15s. 3d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	27s. 9d.	27s. 7d.
Consolidated Sisal (5s.)	17s. 1d.	17s. 1d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	7s. 4d.	3s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (21s.)	50s. 0d.	54s. 3d.
Kassala Cotton (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Mozambique (Beirer) (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 9d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	2s. 3d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	30s. 3d.	32s. 0d.
Tanganyika Orpiment (1s.)	9s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	78s. 0d.	78s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.

Nakobi Operations

We have received the following prices by air mail from the *East African Mining Journal*.

	Last week	This week
Awasa Ridge (5s.)	20s. 25cts.	20s. 50cts.
Bogosel Mining Synd. (5s.)	50cts.	50cts.
Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Gokomining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 75cts.	9s. 50cts.
Reefs (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s. 50cts.
Uganda (20s.)	27s. 50cts.	27s. 50cts.
Goldfields Org. (5s.)	1s. 50cts.	2s. 25cts.

EAST AFRICA

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate

Chairman's Speech at Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd., was held on this week at Nairobi on Monday, May 13th, 1935. The secretary invited all shareholders to notice convening the meeting and his annual report. Mr. Chairman said:

"It will be observed that originally the company made application for a mining lease over 2,000 acres, which it was agreed there was every reason to believe would be granted. Similarly with the acquisition of the Kisumu property in 1930 the benefits of an application for a special mining lease over an additional 675 acres were transferred to the company. No efforts were spared to obtain these mineral leases on reasonable terms, but it was found impracticable to complete the titles on this basis, and as an alternative your company was offered exclusive prospecting leases over the areas of 2,000 and 668 acres respectively, renewable annually, with a lease for 10 years over five separate areas covering all essential workings and surface equipment in the present stage of development, and aggregating 94 acres, as set out in the report. No further properties have been acquired during the year, although a certain number have been inspected by the general manager.

"Major Lathbury who relinquished his post as general manager at the end of March 1935 had been associated with the property for a long period. Mr. E. G. M. Garrett, M.Inst.M.M., his successor, accompanied by Mr. W. E. MacDonald, one of your directors left England recently to take charge of management." In his preliminary report Mr. Garrett says "He considers the company are to be congratulated not only on their prosperity but on the excellent position to which Major Lathbury had brought it. Briefly he is of the opinion that as no visible ore supply for the mill must mainly be found in the immediate future from Blackhall's Pit, and as the present bottom level looks very promising both in strength and values, work should be concentrated there. He recommends that the main shaft should be cased down another 200 ft as early as possible, and the level advanced

to 1,000 ft, and the Sasai shaft should be similarly cased down. Attending a recent meeting of shareholders

the managing director informed the shareholders that the new road was anticipated to be ready before the following November, and the distance between Nairobi and Kisumu would be reduced to 675 miles (1,085 km.) and 12 hours. The road will be built in sections, and the first section will be completed in about six months. The following developments demand a more progressive and far-sighted financial future, and such a scheme on the main railway which is now about 100 miles from Nairobi to blocking out more ore, will increase the output and realising £800,000 per annum by the end of its full capacity.

"The output of gold for the first three months of 1935 is estimated at 1,035 oz. the actual figures being 102 oz. in 1935, compared with 1,152 oz. in the same period in 1930. Another large Hall mill order has been placed, and should be in operation before the end of the year. In 1935, 1936, the daily average has been 18 tons crushed and 11.5 tons cyclined, compared with a daily average for the whole of last year of 12.7 tons crushed and 8.5 tons cyclined. Calculated on the basis of hours the mill has crushed an average of between 20,000 tons per 24 hours since January 1st, 1935. A steady yield of tonnage has been maintained this year of just over 100 oz. per month, which would appear to be sufficient to give a return as is possible on the tonnage and cost of ore which has been treated. It is too early to say what improvement will take place as a result of the conditions and adjustments contemplated, but some indication should be visible during May. Our reserves have been increased from 22,000 tons at 100 oz. per ton to 25,000 tons at 90 oz. and the addition of the new tonnage results in a saving and Stell's re-crushing speed increased from 4,000 to 3,000 tons per hour. The cost for the year after making full allowance for depreciation and all other charges is £4,025, which with the balance brought forward from previous years gives us a credit of £1,000 less depreciation account of £100. Your directors consider that the position justifies the prompt payment of a dividend of 10/- for the same fifth year as last year.

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The analysis of total trade last year was visited at 1,307,820.

For the first time since 1929, a surplus has been recorded, and the balance of 1,307,820 shows a slight increase over the previous year, such a figure being laid down as the most thoughtful estimate.

Trade with Rhodesia having been taken as 2010, a record which was anticipated.

Japanese fishermen who were based as a base have purchased a 6,000 tonner vessel from Japan.

Southern Rhodesia's provision of a 20,000-ton capacity in 1935-7 stands far above the former exhibition in Johannesburg.

Uganda reported a 1,224-tonnes increase between 1933-4 and 1934-5. Cotton production during the same three months of this year amounted to 1,000,000 lbs.

The financial section of the British Industries Fair which includes the display of the East African industries will be moved from Olympia to Earls Court, where the Fair opens on February 25th.

The Southern Rhodesian tobacco exportations were 1,000,000 lbs. in 1934-5, compared with 1,000,000 lbs. in 1933-4, and 1,000,000 lbs. in 1932-3, while 1,000,000 lbs. respectively.

Imports from Britain to the coast during January amounted to £1,000,000. Uganda Railways totalled 3,278 tons compared with 3,100 tons in 1934-5, while the same month last year amounted to 3,177 tons.

BALANCE OF TRADE

A. M. Bassett, London, has compiled statistics for the Office of London Customs showing the balance of trade in the principal trading and shipping countries.

Kenya (1st April to 31st May).—Clearances, 2,051 inches; Exports, 1,412; Uganda, 952; Eldida (Eldidalat), 264; Fort Hall, 174; Port Ternan, 187; Gilgil, 147; Shabate, 110; Almost, 471; Kericho, 100; Kaimosi, 100; Kilifi, 100; Nairobi, 135; Kilangop, 125; Lamu, 100; Kitale, 88; Koru, 181; Lamu, 137; Mombasa, 154; Lumbwa, 43; Mackay, 120; Mackinnon Head, 934; Makindu, 1; Makindu, 300; Mafiki, 1; Mafinga, 47; Makeni, 1; Makindu, 210; Makeni, 1; Mawani, 100; Maua, 1; Maua, 1; Naibobi, 100; Nakuru, 1; Ngandu, 100; Nanquint, 1; Nanyuki, 1; Njoro, 1; Nyeri, 1; Ol Malo, 1; Old Rumuruti, 1; Ruiru, 1; Shaba, 1; Shaba, 1; Shanga, 1; Sio, 1; Soy, 1; Soya, 1; Tika, 62; Thomson Falls, 1; Utile, 1; Voi, 1; Voi, 45 inches.

Tanganyika (1st April to 31st May).—Arusha, 7-10 inches; Arusha, 3-63; Bagamoyo, 7-04; Biharamulo, 7-53; Butolle, 6-07; Dar es Salaam, 10-1; Dodoma, 0-01; Ikinga, 0-35; Kigoma, 1-26; Kilwa, 1-18; Kilwa, 3-25; Lindi, 0-11; Mbeya, 1-01; Morogoro, 1-42; Moshi, 1-00; Mtawapa, 1-00; Mwanza, 1-03; Ngombe, 1-18; Old Shanga, 1-00; Tabora, 1-12; Tukuyu, 1-03; Utile, 0-01; Vyanjani, 1-00; and Zanzibari, 1-53 inches.

Uganda (1st April to 31st May).—Buloba, 1-00 inches; Entebbe, 1-00; Fort Portal, 0-00; Gulu, 1-00; Jinja, 1-00; Kasese, 1-00; Kampala, 1-00; Lira, 1-00; Masaka, 1-00; Mbale, 1-00; Mubende, 1-00; Namanve, 1-00; Pader, 1-00; Rakai, 1-00; and Tororo, 1-00 inches.

Moroland (1st April to 31st May).—Lusitumbo, 1-00 inches; Mikumi, 1-02; Min. Mini, 0-01; and Ruo, 1-01 inches.

Cotton in East Africa

SCA'S Summaries Progress

The annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association includes the following summaries of cotton production in the East African territories during 1934.

Kenya.—The export of cotton again showed a steady increase of 7,070 bales, or white cotton, of 5,505 bales and the 1,515,143 bales.

Uganda.—The amount of un-ginned cotton amounted to 1,112 bales, or white cotton, 1,283,700. The decrease was due largely to poor weather in the Kigezi district, where cotton was late maturing. Weather, a dry spell was experienced from late September to mid-November, stunted the growth of plants in India, the largest purchaser, 1,021,000 bales of white cotton to Uganda can be realised when it is imported into India, and accounted for 84.2% of the total exports of the country.

Southern Rhodesia.—The fact that Tanganyika produces a very good type of cotton assures the future of the industry, but a scattered and backward population, and lack of communications hinder development. The coming of the railway, a very practical help towards the extension of the healthy industry, and must tend to make each ginner take a personal interest in its zone; and consequently, so only the amount of the quality of the jin will be improved.

Uganda.—The Protectorate again had a record year, the total export figures for lint cotton being 8,161,036 lb., equivalent to 10,481 bales. This compares with 10,308 bales in 1934. Cotton now occupies a good place in the list of exports from Uganda, though if cotton seed is included, cotton would occupy the leading place. With good soil and the prices paid the growers are highly optimistic, and the results for 1935 and this has been due to the increased demand for seed for the next two seasons in the country.

Tanganyika.—With the 1934-5 season excellent crop both in quality and quantity were produced in the colony. In the 1934-5 season there was a decrease of about 3% in the output, but an increase of 30% in the estimated yield because of the better conditions. The 1934-5 average yield in the colony amounted to 35,232 feddans, containing 1,000,000 feddans in the preceding 12 months, 1,000,000 in 1934-35, amounted to 1,097,775 feddans, compared with 651,473 feddans in 1933-4.

British Castle Mail S. S. Company

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1935

The British Castle Mail Steamship Company State in their annual report, 1935, that the profit for the year ended March 31, 1935, was £2,153,134, and £2,147,143, with £18,148 being freight, fares, etc., carried by a more profitable balance for distribution of £1,966. The board recommends the transfer of £1,000 to reserve for depreciation of investments and so reducing the preference dividends there is a balance of £47,443, with it, it is recommended, shall be carried forward.

The company records that the "Suffolk Castle" and the "Aberdeenshire Castle", both of 25,500 tons, have been added to the company fleet, as well as two reinforced cargo motor vessels, each of 2,016 tons gross. The passenger and cargo motor ships, the "Dunbarton Castle" and "Wharlesay Castle", 1,000 tons gross, are shortly to be completed. The company has been contracted by the South African Government has been extended for ten years as from January, 1937, and that the agreement will make the length of the voyage by all mail vessels between England and South Africa to be reduced to about 14 days by the end of 1937. To implement this agreement an order has been placed for the construction of a further mail vessel, to be known as the "Stirling Castle" and "Aberdeen Castle", while alterations will be made to several of the company's existing mail vessels to enable them to perform the faster voyage.

Whiteway Caldecott and Co.

Trading profit of £2,551 for the year ended February 28, 1935, is reported by Whiteway Caldecott and Co., who have branches in East Africa. After providing for wages, subsidiary companies' costs, depreciation, etc., the net result of the year's operations was a loss of £27,000, against a net loss of £32,741 in the preceding 12 months. The loss has been met by a transfer of £28,000 from reserve.

Passengers for East Africa / Passengers from East Africa

The American, which left London on March 2nd carries the following passengers for Mombasa:

Adam, Mr. J. B. W.
Aldworth, Mr. H. P.
Allwright, Miss M.
Palmer, Mrs. C.
Ravenskirk, Mr.
Beer, Dr. H.
Senson, Mr. & Mrs. H. B.
Bonne, Mr.
Bouderson, Mrs. & Mrs.
G. H.
Bulkeley, Ms. & Mr.
T. O.
Burrichter, Mr. H.
Burton, Mr.
Carting, Mr. & C.
Conrad, Mr.
Cott, Mr. & Mrs. F. S.
Coxon, Mr. H.
Edington, Mr. & Mrs.
A. E.
Evenden, Mr. F. H.
Frost, Mr. A. E.
Hill, Mr.
Dale, Mr. & Mrs.
Dawood, Mr.
Devon, Mr. R. J.
Dix, Mr.
Elliott, Miss
Fitzgerald, Miss M.
Forster, Mr. & Mrs.
Forsyth, Mr. & Mrs.
Gurney, Miss
Gough, Mrs. R.
Gow, Miss I. G.
Graham, Miss
Gurney, Mr. & Mrs.
Hart, Mr. & Mrs.
Heaton, Mr. R.
Horn, Miss
Johnstone, Mr.
Lawrence, Mr.
Lewis, Mrs. B. M.
Lovel, Mrs. B.
Macleat, Mr. & Mrs.
McFarlane, Miss
Masim, Miss A.
Matthews, Miss H. M.
Mell, Miss F.
Moss, Mr. M.
Outerbridge, Miss
Owes, Mr. E. F.
Owes, Mr. F.
Patterson, Mr.
Perkins, Rev. &
Pope, Mr.
Ridley, Mr. & Mrs.
Ridley, Mr. & Mrs.
Passenger's mother & son embarked at Mombasa.

On the General Smitzinger, which arrived at Marseilles on Nov. 7th brought the following passengers from:

Leviathan:
Bouvier, Mr. C.
Briand, Mr.
Caron, Mr. & Mrs.
Collinet, Mr. & Van
Deneuve, Mr. &
Desforges, Mr. & A.
Dodd, Mr. & Mrs.
Domeneghi, Mr. & Mrs.
Dury, Mr. & Mrs.
Elmstrom, Ms. H.
Gerimont, Mr. & Mrs.
Gondi, Mr. & G.
Grenier, Mr.
Hartmann, Mr.
Krebs, Mr.
Reinhard, Mr. & H.
Rumbold, Mr.
Spinoza, Mr.
Tschirhart, Mr.

The Leviathan which arrived at Southampton on Dec. 1st brought the following passengers from:

Moskva:
Aragard, Mr. & Mrs.
Band, Mr. C.
Buxton, Mr. R.
Calderwood, Mr. R. F. M.
Constance, Mr. & A. K.
Constantine, Mr. L. F.
Crammer, Mr. & Mrs.
Egerton, Mr. C.
Elcart, Mr. & V. S.
Howe, Miss E.
Hunter, Mrs.
Inglis, Mr. K. B.
Jordahl, Mr. M. G. B.
Karpelatos, Mr. & Mrs.
Lany, Miss V. M.
McLellan, Mr. & S.
Markham, Miss D.
Puckridge, Miss
Purdie, Miss S.
Sala, Miss V.
Salter, Miss
Seagrim, Mr. R.
Sheld, Mr. R.
Trubaine, Mr. & Mrs.
Passenger's mother & son embarked at Marseilles.

Air Mail Passengers:

Onward passengers by the air mail, which left London on Dec. 10th included Sir Ian-Stewart Richardson, for Madras, and Sir Homer Salvo to Mysore. Passengers by the machine which leaves London to-morrow include Mr. F. G. Fodder, Mr. Maresh, and Mr. Berger, Paris to Moulouya.

Onward passengers who landed at May 1st included Mrs. Murray-Mitchell and Mr. F. F. Owles, from New York.

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