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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

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PAGE
East Africa's Who's Who
Mr. H. W. Bovill
Latest Mining News
E.A. Lands and Development Co.
Union-Castle Mail S.S. C. Q.
801

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

DEEPLY as we regret the circumstances of Mr. Thomas's resignation from the Cabinet, we can only regard the opportunities created by his withdrawal from the Colonial Office as most fortunate and timely for all the East African

COLONIAL OFFICE Dependencies. By that we do not suggest there is any ground for criticism of Mr. Thomas's work. He had been in charge of Colonial affairs for too short a time to make any real impression, and it remains problematical whether his administration would have been marked by that inspiring leadership and creative genius of which the Colonial Empire stands so urgently in need to-day. Presently changes in Colonial Office control are to be deployed but, as we see it, great opportunities rather than difficulties have been created by Mr. Thomas's resignation. The chief opportunity is to secure the return to the Colonial Office of one of the ablest men of all that post for many years, whose task it is to impress the Imperial Government to show increased interest, not by words, but by the active pursuit of the vital importance of Colonial development and national security. Other men's views on the question of Colonial Office administration are well known. We have, practically alone of all London journals, urged for years the re-secretarisation of State for the Colonies because for one of the strongest personalities in the Government for a man of fibre vision and determination, and there has been nothing more calculated to drive home the vital importance of our claim than that record than recent events in North-Eastern Africa, with their background of European discussions on future Colonial control and administration. The need was never greater than it is to-day for wise selection of posts in the Colonial Office, and for instance the recognition of the need and steps in the Economic, Protectorate and Mandated Territories for a bold development programme extending the

almost encouragement to those who are, despite many adversities, building up resources of a kind which Italy for all the Crown herself willing to spend millions of pounds and sacrifice tens of thousands of lives to obtain.

Reorganisation of the Colonial Office team of 1920 could at once be the most emphatic assurance of security any Government could offer the Native and non-Native inhabitants of those overseas areas where confidence has been shaken, and an effort to re-establish confidence.

Propagandists and others who have been advocating the lighting up and distribution of parts of the Empire as a sacrifice on the altar of European peace. The leaders of that team were Mr. Amery and Mrs. Ormsby-Gore. Mr. Amery has been described as the greatest Colonial Secretary since Joseph Chamberlain, and his selection now—or usually sooner—of Mrs. Ormsby-Gore would immediately restore confidence in the Empire overseas and would have a far-reaching influence on the public and private enterprise associated with Colonial development. Both have the knowledge, experience and vision which are so vitally necessary to-day for the proper and progressive direction of Colonial policy, and when of even greater importance such entries in marked degree the confidence of the men in the spot. Events outside the sphere of British influence and control have forced the problems relating to British Colonial administration into a position of vital cast importance, and it is a fortunate circumstance that there are in Parliament two first-class men, endowed with outstanding gifts and the ability faithfully to discharge the greatly increased responsibilities, and to make the most of the wonderful opportunities presented in the post of Secretary of State for

# Sleeping Sickness Control.

## No Fear of another Big Epidemic.

The immense amount of research work carried on in Uganda in the prevention of one of Africa's greatest scourges, sleeping sickness, was revealed last week's meeting of the East African Council of the Overseas League by Dr. H. Lindquist Duke, who for nearly ten years was director of the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute in Uganda, and who has devoted twenty-five years to the investigation of the disease.

In the course of his address he related how he had called for volunteers to test the ability of certain trypanosomes, derived from man and maintained for many months in apelone, to infect man. The Native tribes to whom he appealed were all familiar with the effects of the great epidemic in the islands of Lake Victoria, when thousands had lost their lives and the tribe realised the nature of their adventure. Nevertheless, after he himself had told them he would be infected they had only agreed they were infected and in due course cured.

As a result of this public-spirited deed many facts were learned about sleeping sickness, one result being that it is now possible for a traveller wishing to pass through sleeping sickness country to be inoculated with a drug which would with certainty prevent him catching the disease for three months, even though he became infected with the trypanosome transmitted the last in itself.

Dr. Duke added that after his first experiment, the Natives came forward in numbers. Each man received a horse which was divided into two halves, the first to be given when the man was first subjected to infection, and the second if and when they became infected. These experiments were attended by no untoward results, the only complaint coming from those who escaped infection and who therefore failed to earn the second half of their bonus. Afterwards, of course, all those infected were treated.

Confirming his address, Dr. Duke said people often confused "sleepy sickness" and "sleeping sickness," actually they had no relation to each other. The former disease usually occurred in European countries, but sleep sickness was confined entirely to Africa, was endemic in the Islands, and occurred only in those parts of Africa where the tsetse fly fed.

The earliest reference to sleeping sickness occurred in a book published in 1742, written by a naval surgeon named John Atkins. His descriptions of the effects of sleeping sickness were in the main accurate, but somewhat amusing. He described the disease thus:

"Their Sleeps are sound and Sense of feeling little, so dull, drabbling or whispering will scarce stir up Sense and Power enough to move, and the moment you sleep again that smart is forgot and down they fall again into a state of Sensibility. Arising continually from the mouth as if in a deep Sighation breathe slowly, but not unequally nor fast."

### Royal Society's Inquiry

The next phase in the history of the disease occurred 1860, when a Britishman succeeded in finding in the blood of a native suffering from "fever" what he recognised to be trypanosomes. In 1868 Dr. Forde diagnosed the disease on the West Coast. In 1885 it was discovered that large numbers of Natives were dying of a strange disease in Uganda, and Dr. Snow Sir Alfred, who recognised the disease, in a short time sent home reports of its widespread occurrence in the islands of Lake Victoria. The Royal Society decided to despatch a Commission, composed of Sir Aldo Chalmers and Sir David Bruce and others. They studied the disease on the spot and succeeded in finding the trypanosome—the parasite which causes the disease of the cerebrospinal canal of the patients, and where it causes them to fall into perpetual sleep.

In 1886 another Commission was despatched under Sir David Bruce, composed of Dr. M. G. Ross and Mr. G. A. Sturz. After their visit that Dr. Duke took charge of the work in Uganda in 1910. Some years later Sir David Bruce went to Uganda to study the effect of another kind of trypanosome, known as *Leishmania*, for Man. The French and Belgian had made extensive researches, mostly with the treatment of the disease, and finally, in 1910, the League of Nations sent a Commission to Uganda with the object of coordinating methods of research. The Commission, of which Dr. Duke was Chairman, was

composed of Dr. Lindquist Duke, Dr. J. E. Hobley, Dr. G. F. G. V. T. D. L. G. and Dr. W. E. H. P. Since then much work has been pursued in Uganda and Natives have been used as a special research subject. It is intended that the research station at Entebbe will grow, and Dr. Duke urged that care should be taken not to allow the control over the disease to lapse; for without proper precaution, it would certainly spread again.

Though many new facts had been discovered, the main advantage had gone at the direction of treatment which had completely altered the whole aspect of sleeping sickness. Nowhere is it possible, if necessary, to affect a person with trypanosomes knowing well that, apart from a few days' discomfort here and there, the doctor, besides the man, was fit to start with. A good number of Europeans had lost their lives and in the early days, some of both sexes, in course of research.

Dr. Duke said there were three types of trypanosomes with which man was specially concerned—*ambient*, *transiente*, and *visceral*. Trypanosomes could infect the blood of many species of mammals, but probably man is only liable to infection in the first two because the *visceral* trypanosome, which drugs were used successfully enough to cure the disease, there was some risk of the patient becoming blind. Dr. Duke said that however, was preferable to sleeping sickness, which would in Africa lead to death if untreated. Arsenic, however, was of no use in the case of the other two types of trypanosome, *or thalassense* a drug known as Peter 205 was available both for treatment and as a prophylactic. It had been German and was marketed in a German firm, but he believed there was a drug made by a British house which was equally efficacious. It was the only drug he knew which was a real prophylactic against a protozoal parasite of man as distinct from cattle, and moreover, it was effective for three months.

### Sixty Years of Big Game

Discussing the use of fire and its relation to big game, Dr. Duke explained that the game was killed principally by men and only occasionally on man. Thus when game was destroyed or disturbed on a large scale, the fly was banished from its customary food, with the result that the men had to feed on the Native. In the old days Natives who fired in the game areas did so because they could obtain meat without difficulty, but the soil was generally very poor and they could not therefore grow enough corn. The population fell, and each member could not condition physically and unable to withstand disease.

Dr. Duke's solution, indiscriminate destruction of animals in the wild regions of Africa, the problem, for him, in doing this, in which carries the trypanosome would bring men into the position of having to find other sources of food, especially on man. As an instance he quoted an epidemic in the Mwamba neighbourhood about 1900, when many Natives living in game areas died of influenza and famine occurred simultaneously, and permission was given for the game to be shot for food. As a result the turned extensively to man for blood. The lesson of experience and experiment was that Native populations must not be allowed to continue to live in game areas.

Recalling the epidemic of sleeping sickness in the islands of Lake Victoria in the early part of this century, Dr. Duke stated that the whale population was entirely removed to the mainland. An interesting fact was the remarkable behaviour of a large number of sitatunga which were present on the islands. Immediately the Natives left these islands began to multiply enormously. They ate until the scrub was which the fly depended for shelter. With all the game taken away, they along many routes of coast line was eliminated. These animals flourished up to 1920, when it was decided to repopulate the islands, for by then there was no danger of infection no cases of sleeping sickness had occurred there.

Altogether Dr. Duke told the audience concerning sleeping sickness in Africa was admirably in hand, and there was no danger of any further epidemics.

Sir William Powers said that the Commission of which Dr. Duke had been chairman had done remarkable work as a result of their investigations an East African Institute for studying sleeping sickness had been formed, was established in Entebbe. The other East African territories had promised to subscribe to its upkeep, but as a result of some of those promises not fully fulfilled the institution had had to be closed down last year.

Mr. Hobley added his congratulations to the speaker and Dr. William Ernest, Chairman of the group, who presented a tribute to Dr. Duke's work in Africa and expressed his thanks of those present for a most interesting speech.

## Films for Africans:

### Results of East African Experiment.

COLONIAL OFFICE officials, representatives of the British Film Institute, business men, educationalists and missionaries sat in an unusual film programme in London on Monday afternoon at the invitation of the Central and Industrial Research Department of the International Missionary Council. The films were made in East Africa and intended for Native audiences. It was the second programme the Department had shown in London and was an improvement on the first experiment.

The films had been made by Mr. J. Merle Davies by a group of Englishmen who went to East Africa a year ago. The object was to "try to try to see what sort of pictures the African likes and discover what primitive people set in a picture, what attracts their attention, and what stirs their emotions. We have been working with many limitations imposed by climate, light and other things, but I think some results have been achieved which will be of real value to Government, missionaries and all who are anxious to promote the well-being of Africans."

Filming started in Tanganyika last July, and by the end of January eleven talkie films with commentary in English and six sets African languages were produced. Programmes made up from these films were exhibited in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya in the course of two tours covering 2,000 miles and were seen by approximately 30,000 Africans, Negroes, Europeans and a large number of Indians.

#### Popular with Africans.

From the large number of reports received from observers on the reactions of Natives to the films and from various conversations with Europeans and Africans, the following provisional conclusions have been arrived at. The moving picture is exceedingly popular with the Africans and even the quite unscrupulous Native can follow it better than was expected. Competent opinion is almost unanimous regarding the potential value of the film as a means of education, propaganda and healthy entertainment.

Among the main general criticisms of the films is that the pictures themselves and the commentaries were too fast, that the culture shown is too much that of the semi-civilised Native at the social-hall and that the depicting of crime and violence is deplorable.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the most suitable type of programme, one of the main bone of contention being whether educational or entertainment should predominate. Some think there was plenty of a majority of educational films is the enthusiasm and apparent preference of certain progressive tribes, especially the Kikuyu and Gavirondo of Kenya, for this type of film. On the other hand, the great majority of critics contend that the African will not stand for much education in a programme, and that if he is to see educational and propaganda films, a large proportion of entertainment must be provided in each programme.

Experience confirms their view that the town Native at any rate, will not be enthusiastic over a predominantly educational programme and the importance from the point of view of financial stability in the future must not be overlooked.

If funds are available it is proposed that a more interesting study into certain problems should be carried out by means of small cinema units established in a number of centres at which competent observers will be available. Most of these centres will probably be Mission or Government schools. The units will, as a rule, be in groups of three, a set of films and records will be provided for each group and be kept in each unit for from three to four weeks. A change of programme will be made monthly.

Some of the main points of investigation will be: The willingness of the Native to pay for admission to the cinema; the type of programme which appeals most to different classes of age groups of Natives in different localities; the cost of the film as an aid to education in schools and for raising general interest among adults in subjects of communal interest; and the best techniques for the production of different kinds of educational films.

## Uganda Game Control.

### The Protectorate's Elephant Population.

REMARKABLE news of Uganda's elephant control campaign were given by Captain C. A. Pitman, Game Warden, Uganda, who had addressed the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire in London on Tuesday afternoon.

The elephant population of the Uganda complex, which has been under game control for seven years, has been following a steady decline for about twelve years, and his report mentioned the possibility of their having been unduly wasteful when he said that, though they had destroyed about 17,000 elephants there were still about 3,000 in the country. The effect of this large elephant population had on the economic life of the Protectorate. Captain Pitman pointed out that 100,000 elephants eat 1,000 square miles of land, leaving 100 square miles open water, feeding 100,000 cattle, 100,000 sheep and 100,000 goats to support a population of about 1,000,000 persons to the square mile. The elephant was particularly destructive, like a small animal consuming about 100 lb. of grass food daily and the waste of the elephant population amounts about 100,000 tons annually. This was why they in Uganda were endeavouring to preserve a balance.

Captain Pitman showed a most interesting series of photographs bearing on the elephant life in the Protectorate, a number of them being striking examples of the extent of damage done by elephants. He also directed attention to the possibilities of the fishing industry in Uganda and showed photographs of the various types of fish from the rivers and lakes of the Protectorate. Fish he said, could find as an important subject in their scheme of interpretation and it was of importance in the economic development of the country.

The Earl of Onslow, who presided, finally invited Captain Pitman for his address.

## East African Dinner.

### Early Application for Tickets Desirable.

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

Members and their wives should apply as early as possible for tickets (1/- to members of the Club for themselves, their families and guests, and £1 for non-members) to Major J. Cosset Ward, O.H.M. Resident, African Dependencies, Home and Information Office, Grand Building, Belfast, Co. Antrim.

## LORD FRANCIS SCOTT.

### To Address E.A. Group on June 18.

LOD FRANCIS SCOTT, the Kenya soldier-leader, has accepted an invitation to address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League on Thursday, June 18.

As it is anticipated that a large number of East Africans will be present, those desiring to attend are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary of their intention to do so. The meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Over-Seas League, Park Plate, St. James's, S.W.1. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begin at 4.15 p.m.

It was announced in the Uganda Legislative Council last week that during 1935 revenue exceeded expenditure by £1,000,000, thus bringing the reserve fund to over £1,500,000. In this year's estimates approval has been given for the construction of an aerodrome four miles from Entebbe at cost £16,000.

## Military Colonies.

### Half a Million Troops Remain in East Africa.

The Emperor of Ethiopia is on his way to England, traveling from Java aboard the British cruiser "Caledonia," at Callao, where he will board the Orient liner "Aurora" at London. He is accompanied by his son, the Crown Prince and the Duke of Harar, and his youngest daughter, Princess Zabia, Ras Kassa and his private secretary.

Plans for the Emperor's accommodation in London are indefinite, but Dr. Martin, the Ethiopian Minister, states that he will not reside in the Legion. It is probable that he will stay for some weeks in London before finding a residence in Prince's Gate, near the Foreign Office.

Dr. Martin, Ethiopian Minister in London, has written to *The Times*, "I believe it would still seem to be considered most appropriate that the Government of Ethiopia, May I say, let us put it, is desirous to look for presents for the presentation of affairs."

Under the circumstances, nothing different to the situation in Belgium during the last war, it would be unusual for the Italian authorities to state the whereabouts or discuss the personnel of the King's Government. In that case, it would be within the bombing and poison-gas laws to obtain secret information about the second Ethiopian to be sent to execution, without fear of any capture. Ethiopians who might be suspected of conspiracy with the Regency Government. It would be necessary therefore, to allow the Ethiopian Government to act in accordance with its jurisdictional rights otherwise than through the Emperor.

Communications are now being opened with the Government and efforts are being made to send medical assistance and relief to the thousands of refugees who are moving westwards after the war, and also to escape from the territory which has followed the occupation of the Regency Government. It will carry on as before, accounting for the military supplies of the Italians. They will, however, continue to safeguard the territory under their control, and it is to be hoped that Ethiopia Irridenta will receive the same sympathy from the British as they manifested to Italia Irridenta three quarters of a century ago. We need more than ever generous support, financial and otherwise, from the people of the British Empire.

### King of Italy's Coronation as Emperor.

It is believed that the Coronation of the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia will take place on June 1 on the occasion of the festival in celebration of the 1889 Constitution.

Marshal Badoglio, whose army in Ethiopia under Italian command is on the march to Italy, and Marshal Graziani, who arrived in Addis Ababa to take over the government, will be in the role of Regents.

British plans are reported to have been prepared for laying out Addis Ababa on modern lines. There will be adequate space for broad "avenues" and the new buildings will fit in with the uniform scheme.

No final decision has yet been made about the position of the Bahri of Ethiopia, which is now absent. The Post Office has been moved to the building which used to be the town radio station and escaped destruction.

Marshal Graziani has announced that the military forces in East Africa, of a million strong, will be maintained at their present establishment. In his talk to the officers of the Italian high command and to civil functionaries at Addis Ababa he stated: "In future all home leave will be strictly limited to temporary holidays for family reasons, and no getting married." The troops will thus form the military colonies which Signor Mussolini has endowed in recent speeches. The Marshal added that the men from Addis Ababa to Deso would be kept in good condition, thus maintaining communications with Italian possessions in the Red Sea. He said that a large quantity of military material would be rushed out to Addis Ababa as soon as possible to assist officers in maintaining the families of military officers.

Large numbers of unemployed workers have applied for passages to Ethiopia to seek there work and families. These men will be examined by the local Fascist authorities.

Signor Mussolini made a short visit to Rome on Sunday, attending a gathering of officials he addressed a speech in which he said that the world was in a state of war and that in the "war of the colonies" Italy

wanted in the world war, and also of the third world war. The Fascist revolution was a magnificent war, and its aim, the young army of tomorrow, for the defence of the empire, is to be numbered by the Fascists. It will be invincible. This is the aim of the Fascist revolution. This is the supreme war of the Italian people.

sanctions imposed against Italy have entered into their seventh month, and the Italian Bank rate has been lowered from 3% to 4%.

Negotiations for a £25,000,000 loan to Italy are reported to be progressing in New York, but Wall Street is definitely opposed to such a loan because of the world situation which would arise.

### Bishop's Expulsion Resented in France.

The expulsion by the Italian authorities of Mgr. Jouroussan, the Bishop of Harar, is deeply resented at the French Embassy. Mgr. Jouroussan, who is 80 and was a close friend of the Emperor, had been in Ethiopia for about 50 years. He is accused of spying and of arms smuggling. The expulsion order against him is regarded as a distinct infringement of the Franco-Italian agreement of January 1934. M. Louis de Chambrun, the French Ambassador in Rome, has been instructed to appeal to Signor Mussolini to have the decision reversed.

Great quantities of provisions for the Italian troops have been sent by rail during the week from Jibuti to Adis Ababa. There are no exports from Ethiopia, not even the necessities which used to be imported by the railway from Aden and Jibuti.

L. L. Mander, a British warred officer attached to the British Red Cross Army, who was detained by the Italian military authorities at Diredawa and then disappeared, has reached safety at Adi Bozaz, when he was detained, was on his way to Aden for treatment after being bitten by a dog which was believed to be rabid. It was feared that the delay might endanger his life. The British Red Cross authorities believe that he was a victim of mistaken identity.

The British Vice-Consul in Jibuti has been refused permission to enter Ethiopia to carry out surveys for a leading insurance company of which he is the representative. The local Italian Consul explained to him verbally that the presence of English objects was not required in Ethiopia. A new set of stamps to be used in the Empire of Ethiopia has been designed. The printing will start next April in Rome. The old Ethiopian stamp has been withdrawn since the arrival of the Italians in Adis Ababa, and has been replaced by Italian stamps bearing the imprint of the name of the various towns which were visited.

Already the daily newspapers are appearing in the new Ethiopian Empire under Italian rule. The most important is *Il Nuovo Cittadino*, founded at Asmara at the beginning of the year. It has now been changed into *Ufficio dell'Impero*. The *Cittadino* contains a small section printed in Amharic. The third newspaper appearing in Addis Ababa under the name of *La Capital dell'Impero*.

### Questions in Committee.

Relying to questions in the course of Chapman-McEden stated that he understood certain Ethiopian authorities, with whom H.M. Consul at Addis Ababa was in touch, were engaged in the task of maintaining order in that part of Western Ethiopia still unoccupied by Italian forces concerning the position of the Emperor of Ethiopia. Mr. Eden assured Mr. Mander that the actual stipulation which had been made was that His Majesty would in his territory, under British control should not engage in the furtherance of hostility.

Asked by Mr. Mander if the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway was to be used for the transport of Italian troops and munitions, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said he had no reason to believe that Italian troops and munitions were being landed at Jibuti. He had no reliable information regarding that section of the railway lying in Ethiopian territory.

When he asked whether the shares of the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway, transferred from French to Italian ownership in January, 1935, carried a right of management, he said:

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said he understood the agreement of January, 1935, between France and Italy regarding the Jibuti railway involved the transfer to Italian interests of approximately one-ninth of the capital stock, and the right to organize and manage it. He was not aware of the extent of participation in the management which that involved.

# East Africa in the House

*Lord Francis Scott and Colonial Secretary.*

Maine. Maine asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in what capacity Lord Francis Scott was to represent him to the governors of the New England colonies, and why representations as to his conduct were not being made in the New England colonies.

Mr. [redacted] informed [redacted] that he stated, in reply to a question some time ago, he did not wish to encourage the idea that [redacted] could appeal to London without consulting the Governor. He added: "At the same time, Lord Francis Scott occupies a position as an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and if he wishes to discuss matters in London I think it would be a mistake for me not to take advantage of his presence in England to do so." It was pointed out that other members of the Kenya Legislative Council who have visited London from time to time availed themselves of the opportunity.

island while "an the Colonial Secretary say in  
the capacity Lord Lansdowne has come to on his  
own behalf or if not on whose behalf?"

Mr. Thomas, in precisely the same capacity as at least three members of the Legislative Council, representing different interests, on his visit to London sought to beseech the Queen an interview with the Secretary of State. I have always been of the view without countenancing or interfering with the Governor's position that it would be a mistake not to allow an elected member to present his views, but they need not necessarily interfere with the views of the Secretary of State.

...and the Colonial Secretary be willing to see representatives of the Natives in the same informal

Mr. Thomas: "One of the representatives of the Natives was in London three or four weeks ago, and sought an interview with me. I readily granted it, and had a very interesting talk with him."

#### Laws of Adultery for Hindus.

Milner asked for an assurance in any negotiations between the Kikuyu tribe and the Government concerning the offer by the latter of land or cash in exchange for land hitherto Kikuyu ownership, which was now to be included in areas scheduled for settlement by Europeans only, the Africans concerned would be provided with professional advice of a legal or actuarial character, or would be allowed to engage such professional assistance themselves.

age such professional assistance as may be required.  
Mr. Thomas replied that he had no information as to the arrangements which were being made to investigate the claims of Natives living on unannexed lands, but he would bring the suggestion to the notice of the Government.  
Replying to a supplementary question by Senator Milner, who asked for a guarantee that the Natives would not be put off their lands without adequate compensation, Mr. Thomas said he had already intimated that adequate recompence would be accorded to the Natives as it would be to the white population.

replies" to Mr. Faltings. Mr. Thomas said the model ordinance for workmen's compensation in East Africa had not been submitted to the International Labour Office, as, at the inquiry whether the Governors of the Dependencies had been instructed to consult my personal organisations representing the native workers, Thomas said that the governments had already been instructed to "have full consideration of the model ordinance in Legislative Council, and to introduce it some time, and force until he had had an opportunity of considering any amendments. He would also ask the Governors to do all they could to make it possible to obtain the assent of native workers to the model ordinance."

That the said Council agreed that  
Bills for the amendment of the Resident Native  
Labourer Ordinance had been submitted by the Governor  
of Kenya and were under consideration.

and well as the Colonies.  
The year 1850, Mr. Walker and Mr. Lockie, the Secretaries  
of State for the Colonies, issued an order forbidding the importation  
of spirituous liquors into the Colonies. This order was  
not strictly enforced, and the importation of spirituous liquors  
into the Colonies were suspended in December, 1851. Those pro-  
hibited were regular beer, porter, stout, and toddy,  
which were fermented beverages made from the sugar  
crushed cane and the cocoon palm respectively.  
Prior to their enactment, no alcoholic beverage could be  
manufactured in the Colonies except Jamaica. The precious

## Zanzibar Riots Inquiry

Statement of Government Departments

The Administrative and Agricultural Departments in Zanzibar participated in the report of the commission of enquiry held into the causes of the rising at Zanzibar on January 7. In their conclusions the commission records its opinion that the firing of 1,200 rounds of ammunition by the police force on the 7th was "unnecessary" and they action in checking it down "averted what might have been a massacre of the European officers in Zanzibar against whom the outbreak was directed."

the report, a summary of which has been published in *The Times*, describes the Mangas as wild, lawless, and turbulent, prepared to mislead and prevail in the use of daggers and clubs, and it explains that during their importation of 10,000 Zanzibar freighted by them, quantities of copra and dried fish were taken off the ships, but the coast is subject to such depredations that their livelihood, at the present methods of navigation, in the application of the Prance Adulteration Duties, a few days before the outbreak, this is found to be the primary cause of the outbreak.

The Mangas were discontented in consequence of the fact that their merchant shippers were exempted from paying duty on copra through the examination sheds, whereas the Mangas saw their produce rejected by Native examiners, of whom many were of doubtful integrity and unscrupulous in their treatment of the kangas to whom they were insoleceing and selling.

The commission criticizes the regular and systematic use of the native language in the Agro-Industry and the difficulty of the government in obtaining an adequate supply of qualified agricultural inspectors. According to the report, the most serious charge against the Administration is that it has failed to educate the public as to the meaning of the project and the methods of implementing it. The report also attention to the unrepresented fact that the riot was directed against European officials who conspired with the Government to worsen the situation while they had no authority to do so.

Miss Harry Brantley

The Bishop of the Upper Nile presided at the annual missionary breakfast, held on Tuesday. Among the speakers was Miss Cobb of Ethiopia.

*Incidentes y enseñanzas*

U.S.M. Lanigan, Delegate, High Commission for Southern Rhodesia, sent a message last week to the Empire Air Day, in which he said that Rhodesia probably owed more aviation than other parts of the Empire. Until recently she was 6,000 miles from the nearest port of 25 days hard travel. Now she was only six days' distance.

Kenya's Golden Son

The Kenya Golfing Society's fixtures for the current season include matches with the local Blackheath Golf Club in July, and with Colombo on July 10, and the last court meeting will be from July 10 to 18, when the inter-branch competition will take place on the Victoria ground. The touring captain of the Society is Mr. John Ferguson, A.N., and the London secretary is Mr. W. Chapman. Full details of the Society's fixtures may be obtained from Mr. Chapman, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 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bacca proved to be unsatisfactory, as it did not prevent adulteration of the product with cheap, dried sugar-cane juice, which was permitted under the old police sugar-cane laws, and to exercise tax control over the product. The registration of sugar-cane areas is maintained as an additional check on the production of bacca. The manufacture of toddy was, originally illegal, but the prohibition proved impossible to enforce, due to the fact that the Seychelles group included many scattered islands, with some of which communication was infrequent, and where, unless the permitted beverage, bacca, was frequently non-procurable. Too short a time had elapsed since the introduction of the new methods of control to enable import to be checked by the other methods.

## Growing Prosperity in Kenya.

### Increased Production.

The Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, opened the Legislative last week with a minute's silence tribute to King George, and stated the Council's loyal service and gratitude to the King Edward.

The Governor's speech was mainly devoted to an analysis of the financial and trade statistics for last year and the early part of 1936, which show a gratifying improvement, together with a continuation of the policy of economy resulting last year in a saving of £60,000.

The average budget last December was £259,000 compared with £266,000 the year before. The one disappointing feature of the revenue is a falling off of £1,600 in the revenue from Native taxation, the cause of which will be the subject of an early inquiry. The main agricultural products are steadily increasing, coffee and maize being the only crops continuing to suffer some loss. The Governor therefore allowed the cessation of further loan for a programme of building hospitals, schools and military police lines, some of which are at present publicly funded.

Sir Joseph Byrne spoke and replied to the allegation contained in Major Catthorpe's report on the settlement of Indian "warlock" officers in Kenya, in which it was asserted that the Government's attitude towards white settlement was not a definite policy. Sir Joseph said that he was largely responsible through personal letters to Sir Philip Codrington, then Commander-in-Chief in India, for bringing Major Catthorpe to Kenya. An invitation could have no other object than the avoidance of settlement. Sir Joseph repeated that the Government were irrevocably committed to the dual policy of "no to" see the empty spaces filled with half-broken and prosperous settlers." — *Times*.

### International Conference.

A Colonial Conference is to be opened in Lisbon next month. Dr. Francisco Vieira Mendes, Minister for Colonies, will preside.

### Angolan Settlement.

The road from ex-Congo to Angola are being followed with close interest. The actions of the road between Kasai and Bulama, where the route is being tested, have been fully described in *Harroby*, indicating a living place to remain the easier place to hold a conference.

### Kenya Producers' Conference.

The first Producers' Conference will be held in London next month. Lord Stitts will be chairman of the Franchise Committee of the British Empire Producers' Association, and himself also on the conference will attend by telephone from the Ministry at home and overseas.

### Kenya Wartime Taxation.

The possibility of lowering savings earnings tax in Africa is being investigated by the Cross Institute. In East Africa, Committee of Enquiry considered that exemption of the Native from the Native Against the State tax would be a stimulus to previous industry, and that the same would be true of other countries would not be so much affected.

### Kenya Berry Crop.

Report on agricultural activity in the Mijikenda and Nairobi district, by Mr. H. M. S. A., is the annual report of the Kenya Land Bank. It notes that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the dairy cattle and the Native or lowland areas is becoming almost a dairy; but the better class of cow demands better feeding and management, and it is still debated whether this is justified by an increased profit. In the meat areas, farmers are reluctant to buy up again land they previously allotted to their sons; until a suitable system finally to be completed, which by many just has been uncovered.

William Gaymer, chairman of Saint managing the firm of Wm. Gaymer & Son, Ltd., whose types are well known in East Africa, died last week at the age of 75. He was a uncle of the late Mr. J. P. Gaymer, who was a well-known architect in Kenya.

## Lions and Wild Dogs.

### "A Big Game Hunter's" Query.

To the Editor of "East Africa":—Young report that lions have been seen in the grounds of Government House, Northern Rhodesia; recollects in mind that that action was taken in the grounds of Government House, Kenya, a decade or so ago.

Since your correspondent says nothing of an attempt to deal with the tigers of Lusaka, they were presumably able to get away without molestation. A piece of good fortune if even rifle rifles were not otherwise readily at hand, those of the *askari* on guard could have been borrowed. But at this time of the year, following the rains, the grass may have been slightly and the beasts may have disappeared almost as soon as they were seen.

Incursions are not infrequent animals in the farming areas around Lusaka, but I do not think that they often venture near the townships nor there is nothing to attract them, the game having been driven further afield. Down by the Kafue flats, on the contrary, they have the choice of game or cattle, and, unfortunately for the local ranchers, they too often choose the latter.

I remember being told during the East African War that lions had strolled through the streets of Dar es Salaam just before the opening of hostilities, and that officers and men of the German Native Battalion in the town had been turned out to drive them back from the vicinity—but not far, an hour or so, on sentry had been taken.

Whether the citizens of Uganda and Nyasaland could record the presence of lions in the streets it would be interesting to know.

I send this letter in the hope that you will find space for it to add to our readers who can furnish such information to give it room for publication. Many of us greatly appreciate the letters which you receive on native subjects, and if only your readers with special knowledge and experience of this subject would add to them, from time to time, the correspondence columns would be still more interesting. To the big-game-life discussions of this kind are always a delight, and in my experience hunting by the yams I have been asked to tell again and again at home, they interest other people so less than they question all questions while on the subject. Have any of your readers ever had personal knowledge of a case of a lion being pulled down and killed by wild dogs? I have heard it said that such cases occur, but I have never seen, nor myself met anybody who could vouch from first-hand knowledge that it has happened.

Yours truly,  
London, May 17. SIMBA SIME.

## Do Snakes Eat Chilis?

To the Editor of "East Africa":—

Yes snakes do eat chillies. On my estate at Langeni, I had two chili trees in front of the house, and one day I noticed a lot of the fruit had been taken. I watched and saw a swallow take a piece in an hour or so, but while I was watching I noticed the bush moving and saw a small green snake gliding about the stems. I actually saw him take several. Natives believe that snakes eat these chillies, which make them very hot.

Tanga. Yours faithfully,  
Langenik Territory. H. Macmillan Ross.

*Some Statements Worth Noting.*

EAST AFRICA'S

**WHO'S WHO**

Mr. Edward William Bowill

The Non-Native demanded Poll Tax is some kind of a fraud upon the innocence of poor people is taken into account." — *East Coast Guardian*.

"Every civilisation in the world is based on skilled agriculture and devoted to the land." — Mr. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, addressing a meeting of Native Chiefs.

"The Civil Service is increasing at a steeper ratio than the population." — Mr. A. C. Thomson, M.P., speaking on the Budget in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

"The country is not far off evidence that an insidious form of propaganda to create unrest and dissatisfaction among Natives is being prosecuted."

*The New Rhodesia'*

"In the churchyard at Nairobi stands a large casket. The half-life-size figure was carved by an African Christian." — *The Bishop of Nairobi in his annual report to the U.M.C.F.*

"When the exporter of mineral goods reads that Uganda has had a good wheat crop he should know that it is time for him to give serious attention to the needs of this market." — *The Ironmonger*.

"There are on the copperbelt mines 1,883 (Native) children of school age, constituting from the point of view of discipline alone a problem of the greatest difficulty." — *The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia*.

"The Musekera and Mwatiika estates have triumphed over untold early difficulties, and have now firmly established a future amongst the recognised as a growing districts." — *The Tanganyika Standard*.

"We must realise what we cannot expect the British taxpayer to meet the entire expenditure on capital works in this country." — Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, addressing the Legislature.

"When the time is ripe the two Rhodesias can and will amalgamate if they wait to do so without the blessings of the Secretary for the Colonies. Nothing can stop it." — *The Glasgow Herald*.

"It became abundantly clear in 1935 that despite the steadily increasing production of sisal in East Africa, consumption was outstripping the supply. This position seems to be developing still further." — *The Standard Times*.

"We do not want controversy between officials and non-officials, between Native and non-Native. We have all to contribute our quota towards making Kenya a success." — Mr. B. G. Morris, Director of Education, Kenya, addressing the East African Women's League.

"So far there has been white settlement and black settlement also in Kenya. If we do not quickly take wholesale action in 10 or 15 years' time the weakness of Kenya may be diminished to a degree we cannot now visualise." — Mr. Colly Maher, addressing the Kenya Arbor Society.

"The average dividend of the Sherwood Starr mine over 10 years was 10%; the Rezende mine over 11 years 35%, the Cam and Sheld mine over 7 years 33%; and the Globe and Phoenix over 12 years 44%." — Mr. J. W. Keller, M.P., in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

105

Mr. Edward William Bowill



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Though widely known in Kenya through his association with the pyrethrum industry, Mr. Bowill has of recent months extended considerably his sphere of activities in Eastern Africa, and is now closely associated with the Tanganyika sisal industry as a director of Matheson & Co. and Chairman of Central Line Sisal Estates, which has just been launched as a public company. He is also a director of the East African Finance Corporation. A son of Mr. Edward M. Bowill, and a grandson of the late Sir William Bowill, Solicitor-General and afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr. Bowill was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, and served in the East African Campaign with the West African Frontier Force.

He has re-visited East Africa on occasions in recent years to advise on the marketing problems of Kenya pyrethrum, visited Zanzibar in connexion with the establishment of Zanzibar Distillers, Ltd., of which he is Chairman, and in 1935 went to the Seychelles to advise the Government on the re-organisation of the distilling industry.

Hunting, shooting and historical research are Mr. Bowill's principal interests outside business. He is Vice-Secretary of the Essex Hunt, Point-to-Point races, and the author of "*Caravans of the old Sahara*" which was published recently for the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and a member of the Council of the Hakka Society.

## PERSONALIA

Lord Lloyd has left for Constantinople.

Lord and Lady J. C. Powell are home on Monday.

Sir and Lady G. H. Vaux left East Africa last week.

Lady M. G. Hudson has arrived in London from Arusha Hall, King's Lynn.

Major J. D. Leonard will probably come home from Kenya at an early date.

Major J. Hudson, the Arusha coffee grower, is on his way home to England by air.

The Rev. W. S. R. Russell has been appointed to a canonry in the Uganda Diocese.

Mr. G. McM. Mahon has reached Tanzania on first appointment as Resident Magistrate.

The Hon. J. C. Abraham, M.B.E., and Mrs. Abraham are homeward-bound from Nyasaland.

Major Deva Jones is no longer broadcasting from the Nairobi station. His successor is Mr. Macintyre.

Mr. L. H. Orr has been elected Mayor of Entebbe, with H. M. Williams as Deputy Mayor.

On his return to Kisumu, Mr. G. H. Lester has been appointed to the Nyanza District Licensing Court.

Mr. N. H. Vickers-Harris, Assistant Director of Tsetse Research in Tanganyika, is now on overseas leave.

Dr. K. G. E. Johnson, and Mr. M. A. F. Bocking have been appointed to the Tanga Licensing Board.

Mr. M. R. R. Vizard has been appointed officer in charge of the Masai Extra Provincial District of Kenya.

Inspector D. B. B. Harris, of the Tanganyika Police, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Chunya.

Mr. H. T. Bargman leaves London next week for Scotland, accompanied by Mrs. Bargman and their children.

Mr. W. H. McLutchie, executive engineer, has been appointed Assistant Director of Public Works, Tanganyika.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Mackenzie Edwards, who served in the Sudan campaign, died recently at the age of 77.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. G. Sander, of Uganda, on the celebration of the silver jubilee of their wedding.

The King has granted permission to Mr. I. M. Bruce, Esq., M.C., to wear the Order of the Nile (4th Class).

Mr. P. Brand has succeeded Mr. W. H. Mahon as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Chamber of Planter's Association.

Mrs. H. Vaux, an Associate of the Royal Geographical Society, has been transferred to the Nairobi District Commissioner.

Mr. G. B. Dickerow has been appointed to the Mbeya Water Board in place of Mr. E. Darley, who has resigned.

We regret to learn of the death last Friday of Mrs. Kirby, wife of Mr. A. G. Kirby, the Nyanza District Commissioner.

Major Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett left London last week for Scotland, where they will remain for about three weeks.

Mr. P. A. G. Gray, the Northern Rhodesian Government's new Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province.

Captain R. J. S. Bowlin, Captain P. Todd, and Mr. G. C. Mathers, stone masons, have been appointed to the Nairobi District Council.

Mr. E. F. Biss has been elected President of the Railways Association, with Mr. S. Mortimer and Mr. S. H. Bone as Vice-Presidents.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Powlett, Acting Commander Southern Brigade, King's African Rifles, has just visited Nyasaland.

Miss Marjorie, one of the seven Nairobi girls, will be a candidate for an alderman of the town in the forthcoming municipal elections.

Professor J. C. Harvie, of the Department of Economics at London University, recently assessed through Tanzania in the course of his research work.

The Rev. C. W. Anderson, who for the past three years has served with the I.M.C.A. in Nyasaland, has been appointed Bishop of New Guinea.

Dr. R. Nixon, the Tanganyika senior medical officer, who is now in England on leave, has been promoted Assistant Director of Medical Services.

On his return to the territory from overseas leave, Mr. J. L. Fairclough, the Tanganyika District Officer, has been attached to the Secretariat staff.

Mr. J. A. Victor, trainer of the South African athletic team for the Olympic Games, is a brother of Mr. J. Victor of the Uganda Veterinary Department.

Mr. J. H. C. Griffiths, Deputy Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia, is now Acting Treasurer, with Mr. B. J. Whindin, Senior Assistant Treasurer, as his Deputy.

Mr. D. W. Erskine recently gave a most enterprising address to the Nairobi Rotary Club on the subject of Napoleon, whom he claimed to be the greatest gangster in history, and whom he described very cleverly in modern language.

Mr. E. Castell Long has been nominated to represent the Rift Valley constituency on the Kenya Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. Francis Scott.

The Rev. R. M. Gibbons, an unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, has been appointed to the Labour Committee recently set up by Sir Harold MacMichael.

Mr. A. L. Winter, of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, who is well known in East African sporting circles, is in England on overseas leave.

Captain F. C. Hallier, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Tanganyika, will shortly go on long leave, first to South Africa, and probably afterwards to England.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Valcke, two Belgians who helped H. M. Stanley in his exploration of Central Africa fifty years ago, were the guests at a banquet in Brussels last week.

We learn with deep regret of the sudden death in Eldore, of Mrs. Q. H. Brown, wife of the well-known Hoey's Bridge settler who is a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

Mr. H. H. Whitlock, factory representative of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, is revisiting Eastern Africa, which he last toured in 1930. He is accompanied by Mrs. Whitlock.

Mr. S. Moore-Gilliat, chief scientific officer of the Lyamungu Coffee Research Station near Moshi, Tanganyika, is on his way to England on leave. During his absence Dr. Wallis is in charge of the station.

Mr. F. T. Arnold has been seconded for duty with the Southern Rhodesian Education Department by the British Board of Education. He is a relative of the former famous headmaster of Rugby School.

Mr. Mohamedbhai Kasam, a pioneer of the Nyanza Province cotton industry of Kenya, has died in Kisumu, where he had lived for over 30 years. About 10 years ago he was a member of the Legislative Council.

The engagement announced between Mr. K. P. Ireland, of Solai, Kenya, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ireland, and Miss Pamela Sylvia Royle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan T. Royle, of Brize Park, Brentwood.

Mr. E. D. Reynolds has been appointed an unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council for another term of three years, and Mr. A. S. Folkes has been appointed a temporary unofficial member of the Council.

Mr. R. R. Fidjian Green, who is well known in farming and business circles throughout Eastern Africa, has just returned to his Nairobi home after a four-months' tour of the Levant, Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Palestine, Syria and Iraq. He expects to have to return to Iraq for a short time in the autumn.

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P.s, and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and Miss Diana Ponsonby have returned to 6, Freshy House, Rutland Gate, S.W.1.

The wedding took place in Mombasa last month of Mr. K. A. Adcock, of the staff of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., and Miss Minetta Barbezzi, of Lausanne, and Neigob.

An inter-territorial meeting of the British Medical Association was held in Kampala this week under the presidency of Sir Albert Cook. The delegates included representatives from Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and the Sudan.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Kampf will shortly leave on a holiday in the United States and Canada, to which they are sailing direct from East Africa. They will probably arrive in London in October or November on their way back to Nairobi.

Sir Edward Davison, Bart., K.C.M.G., was last week re-elected Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, with Major Sir Edmund Leggett, D.S.O., as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Malcolmson, M.A., J.P., was re-elected Vice-Treasurer.

The Rev. S. John Berry, son of the late Mr. W. F. Berry and of Mrs. Berry, of Winston, Suffolk, and Miss D. R. Watney, daughter of the late Rev. H. J. Watney of Canwick, Lincoln, and of Mrs. Watney, of Woodhall Spa, are to be married in Uganda during the latter part of June.

*East Africa* regrets to report the death in Namibia of Mr. E. C. Wilson-Jones, of the Shell Co. of Southern Africa, Ltd. Mr. Wilson-Jones, who was the company's manager in Dar es Salaam for some years, and was more recently in Mombasa, had been ill since his return from leave a few months ago.

Among those with East African interests who were present at the Empire Day Dinner held in London on Monday by the Royal Empire Society were the following: Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Mr. S. S. Bagge, Mr. R. E. H. Baily, Sir Henry Birchenough, and Mrs. Ralph S. Bond, Sir Herbert Chapman, Professor J. Coatman, Major G. H. Dale, Sir Ernest and Lady Dawson, Sir Alexander Godley, Sir William Gowers, Mr. D. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Haydon, Sir Claud and Lady Hollis, Miss R. B. Hollis, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Jackson, Sir A. W. Jarvis, Commissioner D. C. Lamb, Sir Harry Lindsay, Sir John and Lady Maffey, Mr. and Miss S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Parker, Sir Herbert and Lady Read, Mr. Edward Salmon, Major W. E. Simnett, Captain Dennis Simson, Viscount Swinton, Sir Archibald Worsall, and Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson.

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

## **Security Mandates.**

## **African Section Representations**

Colonial Secretary, HEGERTZ Chairman of the East African Section, the Benten, and the Commerce presented at last week's meeting of the Section, when a resolution for submission to the Home Minister, on the subject of the Lainga, was passed unanimously.

Mr. Humphrey said that at their last meeting it had been decided to send a letter to the Indian Minister setting out the views of members of the Section, in regard to the Tanganyika mandate and the future of the government thereto. Since that meeting he had been in communication with the East African Sections, and the "Lancaster and Manchester Chambers of Commerce," both of whom had declared that they were in entire agreement with the views of the East African Section. Mr. Ronan Clark

...and therefore, His Honour would like to know if the Chinese Minister is serving at Peking, or whether the ministerial which had signed the statement in the House of Commons on April 1st had not been superseded by his successor, and if the resolution contained in

#### Other Substances and Organisms

Assurances by His Excellency, Governor-in-Chief, have  
convinced in the minds of the commercial and mercantile  
community both in this country and in Africa, of the  
importance in the present situation, that the N.W.A.  
Territory and the Suez Canal, may be under His  
Excellency's Government, the possibility of which  
assurances will enable Australia to conduct  
in the territories under British control, a  
policy

The submission, with a resolution, that unification was the only means of the solution, which was pointed out that British settlers and foreign investors and others had been encouraged to immigrate and develop their respective enterprises in Tanganyika, separated a distance of about 1,000 miles from Germany's to the south of the mandate by Great Britain. These assurances were given in the name of the League of Nations, and were given in view of the fact that the Germans were engaged in individual or the investment of large amounts of capital in the territory. The same assurances enabling British interests to envisage the possibility of maintaining the status quo while had contributed in no small degree to a separation of the two elements of similar as well as dissimilar nationalities in adjacent territories.

The situation was that this outlook had been changed, and confidence had been shaken by the information received in the summer of 1914, statement that Great Britain would not be prepared handily even in a declared war. Consequently we were satisfied that the interests of all sections of the population inhabiting the territories were best served by the present arrangements by which subjects, through somewhat more lenient, had not, however, failed to remove the feeling of uncertainty which had arisen.

This individual said the letter had been written during the summer of 1944, and that he had written it to the FBI because he wanted to help the government. He now writes, stating that the information contained in the letter depends upon his memory of what he heard at Grand Canyon. He has also written to the FBI, giving the same information contained in the letter as he did in the letter to the FBI.

Mr. H. H. May said: "Miss C. C. Walker, the former Secretary of the East African Governor's Conference, who is in this country, has been asked by the Secretary

Office. In addition, anti-slavery  
agents, such as Waller, had helped the Abolition movement  
grow. The Chaitinians were the most active group in 1832.  
The growth of the economy, unhampered by  
Sectionalism, was another factor in the success of the movement.  
Less emphasis was placed on the religious aspect of the movement,  
however, as the Abolitionists were  
Office. A committee was formed to estimate the value  
of which had been lost over a number of years.  
Gull endorsed the Chairman's statements and said he  
found the value of the Office extremely valuable. Since it  
had first begun, in 1800, Gull had received nothing  
from the Commissioner and his staff.  
Wellesworth recapped the previous  
meeting, mentioning the American  
Revolution, the Boston Tea Party, and the  
American Revolution.

Colonel Walker, in the course of his statement, stated that he would be glad to effect it if the Board would make, pointing out, that the original view of the Board had, progressively, intensified since its establishment, expressed an opinion that the country was in imminent danger of invasion.

Mr. F. E. Buxton, director of the Standard Oil Company, is staying in London and welcomed by the Chairman.

**White & Gaffey Painters**

In 1950, a new coffee disease recently observed in the coffee-growing areas of hill-panjers, thought to be coffee leaf blight caused by a species of *Fusarium*, will have to be considered as a new disease recorded in Tanzania. It has been found in the mountainous areas.

Reporting. He recommended the monthly reports of the Office of Research and Experimental Station, and strongly urged that sufficient evidence be gathered to justify disease-control measures, to advise the keepers of fish waters for dates, and to monitor any suspected outbreak to the State's agricultural division. He pointed the disease as being found on 14 limited areas of land, and that dead branches should be removed from trees. His recommendations are based first on the fact that the disease is easily established when it comes in contact with the trunks or crowns of trees. It is capable of jumping, and secondly, that the disease has been shown to enter woods in this manner. It is therefore advisable to prevent invasion as far as possible by intercepting future diseased cuttings, cuttings, etc., etc. Planting and cutting ends of stems and branches with a bar placed over them may have some value.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Kenton Gold Areas****Capital Increase of £1,000,000.**

AT an extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders in Lusaka, on May 10, it was resolved by a majority of shareholders to increase the authorized capital of the Kenton Gold Areas by the creation of a further £1,000,000. The existing authorized shareholding, yesterday, stands at £1,000,000, and the new authorized capital will amount to £2,000,000. Shareholders and now the Tanganyika Development Co. Ltd., also £1,000,000, can subscribe to the new shares at £100 per share. The mining syndicate has been formed to raise the necessary plant equipment and machinery required to treat the balance of the gold-bearing quartz veins which are remaining undeveloped in the area. The terms of the new issue will be such as to entitle the company to the same rights and privileges as the Gold Fields Mining Company. It is proposed to offer 1,000,000 new shares in the company's gold mining subsidiary, and the available to the company to develop its undivided mining interests.

In view of the great potential volume of the gold mineralization in the estate, the bushy areas of the country, and the difficulty of satisfying the whole of the undivided capital, so that they can maintain their existing interest, and for this purpose the Board consider that a successive increased capital in stages of £1,000,000 would be more advantageous to shareholders. They therefore propose, as soon as the increases are effected, to offer 1,000,000 new shares to existing shareholders in proportion of 1 new share for every 4 shares held. The 100,000 new shares will be issued at par, and issue will be made by underwriting by the Camerata Exploration Co. Ltd. The sum £10,000,000 will be held in reserve for future development.

**Other Tanganyika Interests.**

The terms of the present issue are to provide for the acquisition of the Gold Fields Mining Company, the control, purchase and development of Rhodesia-Tanganyika Mining and Metals Ltd., interests in £300,000 and expenditure of £1,000,000.

The Gold Fields Mining Company is to be wholly incorporated in Tanganyika with an authorized capital of £2,000,000, to acquire from the Tanganyika Development Company all its developed and undeveloped mining leases of April 1, 1929, for a period of ten years renewable for a like period, over an area of approximately 10,000 square miles within the Saraguru Country, Tanganyika. The Tanganyika Development has undertaken to pay to the royalty on gold payable on the lease for 10 years from the date of the lease.

The consideration payable to the Saraguru Company is £100,000 to be satisfied by the payment of shares of the new company at par. The interest is to be a whole of £100,000 capital, shall be paid to the Kenton as an account for the amount of £100,000 paid in the amount of £100,000 of the cost of the shares. As a result of the above capital of the Saraguru Company, the new company will have a capital of £1,000,000.

The formation of other mining areas and development of the properties of the existing areas is intended to be carried on at the expense of treating the Kenton Company and for the development and expansion of the Kenton mine down to the main ledge level at a vertical depth of 50 ft below the outcrop.

It is expected that on the completion of this work in 12 months' time, 2,000,000 tons of ore of an average grade of 12·5 oz gold per ton will be treated and ready for smelting. The mill for the treatment of this ore on the basis of 500 tons per day could be erected in 6 months after which, so that gold production could be begun, the cost of £932.

Mining expenses are estimated to be not more than 10 per cent of the treated, which with a cost of £100 per ton and a smelting capacity of 50 tons per day, will give a daily output of over 100,000.

**Mining Personalia.**

Mr. C. Carr has received from the Uganda Government £100 for one year over 200 miles in the Ankole district.

Mr. W. C. Masters has left the Lukuya area, Tanganyika to take up a post with Kenton Gold Areas here, leaving Mr. J. G. Smith.

Mr. E. H. Chapman, Asaro, Inst. M. M., has left Government service to take up one of the senior posts at the Bushiri Mine, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. R. Hall, Inst. M. M., has made the discovery of the Saraguru (Hold) of T. L. Williams & Co. Ltd. having been the first to record him in the area.

Mr. J. G. Sinclair, Peterlers, Belvoir, Inst. M. M., recently paid a visit to the Smith Son's Zinc Works, Lukuya, Minerals, Ltd., and later to Mr. A. J. Doyle, M.C. F.C., Inst. M. M., who is engaged in Pengaria, a mining engineer, will leave Kisumu in June to fit into Colclough, where he will come home to stay.

When the Juno Flying Boat, C.10, met a storm from Sazala of China recently, a boy, well educated from Germany, Mr. Dick Winter, came to the cockpit.

A specimen of gold-bearing quartz found in Rhodesia, Mr. M. G. L. Lewis has been purchased by the Southern Rhodesia Gold Council, 2 oz. weight of the sample exhibiting 10 fine carats, or 16 oz. and containing 10 oz. of gold.

At the annual meeting last week of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Mr. Carl Davis, retiring President, presented two of the Institution's gold medals to Sir Ernest Phillips and Dr. James G. Town to mark the services of the Witwatersrand gold mining industry.

**Answers to Correspondents.**

Owing to heavy pressure on space, answers to correspondents' inquiries reflect the British African mining companies are unable to print them. Stories have been passed direct.

**COUNSELL'S  
LUSAKA  
HOTEL LTD.**

NORTHERN RHODESIA

THE LEADING HOTEL

IN THE NATION

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS  
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EXCELLENT CUISINE  
COMFORTABLE LOUNGE

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TEA & COFFEE  
MACHINERY  
CATERING EQUIPMENT  
QUALITY PROVISIONS  
WHITE CLOTHING  
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

## Company Progress Reports.

*Hydrogenea petrolium* (1950) - May 1, 1950  
Test well reached a depth of 1,058 ft. Summarising the  
geology, M.W. Gandy, Assistant Geologist-Geophysicist,  
states that the oil-bearing horizon in the Company's new  
well is at 1,058 ft. He adds that, if there are  
any other oil-bearing horizons, their presence indicates  
the necessity for further work at a greater depth or  
location. Additional equipment has been ordered to  
permit of drilling operations being continued without  
interruption to depths of 8,000 ft. if necessary. 45

Kasius (Sudbury Gold) - During April 308 tons of ore were crushed for recovery of 102 oz. of fine gold. Five days were lost through engine trouble. Total output 3000 oz. Development work the month of May. No. 3 intermediate level was driven out to 100 ft. and stopped. Drive east from this shaft cut 800 ft. on 100 ft. wide carry. Face of gold vein is tending to join main body. No. 4 level. Drive east started and driven 150 ft. The vein has since passed through dyke and picked up reef 18 in. wide assay 1.50 oz. per ton. No. 5 level. West drive 100 ft. to 72 ft. reef averages 18 in. assaying 1 dwt. No. 5 rises 3 ft. (to 100 ft.) reef averages 15 in. assaying 10 dwt. Macriff - 180 ft. in height. East drive 100 ft. (to 100 ft.) reef averages 18 in. assaying 45 dwt. West drive 100 ft. (to 100 ft.) reef averages 8 in. assaying 25 dwt.

**Rhodesia Mineral Possessions.**—A telegram from Dr. A. E. Bancroft at Chilwengwa states that two cross-cuts on 150 ft. level have been extended through the very heart of the original discovery orebody "B." The most notable cross-cut assayed 217 dwt. of gold a ton across its true width, while the north wall of the second cross-cut assays 2:35 dwt. across 3 ft., and its south wall .5 dwt. across 5 ft. Within the adit eleven cross-cuts through orebody "A" without delimiting its full length has proved that for a length of 50 ft. its average true width is 3 ft. and if assays be taken at unreduced values, its average gold content is 22:11 dwt., while if high assays be reduced to average gold content 11:76 dwt. Surface indications are in evidence to prospect these orebodies below the water level; power plant will be required, and this aspect is being investigated.

**Kavirondo Gold Mines.** *Kangala Area: Ko'a Muhimba section.* From surface a new shaft has been sunk 60 ft. and holed to the north winze. As soon as power for the horse-head pump has been connected sinking will be resumed in the winze in which the 40 ft. previously driven below the adit level of "Na." vein averaged 1.5 dwt. gold per ton over a sampled width of 36 in. *Irigaera-Ilesahau section.* Ilesahau No. 6 incline has been started from surface and is being sunk through stoped ground to the 2nd level, and will be continued to the 500 ft. level. The 2nd level south of Fairchild branch vein has been driven 108 ft., and 140 ft. on lode of low value. *Jitima section.* A new incline has been sunk 25 ft. from surface to connect with the 130 ft. level south water, which will then be continued to the 500 ft. level, and level north driven 38 ft., total 77 ft. Lode assays 1 dwt. gold per ton over 36 in. sampled width. 200 foot south driven 35 ft., total 187 ft. lode assays 1.5 dwt. gold per ton, other 36 in. sampled width. *Sisay section, 2nd level.* No. 1 exploratory cross-cut east has been driven 187 ft., total 245 ft. Branch cross-cut south east, started at 230 ft. above, has been driven 8 ft. and will be continued westward. Diana lode. Total development to date at Ilesahau for April, 1930, 3600 ft.

The south face has been panned out to a width of 24 in., gold per ton over the entire area. The south face is at present showing a good deal of gold. The north face is in good ore, but has not been driven at the top. Level 10 is in good ore, showing ledges of gold. The strength of the veins of gold and silver whizzes have been sampled and shows over this distance of 300 ft. quantities of an average value of 27.2 oz. gold per ton; over a width of 24 in., No. 3 vein has been commenced from the bottom and sunk 24 in. in a quarry 26 in. wide, averaging 2.2 dwt. gold per ton.

A surveyor is engaged in mapping the concession and marking the position of the various quartz outcrops which have been discovered.

The recent issue in Kenya of shares in Ngiga Mining Company, particulars published in the *Kenya Gazette*, over subject to the same conditions as the shares applied for.

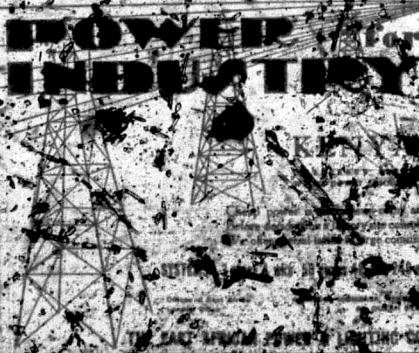
### Territorial Outputs

The mineral production of Uganda during April included 880.7 oz. of gold and 56.24 long tons of tin ore.

Gold output from Southern Rhodesia continued to increase. During April the total production amounted to 68,604 oz., compared with 63,350 oz. in March. The value of the output was £27,723 on an average of £1.68 per ounce. The total mineral output for the month was 1,959,840 tds. The output being made up as follows:—Copper, 68,604 oz.; silver, 12,100 oz.; coal, 1,000 tons; chrome, 10,500 tons; asbestos, 1,000 tons; lead, 7,000 tds.; tin, 1,000 tons; tungsten, 1,000 tds.; lime, 5,000 tons; and magnesite ton 2,389.

Gabrielle Gold Mines state, in their annual report for the working month for the year ended January 31, 1904, as follows: "The total amount of income tax paid during the year amounted to £1,662, or a sum of income tax paid amounting to £1,663 brought the total from last year, and deducting £6,000 on account of dividend, there is an available total of £8,438 for which the directors recommend the payment of a sum of dividend of 15%, leaving £2,419 to be carried forward in next year's accounts. During the year the metallurgical plant treated 1,120 tons of ore, yielding 2,836 oz. of fine gold; the cyanide plant treated 0.1 tons of current tailings and 1,144 tons of accumulated tailings, which yielded 252 oz. of fine gold, while gold slags yielded 10 oz.

The manager's annual report states that owing to various causes mining costs have been high. Methods have, however, been improved, though their effect was not apparent until the final months of the financial year. The bearing channels at the lowest depths reached show no diminution in dimensions, but further longitudinal development is required to prove the continuation downwards of the ore shoots now producing ore for the mill. In deposits such as exist on the property caution has to be exercised in coming to a conclusion regarding future prospects in depth, but the manager is of the opinion that proper development will disclose the existence of payable ore in sufficient quantity to supply the requirements of the present mill for the next few years.



**WALL - BEARING  
STEEL EXCHANGER**

THE ESTATE OF H. R. BROWN

MEADOW

— the world.

THE BOSTONIAN AND CAUCOTTAN

# East African Share Prices

## Recovery in Kavirondo

PROBABLY the only bright spot in an otherwise dull East African share market during the past week was the recovery of Kavirondo Gold Co. Ltd., Tanganyika Central Gold also showed an increase, but several other shares in the East African group, including Kautan, which went back 1s., Eldoret Mining, Tanganjika Minerals, and Tanganyika Concessions showed decreases compared with last week's figures. In the Rhodesian group, there was another rise in Rezende—from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., but others remained at about last week's figures.

	Last week	This week
Audra Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Bushwick Mines (10s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 8d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Gabati Goldfields (2s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 7d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 7d.	5s. 7d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 5d.	9s. 5d.
Kilimangiaro (10s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London Concessions (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Kenya Gold (2s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
London Australian & Gen. (2s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 7d.	5s. 7d.
Lutru Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s.) (6d.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.

Rhodesian Copper and Lead (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	12s. 4d.	12s. 1d.
Rhokara (5s.)	12s. 6d.	11s. 9d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Rosterman (5s.)	3s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
Selection Trust (5s.)	17s. 9d.	18s. 4d.
Sherwood Steel (5s.)	5s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (5s.)	5s. 6d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamond (5s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 3d.
Tanganyika Gold (5s.)	5s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	5s. 6d.	3s. 3d.
Tati Goldfield (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Union of Haut Zaire (5s.) Bds.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Weldon Colliery (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Whitende (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Yuma Gold Exploring (5s.)	15s. 3d.	15s. 0d.

## GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	2s. 7d.	2s. 4d.
Concordia (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 9d.
East African Steamship (10s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 7d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 7d.
Mozambique Beamer (10s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 6d.
North Charlestown Exploration (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Soddo Plantations (5s.) (4s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Corage (1s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Pref. (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 9d.

## Nairobi Quotations

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

	Last week	This week
Awava Ridge (5s.)	20s. 25cts.	18s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	2s. 50cts.	2s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 50cts.	4s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	2s. 50cts.	9s.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	2s. 3d.	8s. 50cts.
Kota Muhima (20s.)	2s. 50cts.	2s. 50cts.
Nyama Goldfields (5s.) (5s.)	1s. 50cts.	1s. 50cts.
Pakarweusi (5s.)	2s. 50cts.	2s. 50cts.
Nigga Gold Mining (5s.)	—	5s. 50cts.

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# East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.

## Chairman's Speech at Annual Meeting

THE ordinary general meeting of East African Lands and Development Company Limited was held in London last week. Major Sir E. H. Leggett, B.Sc. (our managing director), presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. J. F. Corp) read the notice convening the meeting and the "Report of the Auditors."

Having announced that he had received a note from the Earl of Desbrosses expressing his inability to be present as his doctor would not allow him to leave his bed, the chairman said he would read the speech which would have been delivered by the Earl of Desbrosses had he been able to be present. He continued:

"Gentlemen, our report and accounts have been circulated and you will no doubt agree to take them as read."

"The first point I should like you to notice is that this annual general meeting is being held just two months earlier than has been the case for a good many years past, in May instead of July, and I am sure this will be appreciated by shareholders in doing so, we have been helped, of course, by the wonderful air-mail service now operating between this country and East Africa twice a week in each direction which enables us to get a letter to our headquarters at Gilgil in a week, instead of three or four weeks, and perhaps know if it is practically three times a week and the time only about four days."

"In addition to the obvious advantage to Government officials, company managers, and business men, in bringing the Colony and the United Kingdom so close together, these developments can hardly fail to bring economic advantages making Kenya more attractive to tourists and others, and thus making the Colonies more widely known. I should not close my remarks on this subject without mentioning the admirable all zeal for the splendid pioneer work in the field of air communications of Mrs. Amy Johnson, Captain Tommey Rose, and others who have so magnificently blazed the trail."

### The Accounts for 1935.

"Now I will turn to our accounts, which are set out in the usual form, with the corresponding figures of the previous year, for purpose of comparison. The capital remains unchanged at £1,45,000 ordinary shares of £5 each, making £72,500 in issue and £72,500 shares unissued. In the balance sheet creditors at £1,023 compare with £1,388 in the previous accounts, but this has always fluctuates a little from year to year according to due dates of payment. At the end of April purely round figures.

"The only other item on the liabilities side is the profit and loss account. We have brought this up to from the previous year, to which is added £1,100 being the profit for the year under review, but deducted £148 for income tax, this results in a credit balance of £7,800.16s., which we recommend should be carried forward.

"Passing to the assets side of the balance sheet, land accounts being £1,450,000 out-land and development thereof stands at £48,510 after deducting £1,000 being the usual writing off at 75% gold value, less in respect of land sold during the year. This figure per acre was the initial cost of acquiring the land from the Government, together with our expenses on surveys, roads, bridges, and other developments.

"I would again remind shareholders, and others who may read this report, including those prospective buyers of our land, that, as I have already said, the whole of our land is held on freehold from the Crown, and this is practically the only freehold land in Kenya Colony which possesses the most favourable form of title. I also mention every year that we are always ready to sell on instalment terms, except if so desired over a long and long period, subject to a nominal payment of 10% and fair rate of interest on outstanding instalments and the sum which is remitted during the last year we reduced our standard rate of interest on outstanding instalments both in respect of the remaining amounts on land previously sold, and for future purchases."

Next comes the balance of investments, which is £1,000 less amounts written off, totaling £1,000, the date £38,203, against £35,101 for December 31, 1934, as you see from the printed detail, other than a very small amount of £6,000 investments is other than quoted in our securities. The debentures and shares held in our subsidiary companies include 6,000 debentures of the Kenya Cooperative Creameries Ltd. on which we regularly receive interest and 10,000 6% shares of East African Plantations Ltd. which we received as part consideration for the acquisition of a company about ten years ago and which we have put into the account at 75s. per share. Our holding in East African Mining Areas Ltd. the position of which I have given you some particular details of which is set in the valuation of our investments mentioned on the balance sheet foot-note.

Debtors in London and East Africa, the former compares with £34,832 in the previous balance sheet, an increase of £2,208, most of this increase being due to outstanding instalments on contracts for land sales made during the year under review. Cash on bank in London, at £2,307, shows an increase of £2,000 and I must add since the close of the accounts we have increased our investments by a further £1,000 in Local Loans stock and a further £1,000 in Rhodesia and Manchuria Railways 6% debentures.

### Prospectus for 1936.

"Now I come to the prospectus for the present year. Although our results last year showed the impression I have mentioned, the effects of the world depression were still being severely felt in Kenya Colony, especially by the smaller and farming community. New settlements for the purpose of settling the land continued to increase, and are still, and that there is a great stillness in the exception of a comparatively small number of so-called residential settlers, who are retired miners and civilian officials, and the majority of the so-called residential settlers is, as a rule, rather to obtain land suitable for agriculture, mining, and industry, these people as a rule are soon deserted by the time of land holders which makes their business to offer."

"I would like however to say, to the information of such gentlemen as are interested in becoming residential settlers, that Kenya offers a situation where a desire to seek opportunities educational, social, in a career, and otherwise, in another part of Kenya Colony, and we are always ready to offer advice on land surveyed and the cost of the area and shape of the soil, the water supply, and the native river. The Copper Club and the Industrial Training School are close to the headquarters of the various areas in land acquired from us and have recently, I should say, we have about 40 miles of copper veins running in the Colony, and that is about the best iron mining in the whole world. We can and have supplied to buyers of our rates last year were small buyers for these mines and we are at this moment in touch with other potential residential settlers. In the area of industrial culture and pastoral settlement, although we have only there are a few actual factories, we intend to increase the number of such units, and at the end of last year our total number of settled landholders is 100,000, we wish to increase their present holdings."

### Kenya Land Bank.

"In connection with the above, I would say about the Kenya Land Bank, the funds of which are controlled by the Government, the bank is a limited company, and is managed by very able men, one of whom the managing director is Mr. G. C. Williams, who is also a director of the bank, and the other is Mr. W. G. Smith, who is also a director. The management was made available monthly and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a standard addition to the funds to the extent of £1,000,000, about £1,000,000 of which has been added to the funds, and this money will be made available in the near future, and it will enable us to assist the weaker and poorer settlers, and those who are unable to be self sufficient to our company."

"I would like to urge that the accounts to December 31, 1935, together with the audit of the directors, and auditors, bears silent witness to the soundness of the same, we never received any objection to the accounts from either Mr. C. H. Villiers, formerly controller of the accounts, or Mr. G. C. Williams, and the position is the same now, and the claims had respect to question, it was always being met and carried unanimous."

"The next item on the agenda is the report of the Earl of Desbrosses, who was then managing director, and the audited accounts for 1935, which were then presented and accepted."

# Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co.

## Report of Annual Meeting.

MR. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH.

The annual general meeting of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company Limited was held in London last week. Mr. Robertson, chairman and managing director, presided. Reported by Mr. Francis Vernon Thompson, K.B.E., deputy chairman and managing director; Mr. Grahame Duke of Abercorn, M.P., and Mr. R. A. Murray.

Mr. J. A. Milner, company secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the visitors' report.

The chairman spoke again before the close of the company's annual general meeting of shareholders at the office of Mr. E. F. Abbott, Esq., chairman of the board of directors. Reference is made to the resolutions for the alteration of the limitation regarding the preference share voting rights, and the validity of the special resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on October 7, 1924.

I am glad to record now to tell you that these negotiations have been successful and have resulted in a settlement satisfactory to both parties. It is my object which I and my colleagues on the board have sought before us throughout these discussions to prevent this great company from ever again by means of the leadership of the Ordinary stock falling under the absolute control of an individual or small group. We believe that what we have arranged to occur such control might easily again be exercised in the past, for our own interests and the welfare of the company itself, which might, in fact, turn out to be in the highest degree prejudicial to us. That was the goal which we set before us, and provided that goal could be attained we had no wish to regard the holders of the ordinary stock as a position of permanent disqualification and voting weight of the preference.

I am happy to be able to tell you that those who whom the recent negotiations have been conducted have frankly recognised that it is in the interests of the company that the object should be achieved and have agreed in terms of settlement which has been agreed to the effect of applying:

### Proposed Settlement of Rights.

Reference is made to the terms of the settlement whereby reference should be made to the death or of one of our directors, Mr. E. F. Abbott, vice-chairman of the present board of directors, to our members only. The parties are to nominate a new director to the board, representing Owners controlling the Ordinary stock, who will be entitled to one-half of the number of votes, certainly not under a large majority of the majority and importance of the Union-Castle Company, and they have suggested that that should not be content with filling Mr. Abbott's place, but should instead increase the number of the directors from its present maximum of five to eight, and should choose four new directors, the rest to be acceptable to us. They have made it clear that this suggestion put forward in order to facilitate the avoidance of dissension between the Preference and Ordinary shareholders, and may not be regarded as implying any criticism whatever on their present or management of the company.

To these proposals, accompanied by their assurance, we have thought it right to assent, and so far as the company concerned we consider it a concession. Sir Vernon Thompson and I, in view of these arrangements, are perfectly content to rest upon the record of the work we have done as directors for the company in the past, and we have no desire to do for the company in the future for fear that it would interfere with the future of the company and its shareholders.

We have no objection to the new arrangement, and indeed consider it to be a good one, in that it will result in less loss in respect of the ordinary company tax, and the administration of other expenses, amounted to £10,000, whereas about £10,000 less for the previous year, and this decrease more than offset the extra cost of the additional directors. After this amount of construction, there is still some time left for the financing of the ship, and the amount required for the payment of the debts and the losses on the debenture stocks have been taken into account, there remains with the sum brought down to date a balance available of £142,000.

Mention of the financial resources made by the shareholders at the last year's meeting, while the shareholders present of the new dividend of £10 per share, and the company is still in a position to contribute out of its financial resources to cover its expenses.

First, as you will notice, the chairman has qualified his report with the remark that the book value of the investments, after reducing the reserve for depreciation of investments, is considerably in excess of their present value. Under the condition specified, it is considered wise and prudent to cause the company to refrain from paying out these arrears, a policy which I am sure will commend itself to your shareholders.

In the second place, a cautious policy in regard to dividends is the main reason for holding out funds to present obligations, so as to render it possible of maintaining the company's position in various parts in which it is engaged.

### Proposed Location of Services.

Some consideration of our services as far as the minds of the directors for some time past, but we regard the main service, the main service, the terms of our mail contract, is one for mutual arrangement between the Government of South Africa and the company. While living in South Africa, and this was well conducted in accordance with the agreement of the Union, as the result of which our syndicate was concluded between the company and the Government whereby our daily mail service is established for a period of ten years commencing January 1, 1925, from the beginning of 1925 to the end of the voyage of all our mail vessels between Southampton and Cape Town will be reduced to not more than two days, that is to say, three days less than at present.

The admission of this agreement marks a noteworthy development in the history of this company, as the regular service which it offers in operation, although it is not yet ready to go into the company itself, is also in the Union of South Africa. This faster service should be of great value to the shipping industry.

The "Suiry Castle" and "Abercorn Castle" will commence the service round the Southern Ocean. It is necessary to make a sacrifice for the re-opening of this route of our other mail vessel, so as to effect a sister ship to the "Suiry Castle" and "Abercorn Castle". Needless to say, this will involve heavy expenditure.

Our directors have also considered it imperative to fit up our refrigerated cargo ships, the "Kosir" and "Kwesi" accordingly.

It has been possible to make satisfactory financial arrangements in connexion with our ship building programme.

Generally speaking, our passenger traffic has been maintained throughout the year, and the total number of passengers carried was somewhat less than for 1924, although the earnings were rather more.

The passenger trades, except oil and cargo traffic to which I referred, a year ago being more than maintained, although due to the fact that many of the rates of freight have been reduced, partly to our having carried the same trades, and partly to the other having their rates reduced, as well as an increase in the amount of oil-haulage and freight earnings.

There has been a long way amount of substitution sometimes outside the alliance in the trade between the United States of America and South Africa.

I have already referred briefly to my recent visit to South Africa. There are no indications at present of any further off in business activity in South Africa, and in the absence of any unusual developments in the international situation, it would seem that this era of prosperity is likely to continue. In this prosperity the company, as its new vessel and improved facilities become available, ought increasingly to participate.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Vernon Thompson, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Mr. R. A. Murray, director, Mr. R. A. Smith, was re-elected and Mr. J. A. Milner, director, Mr. G. Smith, and Mr. G. H. Smith, were appointed.

Mr. R. A. Murray, "Suiry Castle", is to be the fastest ship to sail from Southampton to the Cape since 1914, and will be a welcome addition to the trim of day-to-day services which the company now has under

## BUSINESS POINTERS.

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa News and Trade Information regarding the territories, manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods." The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

Lahanganya's importations of motor cars last year was almost double that of 1935.

The Kenya Coast cotton crop this season was 100,000 lb compared with 186,000 lb last year.

A scheme for taking over and reconditioning Mombasa swimming pools has been submitted.

Many East African business houses have already applied for stalls at the forthcoming Mombasa exhibition.

Nairobi Municipal Finance Committee has under consideration a resolution to abolish the levy on municipal employees' salaries.

Southern Rhodesia's home trade being fully supplied, buyers in the Colony are endeavouring to develop an export market.

With the exception of a few isolated storms, Northern Rhodesia has been comparatively free of locusts and the outlook is satisfactory.

A fine new yacht of the Snipe class is being built at Lusaka by Messrs. W. H. Lewis and Sons Ltd. to the order of the Yacht Club.

Twenty trout presented to the Blantyre Water Board by the Royal United Trout Acclimatisation Society have been placed in the Board's reservoirs.

Provision is made in a Bill to be submitted to the Uganda Legislature for the granting of authority for the establishment of explosives factories in the Protectorate.

Rhodesia Railways state that there has been a noticeable increase in the export traffic through their ports and from the Belgian Congo is also slightly higher.

For the first three months of 1936 Trade and re-export increases in both exports and imports due to domestic exports totalling £606,388, as against £571,302 in 1935 and the imports totalling £682,880, as against £54,770.

A note from Beira tells us that the three "Deep Water Berths at the port were recently at one and the same time occupied by three ships of the Clan Line—namely, the "Clan Morrison," the "Clan Crawford," and the "Clan Macmillan."

Following the extension of the air route from Europe to the Belgian Congo and Madagascar, emergency landing grounds on the Luluabourg-Elizabethville section have again been put into service and are now regularly maintained.

Cotton spinners in Uganda have been working day and night during the past few weeks. In the quarters it is anticipated that the Protectorate will export about 10,000 bales of cotton and 25,000 tons of cottonseed during the current season.

Mississippi Fisheries have under consideration a proposal to establish a meat-canning factory in the Port Moresby district of Southern Rhodesia. They need the Government guarantee that the movement of cattle would not be interfered with unreasonably. It is anticipated that the proposed plant will consist of 30,000 head of cattle.

## News Items in Brief.

Custom receipts for the Port of Dar es Salaam in February amounted to £24,141, compared with £24,363 for February 1935.

During March, the estimated revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railways amounted to £245,808, as against an estimated revenue of £203,645.

The approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways for March were £61,000, as compared with £20,000 during March, 1935. The receipts of the Mashonaland Railway were £6,158, while those on the Beira Central section were £6,655.

It is reported that the East African Transport Corporation, which is owned as a private company, will expand to 3,000 men in shares. The new company has been formed under the auspices of Matheson & Co., Samuel Woodhead & Co., and the National Bank of Africa, and it is understood that it will be mainly engaged in mining, commercial and agricultural enterprises in Eastern Africa. The directors of the company are Mr. E. V. Doyin, Mr. David Kerwelly and Mr. G. B. Linson.

## Business Conditions in E.A.

### Better News from the Territories.

The following cabled notes from East Africa are included in the current monthly review of Barclays Bank D.C.O.:

**Kenya.**—The continued heavy rains during recent months and in the first part of April have benefited maize, and although sowing in some quarters is still not extensively well weather has created overgrowth leaf on the coffee trees. The general feeling remains hopeful of a heavy yield from the coming crop. Coffee and sisal markets have been quiet, and prices have tended to go lower.

**Rhodesia.**—No damage to crops has been reported following the heavy rainfall in most areas. Cotton purchases to end of March were approximately 270,000 bales compared with 17,600 bales at the same time last year. Trade is still in recession.

**Uganda.**—Heavy rains have delayed the opening of the oil palmnut season but the more recent drier weather in the Lake Province has favoured the coming cotton crop, which is now estimated at about 35,000 bales compared with approximately 20,000 bales marketed last year. Trade is quiet in most districts but a brighter tone prevails in the coast areas.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General trading conditions remained steady. Good reports have been received regarding the maize crop, though the tobacco crop is estimated at about 3,000,000 lb. owing to the extensive rainfall the amount of good leaf available for sale is not expected to exceed 750,000 lb.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Reports indicate that the volume of business was well maintained during April. A good maize crop has been sown as anticipated. During the second half of April 1,035,671 lb. of tobacco were sold at the local auctions at an average price of 8d. per lb.

### Mombasa Coffee Exchange, Ltd.

The formation of a private limited liability company, "Mombasa Coffee Exchange, Ltd.", has been agreed on by the Section of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, subject to the Chamber's approval. The company, it is proposed, should acquire from the said Section the business of coffee sales, including the collection of payment body, and after for sale in Mombasa by private hand or coffee, excepting those produced in Mombasa and in Mombasa under Government grading, and the share capital of the company will be £100,000.

# East African Market Reports. Central Line Sisal Estates.

## New Company Formed in London.

### COFFEE

Demand was slow at first, with purchases small, prices were unchanged.

Arabica - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. od. per lb.  
B. & T. - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. od. per lb.

Frances - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per lb.

Organic - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per lb.

A. - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per lb.

Java - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per lb.

London cleaned - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per lb.

Rhubarb - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per lb.

London stocks - 4,350 tons - 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per ton.

### COTTON MARKET

Cotton Seed - Quoted at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per ton (1935)

Grain - Quoted - Zambaran spot quoted 7s. 6d. per lb. (Grade A) - May/June 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. (1934)

Cotton - steady but not so good as last year (1934)

Cotton - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per ton (1935)

Cotton - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per ton (1935)

Cotton - Small business at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per lb.

Cotton - in quality 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per lb.

Cotton - Dull 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per ton (1935)

Cotton - 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. (1934)

Cotton - Rather lower at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. (1934)

Cotton - 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. (1934)

Cotton - 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per ton for Kenya Rover

Cotton - steady at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per ton (1935)

Cotton - East African quiet. No. 1 May/June June/Aug. quoted £27. 10s. per ton value. No. 2 May/June June/Aug. 10s. 6d. value. No. 3 May/June June/Aug. 10s. 6d. value. No. 4 May/June June/Aug. 10s. 6d. value. One point (No. 1, 1935 and 1934, 10s. 6d.)

Kenya exported 9,885 tons of sisal during March while Uganda exported 1,547 tons.

Tea - Quiet at about 10s. 6d. per lb. for lower grades.

P.O.P. reduced to 10s. 6d. per lb. (1934 10s. 6d.)

Tea - reported from Tanganyika during February

amounted to 12,000 cwt.

Tea - Very poor standard for cash selling at 10s. 6d. per lb.

Tea - 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per lb.

Tomato - Nassau and late-cured leaf is reported to be better in quality than last year, but prices tend easier.

Leaf - dark 8d. to 10d.; semi-dark to semi-bright 10d. to 10d.; medium bright 10d. to 15d.; good to fine 10d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright to semi-bright 10d. to 15d.; medium bright 10d. to 15d.; good to fine 10d. to 15d.

Tomato - Steady business with Keay & Son's AA selling

at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. cabs. and bushes 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. cabs. B combing 10s. 6d. Southern Rhodesia grey fibres 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per lb. (1935) green 10s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per lb.

### Tanganyika Crop Estimates

Tanganyika crop estimates for the 1934-35 season are as follows: Sisal 10,000 tons; coffee 11,142 tons; cotton 15,014 tons; groundnuts 10,000 tons; copra 5,000 tons; maize 18,756 tons; sisum 1,352 tons.

### Sisal Marks and Market Operations

Sisal merchants in London have issued a statement confirming that all market operations certain sisal marks are to be subject to separate negotiation. The statement says that the marks "Mombasa", "No. 1 Kenya sisal", and "Tanzania" rank as both separable w/ most market contracts.

### General Exports and Duties

Increase in the specific import tax on sisal have been made in the Finance Statement as assimilated fibres and articles made therefrom are now liable to a tax of 10/- per lb. in addition to 10/- cents per kilo according to the tariff rates. 10/- pounds of mixed sisal or assimilated fibres are liable to a duty of 10/- per lb. 10/- kilo or 10/- cents per lb. 10/- cotton fibres and 10/- cents per lb. 10/- jute. The rate of 10/- per lb. for sisal and 10/- per lb. for sisum remains.

Subscription lists were opened yesterday inviting applications for 100,000 ordinary £1 shares to be issued for Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., which has been formed to take over three properties near Mombasa, one of which has a capital of £105,000. The purpose of making the issue was considered by the Financial Transaction Advisory Committee and transacted by the Treasury who have considered it in the light of the statements made by the Chancellor in the Budget on July 19, 1934, and April 1935, and his objections.

The estates and their locations were obtained last March. Major P. G. H. Swinton, and the purchase prices are as follows: Mr. R. A. L. Monier's Kwekete estate (1,587 acres) near Geregera (10s. 6d.); Mr. G. M. Aramotok's Magine estate (1,500 acres) near Arangengere (10s. 6d.); and Mr. F. Titani's Mwene estate (1,500 acres) near Kingwita (10s. 6d.); all on the Langata Road, Nairobi.

The estates were inspected last month and reported on by Mr. P. M. Fletcher, an expert from the British East Indies, who expressed the opinion that the purchase of the estates was a very fine commercial proposition. The estates were also examined by Major Sir C. Layzell, who has had many years' East African experience of practical planning. He wrote that one of the most valuable features of the estates was that they had maintained their development programme in very difficult times and had an abundance of young fields in excellent condition. The plantations are averages of excellent quality.

The cash position of the present issue will amount to £100,000, of which £20,000 represents the cash purchase price of the estates leaving the company with cash resources of £80,000, which the directors consider to be sufficient after paying all preliminary and promotion expenses, to bring the estates up to a high standard of development and efficiency and to provide the necessary working capital.

The Chairman of Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., Mr. E. W. Davil, and the directors are Captain F. R. D. Hoare and Captain E. C. E. Smith.

### RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

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

**Kenya (W.E. ended Mar. 31).** - Cherangani, 0-10 inch; Eldoret, 0-22; Endemia, 0-22; Fort Hall, 0-20; Fort Portal, 0-14; Gilgil, 0-18; Kabete, 1-10; Kaimosi, 0-20; Kericho, 0-12; Kerimun, 0-12; Kitale, 0-20; Kilifi, 0-22; Kimboror, 0-15; Kipti, 0-12; Kisumu, 0-03; Kitale, 0-54; Koru, 0-25; Lamu, 0-36; Limuru, 0-21; Lumumba, 0-27; Machakos, 0-16; Mackinnon Road, 0-19; Malindi, 0-20; Maragua, 0-08; Menengai, 0-22; Meru, 0-22; Molo, 0-10; Mwingi, 0-12; Mtoto, 0-04; Mombasa, 0-55; Nairobi, 0-16; Naivasha, 0-03; Nairobi, 0-36; Nandi, 0-48; Nyahururu, 0-20; Narok, 0-18; Naivasha, 0-10; Njoro, 0-06; Nyeri, 0-10; Ngong, 0-16; Ruiru, 0-03; Simbi, 0-55; Sanghor, 0-15; Segeju, 0-12; Uasin Gishu, 0-10; Thomson's Falls, 0-05; and Vol. 0-00 inch.

**Tanganyika (W.E. ended May 31).** - Arusha, 8-0 inches; Arusha, 0-10; Bagamoyo, 0-67; Bubwa, 1-00; Dar es Salaam, 5-25; Dodoma, 0-08; Ikinga, 0-08; Kigoma, 0-18; Kilosa, 0-07; Kilwa, 0-63; Lindi, 0-74; Mbeya, 0-14; Morogoro, 0-20; Mashi, 0-33; Mpwapwa, 0-00; Mwanza, 0-15; Mboma, 0-14; Oldonyo-Mengi, 0-06; Tabata, 0-10; Tanga, 0-08; Tabora, 0-08; Ufipa, 0-05; Vumba, 0-00; and Mwembe, 0-00 inch.

**Uganda (W.E. ended May 31).** - Arua, 0-17; Jinja, 0-24; Fort Portal, 0-38; Hoima, 0-04; Iganga, 0-04; Koboko, 0-04; Kole, 0-04; Kisoro, 0-04; Masaka, 0-04; Mbale, 0-04; Mityana, 0-04; Namisindu, 0-04; Soroti, 0-12; Ssekerci, 0-05 inch.

About 10,000 tons of cotton seed have been sown in the River Nile valley of Uganda. In areas not recently sown the crop has made excellent growth and is now in full flower.

At the end of April 1935, the total sown area during April were 97,000 acres, and 10,000 tons sown.

~~EASTMAN~~

## ~~Passenger from East Africa~~

Bloomfield - brings the following passengers from  
Early, Mrs.  
Fitzgerald, Mr.  
Fleming, Mr. R.  
Goldsman, Mr.  
Hill, Major & Mrs.  
Hudson, Mrs.  
Hull, Mr. & Mrs.  
Loewenstein, Dr. & Mrs.  
Mortens, Mrs.  
Milligan, Major  
McAfee, Mr.  
Richardson, Mr.  
Boole, Captain  
Rawlins, Miss  
Rosen, Mrs.  
Sternens, Mrs.  
Shane, Mr. & Mrs., Esq.  
Trotter, Miss  
Tartlow, Mrs. A.  
Thompson, Mrs. S.  
Walker, Capt.  
Waterman, Mr. & Mrs.  
White, Mrs.  
Wernerkerken, Mrs.  
Winkelmann, Mrs.  
Wright, Miss

## Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left London at 20 included Mr. R. J. Moray for Kisumu, Mr. C. Parsons for Broken Hill, Mr. Koedinger Paris to Juba, Mr. Simpson Brindisi, Martigny, and Mr. Berger Khartoum to Juba. Passengers by the machine which leaves London to-morrow include Mr. P. Trueban for Entebbe, Mr. L. A. Eccles for Dodoma, Lord Verulam for Salisbury, and Mr. Schatz Paris to Addis Ababa. Inward passengers who arrived on May 1 included Mr. Butler from Salisbury, Miss Grant from Kisumu by machine which strived on May 24 brought Mr. Squires and Mr. Mauder from Salisbury to Entebbe, Miss Lawson, Mrs. C. Nelson and Mr. Rattemeyer from Nairobi and Mr. Jeffers from Kisumu.

Passenger who arrived by the S.S. mail on May 1 included Mr. Dartie from Colonial Lord Francis Scott and Miss Lovelace from Carlton; Mr. Brown from Entebbe; and Mr. Wakefield from Khartoum.

British-India, 6, 11, 50.

The British India Steam Navigation Company announce that dividends on the 5% Cumulative Preference stock for the half year ended March 31, 1936, will be payable less tax; on May 1, and the dividends on the 5% Cumulative Preference stock for the half year ending June 30, 1936, will be payable less tax on July 1, 1936. No interim dividend is declared on the Ordinary shares.

## The Steamship Movement

**BRITISH-INDIA**  
Mumbai left Beira homeward, May 1.  
Koraput left Madras homeward, May 1.  
Mumbai leaves London outward, May 1.  
Mumbai left London outward, May 2.  
Mumbai left London for Colombo, May 3.  
Tangier left Durban for Bombay, May 3.  
Takwa left Bombay for Aden, May 3.  
**CEYLON AND HARRISON**  
Colombo left Aden outward, May 7.  
Colombo left Aden, May 10.  
Colombo left Liverpool, May 11.  
Colombo left Saidpur, May 12.  
Colombo left Colombo for Liverpool, May 12.  
**HOLY LAND-AFRICA**  
Cairo left Dover homeward, May 20.  
**INDIA-AFRICA**  
Inchon left Beira for Lawrence, Jacques, May 25.  
Incomati left Calcutta from Rangoon, May 26.  
Lisbon left Mombasa for Colombo, May 27.  
**MESSAGES-MARITIME**  
Singapore left Pico, left Dover outward, May 18.  
Changsha left Pt. Said homeward, May 22.  
Expedition "Grand-Duke" left Aden outward, May 22.  
Socote (le Lison) left Réunion homeward, May 26.

## *East African Mails.*

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia close at the G.P.O. London at 5 p.m. on Monday afternoons. ~~Wednesday~~  
Telephone 4 Presses, Mafolay.  
Inward air mails from the以上 countries arrive each Friday at 1 p.m. at Nairn.  
Inward mails from East Africa close at 5 p.m. on May 30 and June 6.  
Mail to Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.  
Outward air mails close at the G.P.O. London at 10 a.m. each Tuesday and Friday.  
Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

#### Tetra - Madagascan Islands

*Illustrated pamphlets of their tours to Madeira and the Canary Islands have been issued by the Union-Castle Main Steamship Company. Special first-class return fares to Madeira vary from £6 to £17, while to Teneriffe or Grand Canary special first-class return fares are £15. Details may be obtained from the head office of the company at 3, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, or from their agents in America.*

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on many occasions.

# Passengers from East Africa Late Steamship Movements

THE following passengers alighted on May 6, being the following passengers from:-

Barker, Mr.	Blomkampen, Mr.
Cuthchinson, Miss & Mrs.	Conrad, Mr.
Davids, Mr. & Mrs.	Fitzgerald, R.
Santos, Mr. & Mrs.	Hallinan, Mr.
West, Miss	Hill, Mr. & Mrs.
Wray, Mr. & Mrs.	Hudson, Miss
Allison, Miss	Kaufman, Mr. & Mrs.
Lambert	Lester, Mr. & Mrs.
Stephen, Mr. & Mrs.	Lodenstein, Dr. & Mrs.
Carter, Mr.	Mortens, Mrs.
Mombasa	Milligan, Major
Ashan, Mr. & Mrs.	McArdle, Mr.
Bell, Mr. & Mrs.	Richardson, Mr.
Cesaroni, Captain	Poole, Capt.
Cohen, Mrs.	Rawlins, Miss
Cooper, Miss	Rose, Mr.
Cope, Mr. & Mrs.	Severini, Mr.
English, Mr. & Mrs.	Shaw, Mr. & Mrs.
Dijk, Mrs. A. van	Stark, Miss
	Tarlow, Mrs. A.
	Thompson, Mrs. S.
	Walker, Capt.
	Waterman, Mr. & Mrs.
	White, Mrs.
	Wernkeken, Mr.
	Winkelman, Miss
	Wright, Miss

## BRITISH-INDIA

Admira left Beira homeward May 6.  
Maud left London homeward May 6.  
Anthon leaves London outwards May 10.  
Armenia left Aden outwards May 11.  
Carmania left London homeward May 12.  
Imperial left Mombasa for Bombay May 12.  
Tairua left Durban for Bombay May 12.  
Tidway left Bombay for Durban May 13.

## CLAN-NELSON-HARRISON

Clan-Neth left Aden outwards May 7.  
Clan-Saint-Louis left Liverpool May 10.  
Clan-Saint-Patrick left Saint James May 11.  
Clan-Granite left Mombasa homeward May 12.

## HOLY-ROD-AFRICA

Holy-Rod left Dover homeward May 13.

## INDIA-AFRICA

Indra left Beira for Lourenco Marques May 15.  
Incomptia left Calcutta from Rangoon May 20.  
Isimingo left Mombasa for Colombo May 22.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Leviathan of St. Pierre left Toulon outwards May 18.  
Champlain left St. Said homeward May 19.  
Expedition "Grand-Duchesse" left Marseilles outwards May 21.

Leconte de Lisle left Reunion homeward May 20.

## UNION-STEEL

Dunham Castle left Mombasa homeward May 21.

Indomitable Castle left Marseilles outwards May 21.  
Ibis Castle left Port Said for Beira May 21.  
Llandaff Castle left Lourenco Marques for Natal May 24.

Lansdowne Castle left Las Palmas homeward May 24.

## East African Mails.

MAILS TO Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia close at the G.P.O., London, at 5 p.m. on

## MONDAY

MAILS TO Abyssinia, Mafrika, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland close at 5 p.m. on

## TUESDAY

Inward mails from East Africa are expected May 30 and June 6.

MAILS TO Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 7.30 a.m. each Friday.

## OUTWARD AIR MAIL

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

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Editorial	807	Mr. Ormsby-Gore	New
Lord Lieutenant's Message	807	Colonial Secretary	812
Review	808	East Africa Who's Who	812
Statistical Regulation	809	Mr. F. Leveridge	813
C.A. Annual Meeting	810	Mining News	819
Editorial	811	Power and Lighting	821

## EDITORIAL

HAD I HOUT—In his concluding speech at the last meeting of the C.A. Council, Mr. Leveridge was most gratifyingly optimistic about Africa, and considered especially convincing when he contrasted especially the condition of the Colony's industrial development with that of the Colony's in East African districts had suffered a less serious setback. No body of men could have done more to encourage

that industry had been more general and accelerated than some who have had before them. In certain matters in Kenya there has been a definite attitude which might easily have undermined confidence in the country. East Africa has repeatedly challenged that attitude, and immediately on our editor's arrival in East Africa on the tour now drawing to a close, he directed his inquiries particularly to the facts, if any, behind the pessimistic spirit prevailing. He found, as he had anticipated, that the improvements had been such as to completely destroy the charge of impressiveness that had been so often made against the difficulties of the Colony's future. To strengthen their minds and confidence of those working in all Kenya, we followed facts and figures to show a sober balanced view of the position in any event during the past two years would have revealed Kenya definitely emerging from the depression and well set on the road to recovery. The value of the service thus rendered the East African territories as a whole we leave to Mr. Lodge. This was East Africa's policy, and the Governor's speech to his Executive Council last month, when he made a comprehensive review of the Colony's resources and of the several branches of the agricultural industry, showed how completely that policy was justified. That there was sound planning and sound workmanship behind the greater prosperity of 1935, and no mere flash of good fortune in Kenya, is shown by the comparative figures for the various

branches of the agricultural industry, and by the new production records achieved. Tea, for example, reached 6,000,000 lb., and sisal 32,000 tons, the latter compared with the previous record of 29,000 tons when the record export of 6,000 tons contributed to bring the value of this commodity up to £1,000,000.

Kenya's record of expansion even during the latter days of the depression and in the immediate post-depression period is a remarkable one. Revenue last year was £1,304,026, £50,500 above the estimate, notwithstanding various

setbacks in Native Nut and Poll Tax and trade licences. The surplus balance at the end of the year was £2,281, compared with £20,339 at the beginning of 1934. Domestic exports were up £30,000, over 56% above the 1934 shipments, and an analysis of these figures show that each department of industry shared in the greater prosperity. Tea enjoyed last year, coffee shipment increased by £430,000 in value, maize by £30,000, oil by £10,000, sisal by £120,000, and cotton by £47,000, the output of maize and tea having doubled the 1934 figures. Gold mining continues to consolidate its position as an important factor in Kenya's economic life, and last year's exports of gold bullion showed an increase of £80,000 over the 1934 shipments. The position generally continues to improve. Kenya's produce exported during the first two months of this year was valued at £780,000, against £70,500 for the corresponding period of last year, and, according to the Mombasa authorities, this expansion beyond the highly satisfactory volume of 1935 trade had not ceased. The Colony's agricultural industry is sound and pro-

## Lord Francis Scott.

### Reasons for his Visit to London.

*Special to "East Africa."*

AS AFRICA's opinion on the appointment of Mr. Gimson-Gore as Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Mr. J. H. Thomas was summed up by Lord Francis Scott when he discussed with a representative of *East Africa* last week the various outstanding problems which have necessitated his mission to London. Kenya's trusted Ambassador, as Lord Francis was described at a meeting held in Nairobi on the eve of his departure, has quickly established contact with influential bodies in London, and has found that there has been aroused a very live interest in East African problems, and particularly in the question of Tanganyika's future. Mr. Gimson-Gore's return to the Colonial Office will strengthen confidence in those East African circles where some anxiety has been aroused by recent discussions of the future of Tanganyika. Lord Francis said "he will be regarded as a man who is fully alive to all the essential aspects of East African problems, and particularly to the importance of Tanganyika, strategically and in every other respect, as an integral part of the British Empire. His rise to East Africa has given him a knowledge of his predecessors' views, and that is a great understanding of the outlook of the day on the spot, and a realistic East African background for the problems which will affect his department." Downing Street.

"What Kenya wants now," Lord Francis added, "is that when Sir Joseph Byrne retires about the end of the year he should be succeeded by a Governor who has, like the new Colonial Secretary, the broad Imperial outlook, a man who will bring the administration into the closest possible association with those who are concerned for development, and will not be content with the ordinary day-to-day administration, judging its success or failure by the Budget, as is not balanced."

A change in Constitution urged.

He called for a very frank and open periodical criticism of the administration and the settlers, and a recognition that that can only be brought to definite reality by a change in the constitution which will not only permit, but encourage, the closer and more responsible association of the settler community with the Government of the country. In saying that I do not wish to give the impression that I regard it as a wise and opportune step to press for self-government, but I do suggest that the Executive Council should be reorganised to give unofficial members a larger say in the formulation of government policy. Settlers are only too anxious to co-operate with the Government, if possible, and they are entitled to feel with a equal share in that government."

Lord Francis mentioned his own resignation from the Executive Council in his talk with *East Africa*, and said—

"The Governor ignored me entirely, and I resigned on the ground that he had acted unconstitutionally. There are my three reasons for which the Governor can ignore the Executive Council—if the matter is too urgent, or too unimportant to receive the attention, or if he would be deemed to risk His Majesty's service to disclose it. None of these three would apply in the case of a disjunction of the two Armistice Forces, for the matter has been under consideration for 10 months now, and the Governor had no opportunity of

State without one word having been mentioned to any unofficial member of the Executive Council."

The problem of Tanganyika.

The Kenya settler leader confirmed that during his London discussions he would raise the question of Tanganyika, his attitude being based on a resolution passed at one of the best-attended public demonstrations ever held in Nairobi, which ended with the greatest concern the apparent indecision of the Imperial Government with regard to the future of the mandated territory of Tanganyika, and bearing in mind their acknowledged responsibility to British nationals and the Native population of Tanganyika, registered its most emphatic protest against any suggestion of a surrender or transfer of the Mandate.

East Africa's view of Lord Francis Scott's attention to certain recent developments in the City of Nairobi in respect to Tanganyika, including the £1,000,000 increase in the capital of the Great Gold Areas, the formation within the past few weeks of two companies to acquire extensive sisal interests in the mandated territory, and the launching of a 200,000-ton company to finance industrial, agricultural and mining enterprises in West Africa, and he said that this somewhat significant display of the City's confidence in Tanganyika would encourage enormously the people on the spot.

The whole problem must be reconsidered in the light of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia," Lord Francis said, "because with Italian domination in that country, and Germany occupying Tanganyika, we should be like the ham in the sandwich. We are now faced with the possibility of a aerial attack from Italy in Ethiopia, which at the moment we should have no hope of repelling. It is passing. I should like to say that we in East Africa have no personal sympathy with the Ethiopians, and, as all East Africans know, the British Government have had, and again have more excuse than the Italians, for attacking a country whose people have frequently raided Kenya's territory, and carried back prisoners and stock. On another hand, it may be realised that, had Ethiopia won her war, serious repercussions would have occurred all over Africa for the struggle caused as lively interest amongst native populations, by whom it was regarded as a war between black and white. I say that inpassing, because very little seems to have been heard in this country of responsible East African opinion on the Ethiopian question."

### Plots to Repel.

"People have been given repeatedly that no question of transferring the Tanganyika mandate would be considered, and among many others I recall that Lord Somers (then Sir Philip Somers Bister) when addressing the East African Council in London in 1913, said 'I need not need the visit of a Secretary of State for the Colonies to give Tanganyika an assurance that the Tanganyika Mandate is a trust which the British Government will never surrender.' The residents, whether they be official or unofficial, may count on that as one fact certain."

"There is no doubt that the situation as it exists today, and the grave uncertainty which is apparent in the minds of many people, has had a detrimental reaction on East African industrial investment. I am glad there are signs of increasing confidence, for a certain amount of doubt will remain until His Majesty's Government give a clear and unequivocal declaration that Tanganyika is British and will remain British."

(Continued on page 81.)

## Rhodesian Amalgamation

### The Problem Examined

THE question of amalgamation of the two Rhodesias has been raised by the recent events in the Legislative Council, which, in retrospect, are the events which led to the resolution recently carried in the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia that an early amalgamation of the two Rhodesias under a Constitutional Conference, the right of self-government was in the best interests of the inhabitants of both territories, by the editor of the *Times* two days ago.

The question of amalgamation of the two Rhodesias, which had been first raised with importunity in 1910, was revived in 1930. White settlers in Northern Rhodesia were pleased at first by Lord Passfield's rather unfortunate speech dictating that the interests of the African Natives must be paramount, and that if, and when those interests and the interests of the immigrants should come into conflict, the former should prevail. The settlers' concern was that the body indicated should be applied in the most strict sense possible to themselves. Their feelings met with some sympathy in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, and a series of meetings were held in official conference at the Victoria Falls in September, from this conference the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council sent a telegram to the Secretary of State or the Colonial Office, asking if H.M. Government would accept representation emanating from the elected members of both territories for amalgamation of the two Rhodesias, and for a new constitution for that of Southern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesian Government emphatically assented itself with this suggestion.

### Government Statement

"Downing Street," as thus presented, was a question far from easy. Lord Buxton was thus faced with a question of substituting one authority for another, or of substituting South Africa Company for the Government. There was no suggestion that the control exercised by the Government over the company's administration, particularly in the sphere of Native affairs, should be relaxed. It was now a question of handing over to the Government at least a portion of its power to a small, all-white-elected Parliament, the whole of whose control over even a million more incorporated Natives, and probably as it had been in Southern Rhodesia, government's record in the conduct of the affairs of the Natives already entrusted to its care by the fact that Downing Street was not prepared to give a statement. It was in the House of Commons recently, and in the course of which it was intimated that the idea was not shut for ever, but that for some time to come Northern Rhodesia should "continue to work out its destiny as a separate entity, observing the closest possible co-operation with its neighbours, and especially with Southern Rhodesia. The condition of any scheme of amalgamation, and when it arises to a discussion, must make due provision for the welfare and development of the native population. Basutoland would necessarily require a special treatment, and arrangements may possibly have to be made in respect of other parts of Northern Rhodesia. The territory to be amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia would not necessarily have boundaries conterminous with the present boundaries of Northern Rhodesia."

This was clear and lucid enough, but the document thus disposed of in 1930, did not raise the question of the administrative machine from Northern Rhodesia, it is not easy to describe its relation to anyone specific case. Certainly there has been a wonderful indeed a singular development of the Northern Rhodesian economy during the last fifteen years. The mining industry is now prospered with a balanced budget. The mining industry is amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, and speedily fell in line; but the coal-mining industry is not carrying out its amalgamation. The demand for coal from the elected members of the Legislative Council, who appear to be suffering from a sort of dissatisfaction with their own ascendancy among persons similarly placed. They desire to have their views freely in the council with the community, and the Government will listen to them courageously; but they could further that they can give effect to their views in a majority of officials.

More specific is the presence of the white constituents of Livingstone, who want the transfer of the grants

to us. This is a question which the present Governor assumed when he came into his position, the good people of Livingstone and their little town is no longer the capital of the country, and the seat of government removed to Bulawayo.

Again, the Northern Rhodesian Government certainly incurred some difficulty in securing the return of the Legislative Council to the Union of South Africa. Nevertheless, though it is difficult, but which, as a result, brought a serious crisis, and was blushed at one of the sessions, and the collection of a number of incidents render the situation a serious one, which is to be avoided by the introduction of sufficient, the elected members.

### Restoration of Order

This soot has once again been laid, and a long session in the Legislative Council has been held. Colonel Godfrey, and Mr. J. C. G. G. Smith, world-famous for their skill in the art which requires that men should be killed, were present. The general atmosphere of misconception was one which has been described above. He indicated that the elected members told him they given some measure of support to a lower level, would consider resigning their seats. At the same month Mr. L. F. Sturz, moved that this Council approves in principle the amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and claimed that the Crown Colony can be amalgamated without a poll. But the resolution was received with a solid majority of nine official against seven elected members.

Meanwhile an unusual conference similar to that which has been arranged in the Victoria Falls, appears to have been unanimous in favour of amalgamation on the basis of a constitution somewhat similar to that of Southern Rhodesia, and was followed immediately by the Government of Northern Rhodesia should be requested to receive a delegation from the Imperial Government to receive a delegation to discuss the principle of amalgamation and the framing of a constitution for the proposed "Colonial Rhodesia" upon conditions to be agreed upon by the elected members of the two territories, or, nearly so, referred to.

"There the matter stands still." As a moment of waiting is not yet been announced whether His Majesty's Government will consent to receive the proposed delegation, which will have been offered, has so far as yet received no official backing. Presumably His Majesty's Government will hardly be inclined to do otherwise, and remains the same as it was.

Let it be recalled that the record of the Southern Rhodesian responsible Government of Native Affairs has been very creditable so far, but it had been tested for, or, the惊人的 developments in Northern Rhodesia appear to be very relevant to the Northern Rhodesian general considerations which are being considered by the Secretary of State, seen in this in the light of the developments at the present time. No suggestion has been made for meeting the problems of the Negroes. Basutoland could hardly place under a white Parliament in which it was not represented. Basutoland might perhaps be absorbed from Southern Rhodesia and placed under the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. But such a course of action would gravely complicate the no mean easy question of the transfer of the administration to a government of the Union of South Africa. The re-arrangements of north-eastern Rhodesia, and perhaps be administered along with Tanganyika and Nyasaland. The point that it is not a Northern Rhodesia, *integrata*, might come day by day amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia should cause argument. But a partition of Northern Rhodesia would deeply resent in that territory, and His Majesty's Government could hardly be expected to favour its joining to Southern Rhodesia if that part of the Northern territory through which the railway runs in which the economic, and almost all the white population are situated, from which alone any substantial revenues can be looked for, while leaving the imperial authority the northern areas which could not be expected to be financially self-supporting. On the whole, the balance of probability seems to be in favour of maintaining the status quo for a few months.

**A Rhodesian Historical Museum.**  
The following exhibits included in the Southern Rhodesian National Historical Museum, to be opened shortly in Bulawayo, the singular golden neck chain, attached to which is a large wild pig. The chain bears the inscription "From Queen Victoria to Lobengula - March 1884."

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U.M.C.

## "Arguments in Favour of Christianity."

COLONIAL reference to a recent discussion on the political future of Central Africa was made at the anniversary meeting in London last week of the University Mission to Central Africa.

The Archibishop of Canterbury, it was agreed, deserved in his speech a remarkable grasp of the details of the U.M.C.A. organization in Africa, and a personal acquaintance with many of the men and women engaged in the work. He said he wished more people at home to know the spirit of the U.M.C.A. "We cannot never forget the struggle we were given. Livingstone made 30 years ago in Cambridge when he reported Africa's needs to the world, and he found it would always be witness to its trial and its sin. I am jealous of the honour of our Universities that they should stow such words of the greatest worth and greatest exploit and Christian virtue in them, in words of their speakers that even the Emperor G. Macaulay or the Rev. W. H. P. Elles—they have no good example of the fact that the fire still burns in a cold University."

He referred to the circumstances in Northern Rhodesia, when the Archibishop said it might be the late Mr. E. B. Howard, and so his past works had shown the African's influence that could be exercised by representatives of the civil power, as well as by missionaries, if only they were animated by a real love of the people and the truth of Christ.

The Rev. C. W. Jackson, formerly of the Diocese of Nassauland, and now designated as Archdeacon, had described the work of the Diocese and made a strong case in favour of the mission field. He said that among the last batch of priests sent out to Nassauland was a man who had offered to devote the last three years of his life to missionary endeavour.

Miss E. C. S. was secretary of the Coal League, who recently toured the African process, gave an account of finding a great amount of interest, in which she stressed the hardness of missionaries' existence, and the isolation and loneliness they endure. She said that their great work was described; Central Africa, with its mines and all the tools of progress and skill, is rootless, barren, and then come, as the American says, with all the barren down it has brought all the years the U.M.C.A. had not one single worker. She said that if each church had a woman manufacturing a garment for her brother after a moment's thought, she wished to add that corporal works, like their brethren of the former church, but she found something fascinating and inspiring in an African church, with it with the Native men and women, the children singing their hymns and offering their prayers in their language.

The Rev. W. H. P. Elles, formerly of the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia, said that every year missionaries do no less than 7,000,000 miles together in a year to do with missionary questions in that country, and because of all that was accomplished and the better relations which resulted, he concluded his address to his brethren in this country. "If and when the African Church stands on its own feet," he added, "it will be due largely to the efforts of those missionaries huddled together."

## "Ethical Appeal."

Mr. Sims then referred to the speech of Mr. Howard and asked: "Can you wonder then these days more and more is heard, the cry 'Africa for the Africans?' There was a serable for Africa 40 years ago. After the Great War there was a redistribution of power. In the years that are coming you and I are going to see, and under the name of national, creating racial, national, racial materials, for any redistribution. You will have some guiding principle, and the guiding principle is simple. It is this—that such changes as are taking place in that Continent shall take place in the name of Africa and of no one else." Addressed to Canon F. L. Spanton on the occasion was the first general secretary of the U.M.C.A., Dr. J. A. Sims, who had founded their organization.

The Canon then referred directly to the situation in Uganda. "A great many of our friends in Africa and a great many in England have been seriously perturbed by what they have read in the most respected portions of the British press," he said. "It is being argued by those who ought to know better that in the not distant future our statesmen should offer the protection of Germans their former African Colonies, a sort of balance weight against certain arrangements which will give us

the right to do nothing. I think it is important that the people of Africa, and in particular the native, should be given a chance to speak for themselves. The people of Africa are not the people of Britain, but we are bound to tell the people of Africa that we are their friends in Uganda. We should not go back to war again, nor those people I have at least some respect for in their heads are strong that there are signs. I would suggest in answer to those people that Britain accepted in all good faith and at a cost of just the mandate for Uganda, and that in any arrangement that may be made in the future we must not be oblivious that trust still rests upon us to allow ourselves to become fraudulent in our purpose."

## Under British Rule.

Whatever arrangements are made in the future, it cannot be far from the convenience of ourselves in Europe to have the best possible arrangement of those whom that trust was assumed. Africa will be governed, not only now but in the future in the interests of the African people themselves, and, of that, I want to suggest to you the things which British rule under mandate has done for Uganda. By the system of indirect rule introduced by Sir Donald Cameron, and improved by some of his successors, the African has been taught, so far as the system of government can be given this proper sense, to rule himself, his own land. That should be secured under whatever happens. It is likely to be secured under an autocratic ruler here, it is still the better thing that Africa has been assuaged beyond all manner of doubt in his religious practices, and that whether he is a pagan, a Moslem or a Christian he is worshipped to teach and that right also must be secured him.

Cameron pointed then to the work of the U.M.C.A. and said that after 18 years of his years from the two dioceses in which the sum of his mission life overseas had been spent, the final impression in his mind on his return visit was of the astonishing development that had taken place. He emphasized, however, that their work in Africa was still far from a "short-cut" in money and effort of a difficult type, in regard to the latter definitely he said it was a question of quality, rather than quantity, and raised much laughter by instancing the application of a volunteer for work in the Diocese of Zanzibar, where, he said, he was not very experienced, as yet because he had not managed to succeed in getting any English bishop to obtain him. They also in general were to take up nursing in the mission field, and ladies whose ages ranged between 18 and 30, with many experience of nursing, for Africa, but willing to take up nursing in African doctors because, they were very fond of the climate and were prepared to go to Africa. Cameron pointed out in summary on the appeals of various bodies for money, giving a balance for African mission endeavour, and in conclusion stated, "Should we not be able to get an end of the money sent in the beauty parlours of London for the missions in Central Africa?"

## Canon Spanton's Report.

Canon F. L. Spanton of Zimbabwe, returning shortly from India, made a distinction between the posts of Chancellor and Treasurer of the Diocese, and Principal of Bishopscourt High school for boys. The Bishop of Zimbabwe having a tribute to the Canon's work in his annual report writes: "He is not tired of Africa, or of giving his service to the African. In a few days more his vocation at the moment is to stand by the side of Canon Spanton as Vice-Chancellor, in the supervision of the educational work of the Diocese."

## The Rev. E. H. Barnes.

Last week we recorded the death of the Rev. E. H. Barnes, who was for several years a priest-in-charge of the famous Mission Station Pindi Danga, Southern Rhodesia, now known as that he first went to Nyasaland to make a successful attempt to turn that new mission into a Chancery. He, a young and enterprising cleric, came to Central Africa in 1894, and immediately commenced his ministry on Lake Nyasa. Opportunity then being afforded to both local and as the Native students gathered in the train stations, he turned out to be absent. In addition to preaching and teaching, he did much useful translation of the Scriptures into the Swahili and the Bemba dialects. He also wrote the history of Mandela Johnson, the B.M.C.A. missionary in Nyasaland, with whom he worked in the earliest years of his service in Africa.

## Italian East Africa

### Five Colonies under a Viceroy

ADDIS ABABA will become the capital of Italian East Africa and seat of the Viceroy, under the new law drafted by the Italian Cabinet on Monday, for the political administration of Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somaliland. The area will be divided into five regions, each with its Governor, under the supreme control of the Viceroy, the regions being Eritrea (now), including portions of the Tigre and the Danakil plain; Somaliland (now, including the Ogaden); Amhara, Galla and Sidamo, and Harar.

The former Eritrea Colony is likely to remain the most important economic unit in the group for some considerable time, and will be the main outlet for trade with Europe.

The Viceroy who will have an assistant, a Major General, will have over a Council composed of the principal colonial officials, and for problems of Native affairs he will have an advisory council of Italian officers and Native leaders.

#### An Interview with Mussolini

Considerable interest was aroused last week by an interview with Signor Mussolini by a representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, who submitted to the Daily series of questions concerning Italy's plans in Ethiopia. Among those which will interest our readers are the following:

"What is the governing idea for the organisation of the new Italian empire? Is it correct to say that the principles the British made in India will be followed? In this case will East Africa be directly represented at Geneva as the British Colonies are?" Signor Mussolini replied: "We are preparing the organic structure of the new empire. Clearly we shall take into account the experience gained by the British Empire."

Relying to a question inquiring whether there were any plans existing for the organisation of a large black army, Mr. Doria replied: "We can mobilise 30 classes of negroists in Italy and this means 8,000,000 soldiers. We have no need of a black army either in Africa or Europe."

Would other nations be permitted to trade within the limits of the new empire, and on what conditions? "We are still studying the problems of the commercial relations of Italy with her foreign states, but we shall find for this a moderate and tolerant solution."

Would Addis Ababa remain the capital, or would the latter be moved to a centre nearer to Eritrea? "The capital will be Addis Ababa."

Was it desirable that conversations should be initiated with Britain and France to regulate relations between the Italian empire and their respective territories? "I believe that it would be a good thing in the new and irrevoicable situation created to start conversations directed to harmonise the economic interests of France and of Britain with our own, and to discuss any other question, until a final settlement of the financial and industrial relations between the three Powers."

Should the question of the use of the waters of Lake Tana be the object of negotiations between the Italian authorities and the British and French? "The Italian authorities on the spot? The interests of Italy, of course, in the Waters of Tana are very great, but strictly speaking I have had several talks and an agreement could be perfectly simple."

Is it possible to make arrangements in Africa? "I do not know all, why there should be any armistice in Africa."

#### Questions in the Committee

Several questions were discussed by the Italian Committee, presiding in the W.A.C. building, on matters concerning Ethiopia.

Mr. Lynch asked if the Secretary General of the International Red Cross Committee to request the approval of gas masks "made by the Ethiopian Government." On March 27, Mr. Emanuele Rapetti, president of the International Red Cross Committee, communicated to the League a document in which the Italian Society had received a request from the Ethiopian Red Cross Society that the national Red Cross Society should be requested to supply

masks to the Ethiopians and request them with technical protection against poison gas.

In reply the Committee confined itself to communicating the Ethiopian request to the national Red Cross Society, which in varying degrees had responded to the appeals of the Ethiopian Red Cross, and it informed those societies that it had requested its delegation in Addis Ababa to ascertain how many masks the Ethiopian Red Cross required for the exclusive use of medical personnel or the patients under their care. On April 27 the Committee had not received a reply from its delegation or from the national societies consulted.

Had the Italian Government made any request for the withdrawal of the League guard at Addis Ababa? asked Mr. A. J. Stevenson. Mr. Eden replied that the Italian Government had invited the British Government to consider whether, in the light of the occupation of Addis Ababa, it would not now be desirable to withdraw the reinforcement promised last year, but as the situation was still far from static, the Italian Government had been informed that the matter was under consideration.

In a query to Lieutenant-Colonel Pfeiffer, Mr. Eden said there was no immediate prospect of the withdrawing of the League guard at Addis Ababa. Sir Sidney Baker would in all probability be returning to England to leave which had long been due to him.

#### Imprisonment of British Subject

A considerable publicity was given recently to the case of Mr. Bonner, a British subject who was arrested by the Italians at Dar Dawa while on his way to Asmara, where he was to undergo treatment for suspected rabies. In answer to several questions, Mr. Eden issued a statement as follows:

"Mr. Bonner had been denounced by one Gabre Christos, Captain Rudolph Brunner, an Austrian formerly employed with the Ethiopian Army. This charge is supported by an Ethiopian boy aged about 12 years. In consequence the Italian authorities interrogated Mr. Bonner and, wishing to continue the investigation, the following day kept him in custody though in a room which he described as an incinerator, fearing that he might be shot before the Italian authorities discovered their mistake, he escaped during the night. It is known to the Italian authorities to confirm his guilt. He was re-arrested on the evening of May 30."

When H.M. Consul saw him on the 21st he looked none the worse for his adventure, and H.M. Consul secured his conditional release on his personal parole that he would produce him when required.

Replying to Mr. Clegg, Lord Granborne said that a full inquiry had been held in the cause of Mr. Bonner which resulted in his being handed over to Italian hands, but it had been decided that it was not a matter on which it would be proper to divulge details.

#### Colonial Troops Detained and Released

Colonel J. M. Clewellyn, the well-known Panamanian soldier, who played an important part in the organization of the British ambulance unit in Ethiopia, and Major Bentinck, who was also attached to the unit, were detained by the Italian authorities for several days at Port Dabra. They were later allowed to proceed to Libau, though no explanation of their detention was forthcoming.

The position of the British Red Cross Society's two ambulance units in Ethiopia has declined to some extent in the last year, according to the Society's annual report just issued.

The S.W. Indian Ambulance team has been disbanded, and the others are now Libau, and on the 1st of February 1935 were detached from the British Legation.

Dr. Pauline, the medical officer of the British Red Cross Society, has been appointed to the Italian Legation.

Colonel Clewellyn has organized a small unit which abides at Rome, the funds for which are supplied by British Directives.

Colonel Clewellyn's unit has been transported by road from Addis Ababa to Wello, a distance of about 200 miles, and the members of the team transport will be employed entirely by the Italian military authorities at each branch of military control.

Plans for a complete railway system in Ethiopia are now in preparation. The work will be undertaken by a company of British, American, Australian, Canadian, and other American engineers, and the contractors will be English, American, and Canadian firms.

Engineering, geology, and chemistry engineers have already worked on a number of static and mobile research projects, and they will be continued in addition to the main engineering memoranda.

# Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore Kethya's White Highlands.

## Appointed Secretary of State for Colonies.

The appointment of the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore as Secretary of State for the Colonies will give the greatest satisfaction in all the East African Dependencies. It was a matter of deep regret and caused widespread disappointment that Mr. Ormsby-Gore did not succeed to the Colonial Secretariate in 1921, nor on subsequent occasions when he was so obviously the man for the job. On the formation of the National Government in 1921 he was appointed Postmaster-General, and in the same year became First Commissioner of Works there, which office he has now been selected to succeed to.

The most prominent of Lord Harlech's Mr. Ormsby-Gore entered Parliament for the Denbigh Division in 1906 and since 1910 has represented Stafford. He was in 1907 a member of the Committee of the Cabinet on the Great War, and served himself as a member of the Committee of the Arab Bureau, and failed to be included in the Cabinet. In 1911 he failed to be included in the Cabinet, and in 1912 he became Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet. In 1913-14-15-16-17-18-19-20 he sat as a Member of Parliament. His special qualifications for the responsible Colonial Office administration were recognised very early, as in 1912 when he was promoted to the Under-Secretariate, a position which he held with great distinction until 1919. During that period he has only gained a comprehensive knowledge of the affairs of the non-self-governing territories, but he has also done much considerable work in dealing with British Overseas possessions and their relations with other countries, England and the world at large.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore has had a varied career in politics. He was first elected to the House of Commons for the Berwickshire constituency in 1906, and then for East India in 1910, and for West Africa in 1911. He has always shown an admirable clarity in his handling of problems facing the Colonial governments, and what he has done and what he has done towards their solution is of great value. His report to the Royal Colonial Institute shortly before his return from his East African tour, when he made a striking plea for more general recognition of Africa's needs, and his independent evaluation of her potentialities, is of the Colonial world's greatest achievements and merits. The Parliamentary Commission for East Africa, of which Mr. Ormsby-Gore has remained a member, is of the greatest possible value, if for no other reason than that there are so many other reasons. East Africa's tendency will naturally welcome the appointment of the Colonial Secretariate by the man responsible for that splendid work.

In East Africa development is only in its infancy when we set in mind the magnitude of the territories for development. Mr. Ormsby-Gore made this statement to the Royal Colonial Institute shortly after his return from his East African tour, when he made a striking plea for more general recognition of Africa's needs, and his independent evaluation of her potentialities. The friends of our colonies in East Africa may well feel that in this case of his capacity as a producer of Mr. Ormsby-Gore's constituents judged that such an enlightened stand would naturally eventually adopted by the East African Parliament, and the introduction of a more generous scheme of financial support and research into the diseases affecting agriculture and the health of the country.

He has been a prominent member of the Permanent Ministers' Conference. He was the principal representative of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates at the Imperial Economic Conference of 1918, and there probably few men in Parliament today who have a grasp of the economics of the British Colonial Empire. His past services to East Africa have already built up a strong regard in the minds of the partnerships now established between Downing Street and the men on the spot—characterised by sympathetic understanding and mutual confidence—promises an era of the greatest possible prosperity in the Colonial Empire.

## Lord Francis Scott gives the facts.

One of the most important of Lord Francis Scott's responsibilities while in India will be to reply to the Kenya propaganda when an answer may be deemed necessary, and to keep the true facts of Kenya's problem clearly before the public when these discussions arise. In 1917 last week a discussion arose in the recommendations of the Morris Carter Commission and the Order in Council defining the "White Highlands."

Lord Lugard, writing to the Order in Council, stated that it would greatly affect the interests of 10 or three million Africans if the native principles and interests of a race having importance to Natives, he added, are to the community, were to be because the law required that public rights of way for the benefit of racial minorities, are to be established by means of Royal Orders in Council. In this right, appeal to the Privy Council, where the case was referred to the Government which obtains under British Colony Law, and it must be very strongly urged that this Board in which the Native Lands are concerned should not be a local body, but a body subject to political influence, but should be free of influence to the thing, an executive action, the decision of which the Board might consider unjust with prejudice, as clearly shown by section 187) to the right, and all to the real executive authority, the Secretary of State. This proposal was not accepted. It was now included in the new Order in Council, the right of appeal to the Courts of Justice by the Natives might be made subject to allowance by the Trust Board with the object of avoiding unnecessary litigation.

## 200,000 Natives Affected.

Lord Francis Scott, on reply to Lord Lugard, quoted from the report of the Morris Carter Commission, and now that the number of Natives affected was not more than 200,000, inclusive of women and children; that the compensation likely to take place at other dates was "almost negligible," and that any provision recommended by the Commission for the Native would entail some sacrifice on the part of the European community. The report, Lord Lugard pointed out, added: "One of the main objects of the Bill has been to make recommendations which would still protect the Native in the hands of the Natives with regard to their lands. If in doing so we had only transferred the feeling of insecurity from the Natives to the Europeans, we could not feel that we had succeeded in our task. We therefore recommend that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order in Council, so that the European community may have the same measure of security in regard to lands as have recommended for the Natives."

In conclusion, Lord Francis Scott explained that the European community realising the great importance of getting a final decision on these "Red Land" questions, agreed to a considerable diminution of land which had previously been included in the "White Highlands" for the purpose of settling Native claims. They also, however, laid down the understanding that the European Highlands would be safeguarded by Order in Council, as recommended in paragraph 193.

Should war break out, he added, "Lord Francis Scott added, we would prefer that the European Government had made a serious breach with us, as the main recommendations of the Morris Carter Commission Report were accepted by both Houses of Parliament nearly two years ago, and this, of course, is one of the main recommendations."

## Sisal Industry Control.

The Kenya Sisal Growers' Association supports a Bill pending legislation relating to sisal export duty, which, by an amendment, will be brought into line with that of Tanganyika. The levy, at present paid only on exported sisal fibres, is to be paid on all exported sisal rope and cord. A proviso is also made for the holding of those to be brought under the control of the Sisal Industry Committee. Standard grading and marking are desirable for the interests of improved marketing, and contains a clause of certificates for marking as necessary to secure the use of the mark to those growers who use the standard grades. Provision is also made to enable the Sisal Industry Committee to sue for damages, service calculated to prevent the practice of the industry.

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## Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

## WHO'S WHO

306.—Mr. Frederick Leveridge,  
M.B.E.

Cotton production in the Coastal belt has increased from 350,000 to five years ago to 4,500,000 lbs.—*The Mombasa Times*.

"There are no British subjects in the African bush and vigilance can never relax." Captain A. T. M. Ritchie, *Game Warden of Kenya*, in his field.

"If one is not foolhardy one can live quite happily and healthily for a long time under the African sun." Mrs. E. C. Abbott, *Secretary of the Canadian Legation*, who recently visited East Africa.

The late Mr. E. G. of the valuable old law courts sit in Nairobi, valued conservatively at £2,000, is rather a disconcerting reflection on financial conditions to-day.—*Kenya Weekly News*.

"What has happened in Ethiopia since September last is a dishonour to Christendom and a most dire injury to the progress of evangelisation in Africa." The Archbishop of York, writing in the "York Diocesan Review."

"I like to think of the romance of missionary work in Africa. I wish people at home could catch the spirit of the U.M.C.R." The Archbishop of York, addressing the U.M.C.R. annual meeting in London.

"We are determined to do all that is in our power to make it possible for our farmers to gain a just reward for their labour." The Hon. Mr. Montagu Norman, *First Minister of Southern Rhodesia*, speaking in Johannesburg.

If the proposed scheme goes through, the managers of state affairs will have to become active and leading partners in economic development. That's not the present conception of colonial administration.—*The East African Standard*.

"The natives of the Territory pay well over £600,000 per annum in direct taxation, and finding it hard to believe that in indirect taxation they contribute much less to the State than another £50,000 a year to the Revenue of the country."—*The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia*.

"The League has fought hard during the year to stop the re-establishment of Domestic Service Ordnance which has already given a definite and certain security to many members in the Colony."—Lord Sillery, *Bartiar addressing the annual meeting of the East African Women's League in Nairobi*.

"Harbour Britain to its last telegraph post, a town that has grown magnificently in the heart of the mud, sponge, red earth in the world, a microcosm of the Empire containing much that is best and possibly some things that are foolish, in a situation for its successive muddling through, is uniformly bad."—*Ugo Rotolo* in *Egyptian Review*.

"Just as the last 50 years have seen the growth of a new conception of the British Empire as a Commonwealth of Free Nations, so the last 25 years have seen the emergence of the idea of a Colonial Empire as an integral portion of that Commonwealth, and the African Empire as a homogeneous unit with the Colonial Empire." Sir Harold Hart Dyke, *Governor of Uganda*.

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Mr. Leveridge is one of the biggest men on the Lulu, probably because of his reputation as one of the liveliest working people on the Goldfield. He has been in Africa for close on 20 years, beginning as a soldier in the South African War, and following his various occupations, was in Rhodesia (Rhodesia), the Belgian Congo, Uganda and Nigeria. In his present position as owner of a number of most promising reef properties in the Lake Edward area, Mr. Leveridge's first venture was made out on the Wit-Deep on Lake Edward.

He went to the Lulu in 1925, where he has been prospecting in Rhodesia, and there worked alone and profitably over a wide area. He began his first reefs in 1928, and has since been engaged in developing his properties, which cover an area of about four square miles, in addition to an exclusive prospecting licence over one square mile.

Mr. Leveridge had just concluded a long safari through the Belgian Congo when the Great War broke out, and he volunteered at Toro in Uganda, eventually being appointed to take charge of the animal husbandry section of the Nigerian Brigade. With which he served for the remainder of the Campaign. For his services in the war he was awarded the D.S.O. (Military Division).

## DESEAEMA.

Miss Edith Wharton has returned home after a year's absence.

Colonel and Mrs. A. Wilson Palmer have returned home after a year in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Edward and Lady Denham are expected to arrive home shortly from Jamaica.

Lady Gwendoline and Richard Goudge have arrived in England from Bulawayo.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, has recently imported two ponies from Kenya.

Mr. R. C. Vernon has recently accepted the chairmanship of the East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

M. F. Rubens, Colonial Minister in Brussels, was re-elected at the recent general elections in Belgium.

Lady Hawarden de Warden, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is now fully convalescent.

The Greenhams, Messrs. Edwards, wife and two daughters, arrived home last week, having travelled 10,000 miles.

Mr. F. A. S. Lovett, British Commissioner of Police in Kenya, was summoned to Nairobi last week to Mrs. Margaret Zooch, office.

Sir Lord Kenett, formerly Sir L. Hilton Young, has joined the board of Messrs. Denby, Mott and Grosvenor Ltd. as Chairman.

Mr. G. M. Kerr has taken over the shares of the research of Barclays Bank U.K. & Q. located in the new Chancery, Tanganyika.

The death is reported from Cape Town of Mr. Charles D. Kinnaird, one of the founders of Southern Rhodesia, whom he first went in 1890.

Mr. J. H. Markland, the well-known African business man, is returning home from Nairobi on June 20 and will participate in the Tanganyika Conference.

Mr. J. E. K. Kippey, recently installed Master of Doctoral Society, Marischal College, Aberdeen, Prof. J. L. Smith, has been appointed Deputy Master.

With Edmund Sir Hay, Col. Alexander Ramsay left England last week to assume command of the East African Squadron. He will join H.M. 21st Hussars, the nucleus of the Squadron in Africa.

Air Commodore David Arthur Anderson, who has left England to assume the command of New South Wales, is part in the East African Campaign and is in charge of the destruction of the Königsberg. He has come to the assistance of two of her officers, Mr. W. G. G. and Mr. G. G. of the Africa Line.

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. G. G. has been called by the Colonies Board of Kenya, who has been seriously ill, is making a good recovery and expects shortly to resume his usual activities.

The Bishop of the Upper Nil, the Rev. A. L. Kittoe, will give an address "Africa" at a luncheon in the Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, on June 19.

Sir Clinton Tambs, formerly Governor of Nyasaland and now Governor of the Native Settlements, addressed the Committee of the Empire Parliament Association in Westminster Hall last night.

Mr. J. C. H. Balfour, who helped to found the North in Nairobi in 1905, has been appointed Colonel in A Company of Maranah who did much good work in the cause of social service during their residence in Kenya.

There will be general dissatisfaction at the selection of Mr. C. Kempton Archer to represent the Eastern African Dependencies of the Empire, Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg between September 15 and October 15 next.

Mr. Malcolm Watson will deliver the Stephen Paget Memorial Lecture at the annual meeting of the Research Defense Society on July 9. The subject will be "Manson, Ross, and Reed: Pioneers in Tropical Diseases."

The mayoralty will take place in Brighton on June 25. Miss S. Sutton, of the Nairobi branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and Miss Mabel G. Sheppard, who was formerly at the staff of Queen's Girls' School.

H. E. Sir Maurice Lipson, G.C.V.O., President of the Belgian Senate, and a former Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has been honoured by the King of the Belgians, who has conferred upon him the dignity of Count.

The Hon. J. Y. Cunliffe-Lister's elder son of Viscount and Viscountess Swinton, and Miss Anne Irving Medlicott, younger daughter of Canon and Miss S. Medlicott of Borthene Rectory, Newgate, were married in London last week.

Mr. G. S. Bozman, deputy secretary to the Emigration Department of Simla, is to act as chief Indian observer on the inquiry into the coca industry in Zanzibar. Mr. Bozman was at one time secretary to the Agent of the India Government in South Africa.

Miss Lucy Prichard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Pritchard of Portobello, Middlesex, was married recently to Mr. F. A. Howden, son of Emeritus Professor Howden of Cirencester. The bride's father is the well-known East African white hunter.

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## EAST AFRICA

recently who has just returned to Nairobi during the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mrs. Antoinette, who recently flew from Canada to Nairobi, thus passing her first visit to Kenya in which territory Sir Harold Hartnoller served so long, is flying to London by steamer for a year.

The Rev. Father A. T. Beltramin, of the Society of Jesus, has been appointed Prefect Apostolic of Uganda and Rwanda in succession to Mgr. P. Chaffey. He had been in a motor accident last year. Father Beltramin has worked in Kenya for the past eleven years.

M. A. J. L. Ward, managing director of Messrs. Ward & Co., Ltd., who had to leave Kenya a couple of months ago following a serious illness, and who has been recuperating in Durban, has made an excellent recovery and expect to be back in Nairobi before the end of June.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. F. Crawford of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, younger son of the late Dr. J. M. and Mrs. Crawford of Hull, and Miss Maude Alice Grech, voluntary daughter of Mrs. who the late Mr. J. H. Grech, of Mowbray, Cape Town.

Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, has granted to Mr. W. G. Lillywhite a total remission of the forfeiture of his right to voting and offering himself for election by virtue of his conviction in the Resident Magistrate's Court for a contravention of the Legislative Council Ordinance.

Mr. W. Fletcher has been elected President of the El Dorado Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. D. J. Hayes Vice-President. The committee is composed of Messrs. Bransford, Eastking, Egerton, McNeil Mundell, Mr. O'Shea, Roger, and Wilson, while the Hon. Secretary is Mr. C. W. Redbridge.

Mr. H. Higham, His Tanganyika Provincial Commissioner, has retired after 20 years' service in the Territory, and is now on his way to England. For some years he farmed in South Africa and went to Kenya in 1933. In 1940 he was appointed a political officer with the forces in the East African Campaign, and thus served his full 20 years as an administrative officer in Tanganyika.

We regret to announce the death at the age of 71 of Colonel Sir Percival Marling, who won the VC in the Sudan campaign of 1884. Late he served in the expedition sent to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum. Two years ago he re-entered the Sudan, continuing his journey down the East Coast to Zanzibar, which he had previously visited in the nineties.

We regret to learn of the health following a heart attack of Captain A. S. Methuen, formerly Lieutenant Colonel A. S. A. Methuen, of Uganda. Captain Methuen had lived in Rhodesia since 1902, having for many years been associated with the Volunteer and Territorial Force units in Simla. He devoted much time to Native welfare work and deserved the Umfali Native War Medal.

Mr. George Beresford Stark, who has now taken up the Deputy Treasurership of Kenya, served in the Army until 1920 when he joined the Sarawak Police subsequently being promoted Assistant Secretary in 1925 to the Governor of Kenya as a District Officer. He was appointed Clerk of both the Legislative and the Legislative Councils in 1928, and in the same year he was transferred to Mauritius as Assistant Treasurer. He has written several papers on Anthropological subjects.

A 70-year-old retired Colonial officer, who came to Kenya many years ago, and had decided to settle in the country, died in Mombasa on the 1st of May return to the country. He was Dr. L. D. Lowsley, who was senior medical officer in Kenya before the war, and died on account of impaired health in 1916. Dr. Lowsley joined the Colonial Medical Service in the Sudan in 1901, and afterwards served in Uganda and Kenya, and was for some time in charge of the Native Civil Hospital in Nairobi. His son, Mr. N. E. Lowsley, is resident in Kenya.

Her many friends in East Africa will learn with deep regret of the death in Winnipeg, Canada, of Mrs. T. B. B. Westgate, wife of the Rev. T. B. B. Westgate. During the early part of her missionary career she served under the A.M.S. as a nurse in Mombasa, but after her marriage went to Tanganyika Territory (then German East Africa), where she and her husband laboured amongst the Wagogo. During the Maji-Maji rebellion of 1905-6, they and two of their children and all the A.M.S. missionaries in that district, lived for seven months in a stockade on the Kilimanjaro range of mountains. On behalf of our readers who knew Dr. Westgate in the early days and witnessed the campaign we extend our sincere sympathy to him and to his daughter, now teaching in the school in Arusha, another great loss.

## East African Dinner.

To be held in London Next Week.

The annual dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club is to be held at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Wednesday next, June 10. Major Sir Humphrey Legge, President of the Club, will preside.

Members and their friends intending to be present should apply immediately for tickets. £1.5s. to members of the Club for themselves, their families and guests, and 16s. od. for non-members. Mrs. Major J. Corlett Ward, c/o H.M. Embassy, African Department, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, Tel. 01-222-1111.

## EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

On Friday, the completion of the new edition of "East Africa and Rhodesia" will appear under the title "East Africa and Rhodesia."

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**Mrs. Amery, and Mandates.****Germany's Problem Examined.**

Mrs. L. S. AMERY, M.P., addressing the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers in London last week, said that before Germany put up a case for Germany's right to what of a colonial empire she might have reconsidered the difficulty of securing a policy of domestic inflation with one of Germany's classes in a high market reading the outside world and spending her export credits on the raw materials or armaments rather than on the materials of ordinary peaceful industry.

The problem was not primarily a colonial one. Any remedy to it effective must deal not only with colonies but with the whole problem of prices in world markets and the problem of inflation and it could best do this by direct negotiation with a number of negotiators.

"There is no country in the world which is really prepared to surrender its colonial territory," Mr. Amery added. "It is not merely a question of mere greed of land hunger. We are dealing with populations, fellow subjects who enjoy British rule and prefer it to any other. It is a lack of justice which we have no moral right to abandon. In addition we are dealing with strategical considerations of the first importance."

What is needed is a kind of mutual intelligence between those countries which have colonies capable of producing far more than the mother countries could consume and those with large markets and big industries but with no colonies.

**Tour for Uganda.**

A Wilson Airways machine recently transported four passengers from Nairobi to Uganda. Captain Dent had collected £1,000 from his London backers but a account of the difficulty in finding a pilot he had the machine only for 2½ hours flight in one flight.

**Letter to Miss Plant.**

Some time ago Mrs. Plant appealed for contributions to a Memorial Fund for Mrs. Amery Plant, former Vice-Matron of the European Hospital, Dar es Salaam. We now learn that the Council of the Church of St. Alban, Dar es Salaam, has decided that the Memorial shall take the form of a mosaic over wooden screen to be placed within the west door of the church, the carving to be done by the members of the guild to be carried out by African craftsmen.

**Major Gaitkoh's Tragic Death.**

With deep regret we record the death in tragic circumstances in Nairobi of Major and Mrs. C. Gaitkoh who were known to a wide circle of East Africans, but died from shot wounds and were discovered when the police went to their bungalow on receipt of a message from Major Gaitkoh stating that his wife was already dead. Born in Sri Lechardson, Saxe, Major Gaitkoh went to East Africa under the "Sindler" Settlement scheme in 1902. Shortly afterwards he took up agricultural work at Arusha and was for several years secretary to the Conference of Associations, the Coffee Farmers Union of Kenya and East Africa and several other bodies. He was seriously injured in a motor accident near Nairobi about eight months ago.

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**E.A. Group in London.****Lord Francis Scott to Speak on June 18.**

Lord FRANCIS SCOTT is to address the East Africa Group of the Overseas League in London on Thursday, June 18, on "The Situation in Kenya."

General Sir William Purse, Chairman of the Group, will preside at the meeting, which will be held at the headquarters of the Over Seas League, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. To facilitate arrangements those desiring to attend are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary of their intention to do so. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begin at 4.15 p.m.

**Anti-Slavery Annual Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society is to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, at 3.30 p.m. on June 10. Lord Merton and Sir Norman Fletcher will speak on "Colonial Changes and World Power."

**Church Conference in August.**

A conference intended by delegates from the dioceses of Mombasa, Upper Nile, Uganda and Central Tanganyika is to be held at Masere, near Lake Victoria, in August to consider the formation of a Province of the Church in Central Africa.

**Empire Summer School.**

This year's Empire Summer School, organised by the Royal Flying Society, will be held at Bristol University from July 22 to 25. The speakers will include Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Mr. Sir Daniel Hall, and Professor S. Trowell. Full particulars of the School, which is open to everyone interested in the British Empire, and is not confined to Fellows of the Society, may be obtained from the Secretary, 17 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1.

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## Governors' Conference.

### Meeting in Dar es Salaam.

DEFENCE and aviation are among the questions being discussed at the East African Governors' Conference, which opened in Dar es Salaam on Monday. Telegraphing from Nairobi, Mr. F. G. T., correspondent says:

"The recent decision to make Mombasa a fortified port makes necessary a close examination of the ways and particularly in their division of the burden of cost among the East African territories. There is too a wide range of questions arising out of the development of civil aviation, and it is expected that a decision will be taken for a closer centralisation of finance and policy. There is need to devise a system to prevent heavy expenditure of public funds on searching for missing private aircraft. A question recently raised by Northern Rhodesia's Governor, private secretary has communicated with other governments to see whether it would be possible by the means of British Africa to make the private pilot account for financial responsibility. Several questions connected with Civil Service conditions are also likely to be discussed."

The conference will be followed by a meeting of the Transport Policy Board, the members of which are the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Railway managers and various senior officers, including colonial treasurers, will attend.

## Permanent Mandates Commission.

### Report on Tanganyika Considered.

Mr. J. C. D. Dugdale, of Cambridge, once appeared before the Permanent Mandates Commission in Geneva last week, and reviewed progress made in his territory during 1937.

He said that during the year under review, a number had definitely emerged from the economic depression, and the financial position of the Treasury reflected the improvement in production and trade. It had been found possible to pay 16 per cent. interest on Exchequer loans, and to dispense with the levy on salaries which had been borne by officials over a number of years. Native administrations had also made steady progress, but the expansion of Native and non-Native agriculture, and the extension of mining activities were raising important labour problems.

### Salisbury Electricity Plant Extension.

Only 300 ratepayers out of a total of 6,600 on the electricity rolls in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, records their bills when bills have been recently sent out; to decide whether a loan of £27,000 will be raised for an extension of the electricity plant, the result of the poll showed a majority in favour of the proposed loan.

### Johannesburg Gold Exhibition.

Speakers at a dinner in London organised by the British Empire League, Mr. F. G. T., former chairman of Finance committee of the Johannesburg Association, said that the original estimates prepared by the committee provided for an expenditure of approximately £250,000, and an estimated revenue of £100,000. The project had attracted so much interest however that revised estimates had had to be prepared which showed a sum figure of approximately £426,000, with a revenue of £440,000.

### The Rail Services to Rhodesia.

Repairs to the roads of the Beira railway, which dinner is to be held in London on Saturday evening, Mr. McDonald said, the Colonial Secretary had been most anxious to have the late Alfred Bell, who had planned the railway, ridges, and air communication through Rhodesia, in particular, he had entirely changed the travelling conditions of the country. His brother, Mr. Otto, had also rendered valuable services to Rhodesia, and had made some memorial to commemorate his son's interests, which however would not be an overstatement. He said also that the bridge connecting Southern and Northern Rhodesia was built under the able name "Our Boys".

## Kenya Debt Problems.

### Lord Francis Scott and the Bond Scheme.

(Continued from page 803.)

Turning to Kenya's domestic affairs, Lord Francis said that steps must be taken to relieve settlers of some of the tremendous weight of debt under which they were labouring.

One of the prime needs of the Colony is long-term assistance to reduce that burden of debt and taxation which, he said, had prepared a "bond scheme" which it is my intention to explain and discuss with the Colonial Office. Briefly, the scheme provides for the setting up of machinery of a permanent nature, obligations being method by which they may be achieved. Being long-dated Government Bonds, against transfer of security from present creditors to Government. Lord Francis recalled the work of the Economic Development Board, expressed in a memorandum explaining the bond scheme, that the basic financial position of the East African total debt might compare with that of a metropolitan city in Africa.

"I sincerely hope that my efforts in this direction will meet with success, because this is undoubtedly one of the Colony's fundamental needs, and the Colony's future will remain obscure if a satisfactory settlement of the domination is not reached regard this aspect of a more far-reaching responsibilities."

### Entomological Tour.

The Colonial Development Fund is to contribute £1,000 towards the cost of sending Dr. A. H. L. Paley, Entomologist of the Kenya Department of Agriculture, to India, Ceylon, Malaya and the Philippines with the object of investigating the uses of the coffee-meal bug.

## And now

## A Successful Light Car for East Africa!

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## East Africa in the House

### Rhodesian Criticism of Native Pass Bill

Mr. LEITCH (Mombasa) asked for a statement in regard to the criticism of the Native Pass and consequent amendment of the recent Southern Rhodesian Native Pass Bill contained in the Rhodesian Native Pass Bill. Mr. Macdonald replied that the definition of the term "Native" in the Bill was similar to that which had been deleted of recent years in other Southern Rhodesian legislation. His understanding of the object was to clarify the position of half-breed natives existing in the Native reserves.

Replies were given by Mr. Leslie, Mr. Macdonald, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informed that no express opposition or dissatisfaction at the Bill had been received by the local Government from representatives of Native interests in the Colony and that such criticisms as had been made by other local interest groups for the most part concerned with points of detail and had largely met by amendment of the Bill in Committee. The Bill had passed all its stages with a Division, and had now been assented to by the Governor.

Mr. LEITCH (Mombasa) asked whether in the case of Native legislation passed by a Colonial Government, the right of precedence was still vested in the Imperial Crown, and whether the Secretary of State in Westminster to whom Mr. Macdonald replied that in the case of Southern Rhodesia, since it was a Dominion, the right of precedence still continued.

Mr. LEITCH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how far the British German possessions on Africa were increasing in area to the Allied Powers. In the course of his reply, Viscount Cranborne gave the following figures in regard to the East African colonies formerly owned by Germany: (1) Tanganyika Territory (Great Britain), 380,082 square miles; (2) Kamerun (France), 114,000 square miles; (3) A small colony area formerly part of Portuguese East Africa restored to Portugal, 1,000 square miles.

Mr. LEITCH then told Mr. LEITCH that from rough estimates based on the Hague figures published by the Suez Canal Company it appeared that in 1913 Italian shipping paid £1,000,000 in dues, in 1915 £1,200,000, and in the first quarter of 1916 £1,700,000.

Mr. Barr asked whether the attention of the Colonial Secretary had been drawn to the report of Dr. E. G. Melville and Mr. Colling on their investigations in the Northern Province of Tanganyika, and, in particular, to their conclusion that tribal lands urgently needed expansion and that certain lands should, as far as possible, be reserved for Native occupation. Mr. Macdonald replied that the recommendations of the Colonial Governor in regard to that valuable report had been referred to London and were under consideration.

#### Tanganyika Exports.

Tanganyika's exports during March included: Sisal, 1,777 tons; sisal, raw, 2,200; cotton, 5,000; cotton, 12,200; coffee, 500; tea, 13,500; hides, 300 tons (11,400); skins, 182; and groundnuts, 40 tons (1,600).

#### Sudan Goods for EGYPT.

Following the recent joint Egyptian-Sudan Conference in Cairo with a view to promotional economic relationships between the two countries, the Egyptian Government is to be requested that, in the case of Government contracts, the Sudan should be given preference over foreign produce.

#### Soil erosion in Kenya.

Major J. B. J. Adams, reporting on the Kasini sub-district in the Kenya Land Bank's annual report, suggests that a circular letter and copy of the soil erosion leaflet should be sent to all Land Bank agents with an instruction to enquire as to whether their properties are suffering from erosion and, if so, what steps are being taken to arrest the menace.

#### Defence of Poor Persons.

Represents an estimate is shown that it would be desirable in the interests of justice that poor persons charged with offences against minor should have legal aid in their preparation and conduct of their defence, and a Bill should be introduced in the legislative processions that such aid shall be granted to qualified persons in all cases committed of indictable offences, and that for the payment of such legal expenses to be defrayed in accordance with their remuneration by the offending districts.

imperial population to colonial offices?

A majority of the Indian community in Kenya is under stood to be content with the despatch of its constituents to the Secretary of State, and the Indians, like the Māori, voice no objection to this arrangement.

#### Kenya Coffee Film Exhibition.

The Nairobi Cinema Film Co. Ltd. has organized a film exhibition on its public platform in Nairobi. Showing a series of the Kenya coffee industry, the film is to be shown for 23 nights, has been released in Nairobi and will be sent to South Africa for exhibition at the Johannesburg exhibition.

#### The Watch Tower Movement.

Several references to the Watch Tower movement in the Protectorate are made in the Annual Report for 1915 of the Another Kingdom League, Tabor, U.S.A. The movement has gained popularity on account of its energy in attacking authority and "Native customs." But while giving scope to a fanaticism which has tended to damage morality and respect for the law and order, its influence is, though to a general extent small, yet it is rampant in the Northern Province; however, there was a great revival during the year attributed to the heavy duty of blockade. The importation was prohibited. The District Commissioner, Mr. W. F. Stiles, reports that Watch Tower activities have been "aggressive" with big drives to obtain converts. They have made censuses of the villages, dividing the people into "sinners" (Roman Catholics), "scouts" (the other Christians), and "heathens," and "sheep" (their own people). Now that action has been taken by the Government in prohibiting literature, however, the chiefs are likely to take action against offenders when a criminal charge can be preferred—the chiefs having previously regarded people of the Watch Tower movement as coming under the strict protection of the *Koma* because of Government's leniency.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the East African Bond is to be held at Grand Buildings, Thika Road, W.C. 2, tomorrow, June 5, at 11 a.m.

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# *East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd.*

## Chairman's Speech at Annual Meeting.

...the fourteenth annual general meeting of shareholders in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, on Saturday, 25th January, 1922.

During the year under review the company has continued to make steady progress. In 1924 we sold 9,700,000 units at an average rate of 23.5 cents per unit. You may be interested to compare this result with that of 1923, ten years previously, when we sold 14 million units at an average rate of 81 cents per unit.

Our 1935 sales of units show an increase of 9% on the preceding year, a result which we think you will consider as satisfactory, considering the comparatively small progress which the country made in recovering from the depression. Our revenue increased by 6%.

During recent years consumers have received substantial benefits from reductions in rates. For example, the average price per unit paid by them in 1929 was 136.3 cents, as against the figure of 1935 just mentioned; i.e., 131 cents, but during this period of six years since 1929, there has been no addition in the rate of dividend paid to the shareholders. It will thus be seen that the expansion of the company's business has not been at the expense of the consumer, and our figures show that the Power Company has not been backward in distributing responsibility in supplying electricity to the public in Kenya.

### **Electricity Charges.**

" Few power companies escape criticism of their charges for electricity, and yours is no exception, and it is usually directed to the flat rate charge for lighting, but due consideration is rarely given to the alternative rates which are available to all residential consumers, and which result in a considerable reduction in the price of electricity as consumption increases. In Nairobi alone we have over 700 consumers who pay less than Shs. 60 a year, whilst over 1,000 consumers pay less than Shs. 1200 so that, taking into account all capital, operating and administrative costs, including the personal collection of accounts, the return from the flat rate for lighting is not so remunerative as might appear at first sight. It must also be borne in mind that the company is not allowed to make a minimum charge as is done, for instance, by the local municipality in the case of water supply.

"Our connected load of electrical apparatus in Kenya totalled 1,550 kw at the end of 1950 showing an increase of 1,316 kw during the year.

For some time past we have been considering the next extension of the generating stations in the Nairobi district to meet the steadily increasing demands. The opinion of our London technical advisers that the most economical and suitable development is that known as the Mafagua-Tana hydro-electric scheme was confirmed to the Kenya Government last year by their London Consulting Engineers, who also investigated alternative projects. Negotiations with the Kenya Government in regard to the land which will be flooded by the construction of the dam across the Tana River have been proceeding for several years, and we acquired some years ago at substantial cost certain approved areas of land for exchange so that we might be in a position to act quickly in the event of

subject of management being placed together.  
This does extension.

In the same time we require that this new development would involve such considerable initial expenditure on the permanent civil engineering works as we applied to the Kanga Gorge for the extension of our Narobe distribution system before embarking upon this particular scheme. Taking a wider view in the general interests of the colony, this is undoubtedly the proper type of development, both economically and technically, as compared with oil-engined plant, which is the only alternative and, though costing much less initially, would seriously retard the company's large programme of expansion. But it is, of course, obvious that a large hydro-electric scheme cannot be undertaken unless a reasonable extension of franchise is granted to your company. I hope, however, that next year I shall be able to report progress on lines which will be satisfactory in the best interests of the constituents and your company alike.

Our influence in Tanganyika is expanding and in this connection may I express the hope that the Imperial Government in due course, declaration, without undue delay that under all circumstances the Colony of Tanganyika Territory shall be of British hands. Very large sums have been invested there by leading British interests, our own company included, and any wavering in regard to the political status of Tanganyika will not only retard developments in that area but detrimentally affect the development of East Africa as a whole.

### Accounts for the Year

I will now deal with the balance sheet. The Depreciation Reserve has been increased by an amount of £19,362, all of which has been provided from revenue, the total depreciation account now being £64,471.0.9. General reserve has been increased by £2,000, bringing the total under this head to £2,820.16.s. Investment reserve remains at £50,000. The total reserves now stand at £217,292.3.21 which I think you will agree is a very satisfactory state of affairs.

Turning now to revenue account, firstly, you will see how in round figures the gross revenue, less generating expenses, is £9,530, being an increase of £2,729, whilst the expenditure during the same period has remained practically unchanged. The profit for the year is £1,066.18, which, with the addition of £1,046.16.50 carried forward from last year, gives an available surplus of £91,314.15.07, out of which the following allocations have been made:

	£ s. d.
Deduction from General reserve	9,632.00.00
Preliminary development	2,000,000.00
Preference share dividends	654.19.00
Interim dividend on Ordinary shares	21,000.00.00
	<u>16,780.00.00</u>

which divides of the sum of £10,300. 10.90 and leaves a balance of £31,047. 15.17. Out of this balance the directors recommend a final dividend of 4% on the £45,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each (making £1.80 for the year), absorbing £21,000, leaving a balance £10,147. 15.17 to be carried forward to account.

In conclusion I should like to express the directors' appreciation and I am sure that all the shareholders of the localised company will join me in expressing our thanks to Mr. J. H. ... other members of the staff.

The proceeding regarding the  
the report, and account of a resolution  
the re-election of Directors and Auditor.

BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, East Africa is anxious glad to give information regarding the leading manufacturers and importers and principal dealers in Sohlers in East Africa in touch with whom you can obtain the information required.

making propaganda is being carried out in  
and the use of propaganda stimulated

During 1855 Southern Rhodesia imported 10,354 British bicycles, while Kenya imported 3,174 and Uganda 1,831.

Mr. D. Broad is in charge of the Middle-Continental  
Sister Office in Naschaeffing. In absence of  
leaves of Mr. A. F. Pollard.

During January and February 1910 European visitors entered Abyssinia, while there were 38 new European entries.

Exports from Langangika in March included sisal, 5,977 bales; palm oil, 9,550 centsals; coffee, 500 tons; and 12,700 sheep and goat skins.

Transit dues for vessels passing through the Suez Canal are to be reduced from July 1st onwards for loaded ships are reduced from 75. 6d. to 70 per ton per ton for ships in ballast from 50. 0d. to 45 per ton.

Last year a record cotton crop of 320,000 bales was harvested, placing India as the first placed after India among the world's cotton producers. In authority it is anticipated that this year the crop will total over 2,000,000 bales.

Nyasaland imports during the first quarter of 1930 totalled £114,435, as against £136,000 for the corresponding period last year. The exports, however, have increased considerably, from 2,928 tons in 1929 to 3,120 tons in 1930.

Exports handled at the port of Colombia during the first three months of the year were 23,019 tons more than those handled during the corresponding period of 1935, the totals being 120,766 tons and 107,747 tons respectively; imports amounted to 63,337 tons compared with 59,140 tons.

Dominion exports from Zanzibar during 1911-12 totalled \$656,405 as compared with \$592,876 in 1910-11. The export of cloves at 189.12 cwt. was 27,150 cwt., or lower than in 1910-11. Trade imports were valued \$8,225,000 as against \$10,708, and of these the United Kingdom supplied 24% to India, the Burma 23%, and Japan 12%.

## New Item in Bible

Mr. Abdul Wahab, a  
Nunubha, has been promoted to low corps.  
The literary conference of the Mysore State  
Commissioners was held in Nizam last month.

After yesterday's rise of the Portuguese African  
and the Portuguese sloop "Incal" value  
of £1,000,000 East Indian tonnage and its  
colonial organisation in East Africa, the consider-  
ation of appointment of delegates to attend the  
Colonial conference to be held in London next month.

It is expected that the Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force will be represented at the air rally to be held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in August.

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Mr. B. H. and M. M. Nye and Mr. J. T. Smith indicate that they have examined the accounts of intermediate dividends and the statement of the year ended June 30, 1936.

Aidan antifouling

Addressing the shareholders at the annual meeting of Sudan Steel, Ltd., Mr. Bernard Eckstein said he hoped next year to submit a scheme for the re-arrangement of the capital of the company.

"B. & H., Bank (D.C. & O.) have declared a semi-annual dividend for the half year ended March 31, 1919, at the rate of 8% per annum on the Cumulative preference shares, and at the rate of 5% per annum on the A."

snakes, less than

Addressing the shareholders at the annual meeting, Whiteaway Leadlaw & Co., Messrs. Wilkinson said during 1935 sales at their Victoria branch had increased by 25 per cent. Satisfactory profit had been made there. Returns at the Montreal office, Victoria, Victoria and Victoria were good.

**REVIEW** *Divided*

The Directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa have resolved to subject to audit and to recommend to the shareholders at the general meeting to be held on the 21st March next, together with a bonus of one per cent., including a cash distribution of £12,000 for the year ended 31st December, 1896. It has also been resolved to appropriate £75,000 to the writing down of bank premises and £50,000 to the Office of Pension Fund, carrying forward a balance of £142,000.

**General Alumin Co., Inc.**

annual report of the British Central Africa Company, Ltd., shows a loss for the twelve months ended September 30th, 1903, of £10,03, compared with a loss in the preceding year of £10,63, thus making the profit or the profit and loss account £1,600. The loss from the company's tobacco plantations is £1,52, against £900 in the previous year, of which was sold locally at good prices. Owing to market conditions in the United Kingdom sales of stocks have not been satisfactory. The tea plantation yielded 30,445 lb. of green leaf. In view of the improved price of tea the board has authorised their subsidiary company, Nyasaland Estates Ltd., to begin grubbing the sisal estate. Trade results of the Kubwa Stores (Nyasaland), Ltd., showed some improvement during the accounting year, but the year ended in a loss.

**NEWS, SPORTS & ENTERTAINMENT**

The new 1½/20 diesel tractor now being made by Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., of Gainsborough, should be of particular interest to East Lancashire agriculturists. Simple in design, with all working parts easily accessible, this tractor is suitable for operation only moderately skilled labour. While by the use of its unique front wheel drive, it can travel at low speeds, the drawing and horse powers respectively are 12 and 20, while speeds of 3 and 4 m.p.h. are obtained in first and second gear respectively. Full details will be obtained from the manufacturer.



January 1941

# East African Market Review

# East African Mails

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Overseas air mails leave at the G.C. & G.W.R., London, at 10.45 a.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Overseas air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

## Nyassaland Crop Report

Rainfall, rather heavier than usual, has been received in the northern part of the country, but in the more southerly areas it has been lighter. This has been reflected in the different types of crops sown, particularly in the small-scale agriculture areas where the need for irrigation is less acute. Irrigated areas are still being developed.

Green Manure Crops  
Only a few green manure crops are sown in the open field space and May-June, after the maize crop has been harvested, is the best time for this. The most common green manure crop is the cowpea, followed by the vetches, which are sown in the open field space in July and August.

The main clove crop in Zanzibar is still in the early stages of development, but since the trees are now well established, the new tree is anticipated.

The standard coffee crop is now well advanced and is due to be harvested in October. The first coffee crop was harvested in 1934.

Small-scale coffee production is also increasing rapidly, and is now estimated to be about 10,000 bags per annum. The coffee is mainly exported to the north of England.

In each, followed by great social clubs, rise by a world of coffee, for so the coffee is sold for the coffee market.

With the first coffee, the coffee is sold for the coffee market.

With the first coffee, the coffee is sold for the coffee market.

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BECAUSE  
QUALITY  
TEAMS

Team selected  
Combinations, on  
ensuring Quality  
the price  
responsible

## Passengers from East Africa.

THE s.s. "Llandover Castle," which arrived in London on Saturday, brought the following passengers from:-

Mombasa	Willetts, Miss R.
	Wood, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. M.
Anderson, Mr. J.	
Arnold, Miss A.	
Ball, Miss	
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.	Merrier, Mr. P. F.
Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. R. S.	Myring, Mr. C. W.
Cecil, Miss E. G.	Nowell, Mr. & Mrs. V. M.
Chance, Miss V. R.	
Cheesman, Mr. H.	Darwin, Salomon
Christian, Mr. F. J.	Atterbury, Mr. & Mrs. W. A.
Coster, Mrs. S. E.	Baker, Captain & Mrs.
Collins, Mr. & Mrs. W. J.	Campbell, Mr. J.
Cook, Miss A. N.	Harris, Mr. & Mrs. H. Vicar
Earlton, Mrs. C.	MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Cottage, Mr. & Mrs.	MacManus, Mr. K.
Drury, Mrs. G. R.	Parkhouse, Mrs. M. P.
Edwards, Major & Mrs.	Price, Mr. & Mrs. H.
F.H. Grasse	Stephens, Mr. & Mrs. R. M.
Edwards, Miss M. B. Grasse	Wood, Captain & Mrs.
Howes, Capt. M. P.	
John, Mr. J.	Beira
Johnson, Miss E.	Bell, Mr. & Mrs. P. C.
Matthew, Miss H. M.	Blair, Mr. & Mrs. P. C.
Morris, Miss B. G.	Brown, Mr. & Mrs. P. C.
Sartington, Mr. John	Cochrane, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Pitt, Mrs. E. M.	Dixey, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Robinson, Miss E. N.	Dobson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Sexton, Miss M. E.	Fitz, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Sherrard, Miss M. G.	Gregor, Mr. & Mrs.
Stanning, Mr. & Mrs. H. E.	Hargraves, Miss L. F.
Stauching, Miss I.	Havers, Mr. & Mrs.
Sutton, Mr. D. S.	Smith, Mr. & Mrs.
Symonds, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.	Watson, Mr. & Mrs.
Waage, Mrs. O.	
Walker, Mr. & Mrs. W. B.	
Wiltz, Miss F.	

## Passengers for East Africa.

THE "Mentola," which left London for East Africa on May 20, carries the following passengers for:-

Port Sudan	Conson, Mr. J.
Allison, Mr. J. A.	Conson, Miss C. E.
Chappell, Mr. & Mrs. W.	Gerrard, Mr. & Mrs.
Harrison, Mr. F.	Hawkes, Miss J. F.
Helle, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Heller, Mr. D. L.
Hill, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Ledger, Mr. J.
Hollis, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Lillicwhite, Mr. J.
Hoyle, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Troy, Miss D.
Moor, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Lockie, Mr. J.
Moor, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Long, Mr. W.
Moor, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Lyon, Mr. J.
Moor, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Mills, Mr. J.
Moor, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Monk, Mr. J.
Moor, Mr. & Mrs. G.	O'Meara, Mr. J.
Moor, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Portch, Mr. J.
Portch, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Robertson, Mr. J.
Portch, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Stewart, Mr. J.
Portch, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Ward, Mr. J.
Mombasa	
Aspin, Mr. R. M.	
Aspin, Mr. & Mrs. S. W.	
Baumann, Mr. E.	
Bentley, Mr. J.	
Bloemfeld, Dr. D.	
Burns, Miss A. M.	
Chignell, Mr. & Mrs. H.	
Doyle, Miss C.	
Dunn, Mr. & Mrs. I. R.	

Watney, Miss D. R.	Deegan, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.
Wilkins, Mr. & Mrs. H.	Duncan, Mr. & Mrs. J.
	Heath, Mr. & Mrs. P.
	Herring, Mr. & Mrs. H.
	Hodson, Mrs. M. N.
	Maclean, Mrs. V. G.
	Swain, Mr. & Mrs. M. W.
	Page, Mr. & Mrs. G.
	Raymond, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.
	Studd, Mr. D.
Anderson, Mr. D.	Wellington, Mrs. R. A.
Beverton, Mr. W. P. C.	Williams, Mr. & Mrs. E. S.
Blaxland, Mrs. D. E.	

Passengers marked \* join at Mombasa.

Passengers marked + join at Port Said.

## Late Steamship Movements.

BRITISH INDIA	
Clan Eland, Mr. J. B. M.	Zanzibar homewds., May 20.
Clan Eland	London outwds., May 20.
Clan Kara	arr. Bombay outwds., May 20.
Clan Kara	left Port Said for Durban, May 20.
Clan Nefya	arr. Bombay from Durban, May 20.
Clan Nairea	left Zanzibar for Bombay, June 1.
Clan Oklwa	left Bombay for Durban, June 1.

CLAN ELAND, MR. J. B. M.

Clan Keith

Clan Kara

Clan Planter

Urbino

Clan Grand

Clan Goliath

Clan Pocahontas

DUTCH EAST INDIA	
Reitmeijer	left Pt. Sudan outwds., May 23.
St. Maarten	left Dover homewds., May 23.
Bos Ronde	left Beira homewds., May 23.
Lagersteene	left Dover outwds., May 23.
Geensterk	left Dover homewds., May 23.

DUTCH AFRICA	
Laatzen	left Durban, May 23.
Alvarenga	Calcutta for Durban, June 1.
Francis	arr. Madagaskar from Colombo, June 1.

GERMAN MARITIME	
Paulsdorf	left Port Said arr. Zanzibar outwds., May 20.
Paulsdorf	left Marseilles homewds., May 20.
Paulsdorf	arr. Grindelwald arr. Pt. Said outwds., May 20.
Paulsdorf	left Malacca homewds., May 20.

UNION CASTLE	
Dreadnought	left Teneriffe homewds., May 20.
Dreadnought	left Southampton homewds., June 1.
Dreadnought	arr. Beira for Mombasa, May 30.
Dreadnought	left Pt. Sudan homewds., June 1.
Dreadnought	arr. Beira outwds., June 31.
Dreadnought	arr. Capetown homewds., June 1.
Dreadnought	arr. South Africa homewds., June 1.

DREDGE	
Stephens	left Aden, outwds., June 1.
Stephens	left Capetown for Beira, May 20.
Stephens	arr. Beira, June 1.

ELIZABETH	
Elizabeth	left Elizabethport for Beira, June 1.

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