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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 17 No. 614  
MAY 28, 1930

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1930

Annual Subscription £1 10s

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

No. 12, No. 614.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1930.

Subscription Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.  
Telephone: 2176-77. Teleglobe: Lintabite, London.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE Honorable Honorable Mr. J. G. L. Jackson, M.P., has record of the work of unofficers in East Africa, and though it is very satisfactory to find the Uganda Government recommending THE BIRTHDAY of the ward of the C.R.E. to Dr. E. D. HONORABLE MR. Reynolds and the C.R.E. to Dr. J. G. L. Jackson, M.P., of the Northern Rhodesian Government, marking Mr. F. H. J. T. Scott's energy in public life, particularly Mayor of Livingstone for four successive years by the C.R.E., the initial failure of the Kenya Government in this respect is again strikingly shown. Of the five Kenya awards two are for mining service— which everyone is used to seeing remunerative—and the other is for the civil service. It is generally presumed that Scott deserved as an appreciation of his State of exceptional work a cash deduction to be drawn from the Kenyan list; that no unofficer has done official acknowledgement of his public labours in public commerce, agriculture or in charitable social or like spheres. The manifest absurdity of such a position seems the Kenya list as thoroughly unsatisfactory.

Two awards will be welcomed by everyone—that Knight Bachelor to Dr. D. G. Peale the able and hard-working and model Mining REVIEWER, and the posthumous award of the Albert Medal in Gold to Mr. J. M. Melby who, after a long and honourable career, was honoured by an

equivalent in civil life to the V.C. The creator, and till recently the first and only Principal of the widely famous Lawrence School of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. H. Hammerton goes into retirement with a well-earned C.R.E. decoration likewise bestowed on Mr. A. G. Jeere, the Clerk of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, and on Mr. C. A. Chapman Andrews, who has acquired himself admirably as Acting British Consul in Nairobi. Malcolm Hatley Sparrow is of course granted for his fine service to India, but it will commend itself to those acquainted with the work he has now begun for Africa.

The outstanding impression left by these, and by other recent Honours Lists, is that so far as East Africa is concerned there ought to be a COMMITTEE, some small, well-informed, and independently suggested committee, with non-officials to assist among its members, which could advise in FUTURE the Secretary of State on the suitability of the names submitted by the various Governments, and in case of need augment them by other submissions. It can certainly not be claimed that the East African Governments have adequately discharged their delicate duties in this connection, and it is probable that the creation of such a committee would in itself cause an immediate realisation of past shortcomings, and an equally prompt determination to do better henceforth. Any leaving of the matter to chance would have no difficulty in naming a committee member or

and the territories of the German Colonies. But it is really monstrous, without having rendered anything like such service to the State, have been given awards which have caused universal indignation. The creation of such sentiment by which honour is so discredited in the Reich, which ought not to suffer in this way for an abnegation of its duty by any constituted Government. It is with reluctance that we suggest a committee to assist the Secretary of State in compiling suitable colonial lists, but the present system has been shown so palpably unsatisfactory that reform is clearly necessary.

Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, of whose great interest and services the East African Dependencies have a lively recollection, made a most welcome declaration at the Imperial **WE ARE NOT** Club's annual dinner in London last **BUTTING** week. It was obvious that he was thinking primarily of Tanganyika Territory and Malta when, in words which were cheered to the echo, and with admiration he gave the assurance: "We are going, however, seizing the opportunity of addressing the Colonial Service, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has this given the world generally and East Africa in particular an interpretation of the spirit of the Imperial Government's policy in regard to the future control of the territories which it now administers." Such a pronouncement as this, be cordially welcomed, and must go some distance to mitigate the alarming consequences of the Government's apathy to a problem which has been shown to possess all the elements of a vital imperial issue, but the vagueness of utterances of a Minister, even of one so restrained as Mr. Ormsby-Gore, can be no satisfactory substitute for the Cabinet statement which has been rendered urgently necessary by the too frequently delayed Parliamentary replies of recent months. No one could ever have doubted that the present Secretary of State was to be numbered among those who would resist German claims at all costs, and his robust reminder that "we are butting nowhere" will give the warmest satisfaction not merely throughout East and Central Africa, but also in Rhodesia and South Africa, where grave doubts have been aroused, not so much by the pressure of German claims to the return of Tanganyika, as by the impression that the Imperial Government had failed to realize that British Africa considers this a matter of life and death.

That that is so has been proved again by the vigorous opposition of the Union of South Africa to any suggestion of returning the territory to Germany. Mr. Pitkay, the South African Minister of Defence himself, of German descent, is widely known to have expressed strong views during his recent visit to London, and, as Lord

Curzon has recently stated, the South African Parliament has no objection to the establishment of German colonies Tanganyika or for that matter, in South West Africa. A few people, I am fully aware, are rapidly growing restive at the idea of presenting Germany with an and stamp the coast of South African Africa could be ravaged, so that is the ultimate reason for the German Colonial campaign which began so vigorously the proposal. Some may have something to do with Togoland, but the same reasons. The main reason is the same as that of the implacable opposition of the Afrikaner to the Boer, namely, a determination to defend their race and that of the peace of the world. Germany must be admitted to a continent which would quickly be thrown into a great conflagration if armaments in which steel would replace wood, and from which the traffic of the sea commerce increased by a sum incomparably greater than anything achieved or even attempted during the last century. We are not willing, is an answer to German propagandists and British imperialists alike.

The growth of our work and the recruitment of our officers in the colonies are held because of the claims of paper, and indeed are very disquieting features of the development of **TOO MANY** administration in Africa to day. Said Mr. OFFICER, "Sir J. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda Territory, "I consider the excessive number of officials in the colonies, and the relative

Colonel, "having repeatedly drawn attention to these developments and dangers, we welcome the most cordial His Excellency's public declaration of his determination to grapple with the matter which in its widest sense is that of the most efficient utilisation of the expensive European administrative staff which the East African territories must necessarily employ. It is undeniable that many highly paid officials are to-day vice versa, which of their time-consuming clerical work which could equally well be done by clerks at one quarter of one-half the salary, and also that substantial reforms will be required without loss of essential knowledge. Something in that direction has already been achieved; the East African Government at least having cut off several hundred the number of forms in official use. That further reduction is possible and desirable in most, if not all, of the Dependencies is certain. Paper beats paper, until the accumulation of returns defeats its own purpose. It tends to lead to that rigid bureaucracy which is anathema to officials and their officials alike."

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

As from the completion of the present volume  
East Africa will appear under the title East Africa  
in full.

We are Getting Nowhere

*Subject* *See* *Not Verbal*

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

higher spots, as at the Barn and in the  
Colonial Embankment, places where the  
Voluntary Service had been held, and  
where the work was done by the men  
of the Army. At Ormskirk there  
was a large amount of work to be done,  
and the men of the Royal Engineers  
were given a housing place  
and were fed, so that all  
the work could be done.

...one thousand five hundred  
of their subjects throughout this  
Majesty's dominions, in the  
Colonial Service, which is  
peculiarly fit for the execution  
of duty, and in about six hours  
shone with a bright and  
splendid lustre.

following. "In the evening by Mr. Chapman, he was read to all the members of our Lodge. When my healthiest days, I could not have been more melancholy at the great loss which I have sustained. I regret the death of my beloved President, deeply. I appreciate your kind assistance and good advice. I feel it is a privilege all the more, the longer having been privy to see for myself how many parts of the world his dear work done by the Colonial authorities in upholding the traditions of our Empire. It is with best wishes to members of the Club both at home and overseas."

Мост-Хаус. Ноябрь

In the course of his speech, which lasted 45 minutes, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said:

As an old member of the Corona Club - who continues his subscription - I give you the greatest pleasure to thank you for the first 10 years of your charming life. I feel that I have come amongst old friends and I hope to make many new ones. The numbers to-night are well up to the high standard of the last few years.

We have with us to-night many past members of the Services who hope to look with indulgence at the efforts of their successors. Some, such as Lt. Col. Claud Hollis, are just beginning to enjoy the leisure which they have so fully earned by a lifetime of devoted and distinguished service.

"We welcome our guest Mr. J. B. Maria, Director of the Empire Service of the B.B.C. It would be impossible to overrate the value of his service to Colonial Empire. A voice to this, that it was when I was Postmaster General, that the Empire service was really instituted. Our thanks to the B.B.C. is being rendered, I am sure, by the countless numbers who are now listening to my words."

It is six years since I first came to the Colonial Office as Under-Secretary, and seven years since I left it. I am very proud to have been called upon once again to undertake responsibility in the department in which I spent my happiest and most interesting years of my life. It has been like coming back to an old and much loved home that has been temporarily let to other tenants. (Laughter and applause.)

"But I am sorely conscious of a sense of latent inferiority, especially for places and people, and in the course of my previous Colonial Grace experienced the greater part of the Colonial Empire. I may into the error of thinking that all is much the same it was seven or more years ago. So much has happened since 1912 that it must go to school again - no starting-holes, casts in the bottom form, but under no illusions that I have much to unlearn as well as learn. I hope shall quickly detect what new factors of value may be found without old preconceptions of prejudice."

Carrying my mind back to those days in the Colonial State, a few things still stand out in my memory. The problem of Colonial development and economic progress presented to me then, to be based on scientific work. To acquire the organization of scientific research in the sciences, and the dissemination and application of the results, that response in every field, particularly in the two great humanistic arts, agriculture and horticulture.

#### The Problem—What Is It?

...On the fundamental problem, the spectral problem in quantum mechanics, we have not yet obtained any definite result. The theory of the spectrum of the Schrödinger operator in bounded domains has been considerably developed, but it has not yet been established that the problems of quantum mechanics have been reduced to the solution of boundary value problems in bounded domains. In this connection, the question is raised as to what is the nature of the spectrum of the Schrödinger operator in unbounded domains.

It is suggested that the author offer his services to Michigan in the study of education, to the State Board of Education, and to the State Department of Education, to help in the preparation of a new code of school laws.

for the purpose of sending students to Europe for a year or two years of absence from their studies. For the purpose of travel or special studies the Corporation have us \$60,000 in funds for this object and in the last few weeks have made a further amount of \$48,000 in \$1000 increments that may be disbursed over another three years. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the benefits derived by the officers who have received grants from this Fund.

With the application of science to Colonial problems of physical health and agriculture and development will always engage my personal attention. I shall not forget what was from the past a very special baby of mine, and has since grown into a sturdy child, and that is the subject of education. As Vice-Chairman of the first Committee on Education at the Colonial Office, and a visitor to numerous schools and colleges all over the Empire, I shall watch with a single eye the work of Lord Plymouth's admirable committee and of the Education Department throughout the Colonies.

The 2,000,000 square miles and the 12 million people of many races and cultures which are the care of the Secretary of State for the Colonies form a vast estate and I have, in my blood and traditions that the primary duty of an estate owner is indeed a trust, and that trust is the welfare and progress, in amenity and civilisation, of all who live on the estate. Economic progress is a means and not an end.

#### **Education During the Schools**

It is true that there can be no true progress except on a sound and healthily developing economic basis. But man does not live by bread alone, and it is through the power of knowledge that primitive man has advanced, and can only advance from the primitive to the civilised, and to the fuller possibilities of life and happiness. Even from the purely economic view it is only by education in the widest use of that term that we can improve our moral, intellectual, technical, and physical capacities. Education must always use the word *do not* before *and* in the schoolroom.

Verily, I am a conservative, and in education as in district administration, I want to preserve and develop all that is valuable in the traditions and distinctive cultures of the very varied and different peoples of our Colonial Empire. Instruct rule which is based on the idea of Conservatism must be preserved and carried out in the educational field as in the adminis-

I am deeply & sincerely sorry that largely as a result of the  
recommendations of the General Division in the Colonial  
Office, I was compelled to withdraw Tomlinson's great  
services & they have been lost in the summation of the Colonial  
Secretary who have always believed that the services  
of Tomlinson were of little value to the colonies indicated by his  
qualifications & services. To the loss of services so  
valuable to the colonies I am deeply & sincerely sorry.

nowwards at Alberta. It is surely better to do so, and it has now been done, than to proceed with the unification of the Colonial Office.

But if we fail to realize the full benefits of unification, some measure must be made to co-ordinate the different departments in the various Colonies. Correspondence between the various Colonies' Ministers is, of course, done on a regular basis. But there is no permanent body which can be called the "Colonial Office".

The "Colonial Office" is clearly understood to mean unification and uniformity, not the different words. But a unified service does imply local autonomy in the same way as opportunities open to the members. As one example, the profession has already been made to bring the various Colonies' services into close association, and the Admiralty's recommendations of local autonomy is another.

As far as my functions I hope we can easily get rid of the position of a man on our staff, because he will be the same consideration relatively to the Colonies. A system of facilitation of transfer from one Colony to another in the course of his career.

The formation of new territories and colonies by the Admiralty, Vice-Admiralty, and other departments, significantly affects the economy of the Colonial Empire. The Colonies' Service is responsible for the formation of new territories.

The Colonial Service is now regarded as the "Colonies' Service" and one of the leading standard officers of the Colonial Service shall seek to enter the Colonial Service. I am sure that our immediate concern is to work harmoniously and justly, and to assist the other services to form a firm Union.

#### Establishing Personal Control.

Another aspect of the time in which I must serve are the developments in the Colonial Office designed to make up a Downing Street more helpful to Colonial Administrations and Colonial Services overseas. It is all important that my advisers in Downing Street should know the other end of the telescope. It is better to somewhat offend, than to be most fortunate and to lose influence. Sir Samuel Groom and myself, my predecessors.

Though the temptation is great, I do not myself intend to return to the role of traveller, as I am certain that in such circumstances the role of a newspaper or Secretary of State is to stop a horse. But it is infinitely more important than the maintenance of the personal touch between all those in the Colonial Office and Colonial officials as well as officials from the Colonial Empire overseas. (Applause) After all, we spoken and the friendly informal conversation are so much more valuable than the official written dispatch.

In this connection I remember well the value of the first Colonial Office Conference in 1906, and if I find in the coming months subjects which would seem to call for such discussion round a table with Governors or senior officials from a number of Colonies, I would not hesitate during some summer-free season to have that method of free consultation particularly in view of the idea welcome to the Colonial Office.

A most important development in the Colonial Office of recent years has been the creation of the economic department under Mr. Glazebrook. The establishment of such an Economic General Staff for the Colonial Empire was absolutely essential in the kaleidoscopic changes and developments all over the world. They have to study the only the intrinsic problems of exchanges, but the fundamental economic tendencies in every country in the world as they affect the trade and interests of the Colonial Empire, and as a result of those studies to be in a position to advise Colonial Governments and Colonial Producers what action, if any, from time to time, becomes necessary. More particularly they have to study the prospects of export markets for Colonial products, to follow the trend of stocks and prices, and help us to keep the British Colonial Empire in the picture, wherever we can, in all trade and commercial treaties or arrangements with Empires and foreign countries.

#### Uganda Comprised.

We have to record that manufacturing industry has recovered far more rapidly from the slump than agricultural industry. Farmers all over the world are still having a difficult time. Places have recovered some that are commodities that are important to us, such as sisal, coffee, cotton, cocoa and rubber. I should particularly like to congratulate Uganda on surpassing its previous records in the cotton crop. Others, such as sugar, bananas and some of the oil seeds still present very great difficulties. Blessed be this time for those countries which have mineral resources such as gold, copper, tin, iron and manganese, and so on.

The gold boom, still continuing, and in my view whatever happens to foreign currencies, will continue for it would be foolish whether you are on or off a gold standard, unless mining is the only standard which humanity regards as being as legitimate and always acceptable basis for international payments. The mining developments in Southern Rhodesia and elsewhere are proving of the utmost importance, and are reflected in increased purchasing power. Better wages and improved local welfare, the local agricultural produce, clearly the full and early development of the mineral resources of the country. Empire is to be encouraged. It is only in the areas of colonial agriculture which it will always be the basic industry in which most Colonial Empires are based.

Turning from the statical economic field, I should like to refer to two subjects of special interest to myself. First, an amendment to the main trunk route between this country and Australia and South Africa respectively, now operated twice weekly throughout routes which thus are of great importance to the Colonial Empire. Arrangements have now been made to link Britain, West Africa, with the Cape via Ceylon by a weekly service between Aden and Ceylon, and to extend this to Ceylon and "Pekoe" (Ceylon), so as greater facilities have been provided. I hope to see the Colonial Empire more harmonized and to set living light eastwards, where it is possible.

#### Mr. Ormeby bore's Imperial Statement.

I will come now to a few remarks in the political sphere. I had not been back at the Colonial Office one week before I took large headlines on the front page of one of the Sunday papers informing them that Britain is about to buy Malta. May I take this opportunity to speak this lie? We are acquiring Malta. (Applause) I am sorry to say that this is a serious and important naval base and fortress, vital to our Imperial interests in the Mediterranean.

There has been a lot of really unnecessary talk about Tanganyika territory. I have no intention of adding to our difficulties from the word "line" and we are very clear in our statement of my predecessors and of the present Minister on this subject. Nor will I be induced to put any glosses or Talmudic interpretations on any one of them. (Applause) People might here be in East Africa who feel that cast doubts on spread suspicion on this matter and who seek to become rich in misreading what is perfectly clear, not seeing the cause which they seek to oppose.

We live once again in an unsettled and dangerous world where power politics and great new armaments threaten the peace and order of civilization in more than one continent. No nation has worked harder since the War than ours for a better and safer order. But let there be no mistake: when Britain must press rapidly forward, the expansion of our defence forces by air, sea and land (Applause) Imperial defence has once again become a first concern of my colleagues in the Cabinet. They have the will and determination to stand up for our imperial rights, our freedom, our traditions and our civilization.

#### We have no fear of detection.

In this duty of Imperial Defence the Colonial Empire has always loyally been ready to play its part. No part of the Empire, how small British rule could willingly exchange that rule for any other. (Applause) And when the reverent voice of Sir George Grey, the last Governor-General of the Colonial Empire, so well said these famous words:

"I have no fear for detection, in word or form, and if we face our task charged by force, I am convinced that the whole British Empire overseas will stand solidly together as we did in the dread years of 1914-1918. Peace, continuity of history, social progress and economic development are the essentials of the Colonial Empire, and every step must now be taken to protect by physical and every other means these essentials from the threat of foreign enemies which threat comes from whether internally or externally. Imperial defence, Imperial defence includes the Imperial and local defence of each and every territory under the Crown, and in view of the unsettled conditions of the world, every Colonial Government and population must now play their part to the best of their capacity in the interests of the Empire as a whole. Is not this the task of the Colonial Empire?"

# East Africans in the Birthday Honours List.

Our readers will join with us in congratulating the following East and East African connections on the honours conferred upon them in the Honours List issued on the occasion of the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday.

## BARON

HILTON, SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.Litt., Barrister-at-Law, Director of the United Provinces of East Africa, the Duke of Connaught has just returned from London after a term of 18 months as director of the African Education Survey, in the course of which he visited East Africa and Rhodesia.

## PRIVY COUNCIL

COLVILLE, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID JOHN, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of External Trade from 1903 to 1911; also Captain DAVID JOHN, M.C., M.C., Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade.

## KNIGHT BACHELOR

TEALE, EDMUND OSWALD, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S., M.B., M.Ch., M.R.C.P., Surgeon Consultant to the East African Government. Served in Australia from 1902 to 1907 in Nigeria in 1908 and 1909 in Portuguese East Africa from 1910 to 1911, and on the Gold Coast from 1912 to 1913, when he was posted to Tanganyika. Was promoted to his present rank in 1915.

## ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

ELIAS, DAVID HENRY, Esq., M.C., General Manager, Federated Malay States Railways. Was Superintendent of the Lake Naivasha and Uganda Railways.

HIGGINS, JOHN, Esq., Senior Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory where he has served since April, 1916.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM JOSEPH, Esq., Q.B.M., Treasurer, Palestine. Served with the Indian Expeditionary Force in East Africa during the Campaign.

MARSH, ARTHUR INNES, Esq., C.I.E., Joint Secretary and member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

MATTHEWS, HENRY HAROLD, Esq., M.C., R.C.P. Director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases.

MEVBY, HUGH ROBERT EVERARD, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, Kenya. Has served in this colony since 1911.

## ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

### D.G.E. (Civil Division)

FISHER, JOHN GAMBLE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Director of Colonial Affairs.

REYNOLDS, EDWARD DAVID, Esq., for public services in the Uganda Protectorate. For some years he has been in charge of the interests in Uganda of the British Cotton Growing Association, is an influential member of the Legislative Council, and has taken an active part in public affairs.

THOMSON, RUSSEL, WILLIAM, Esq., Agricultural Adviser to the High Commission Council for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

WHITE, JAMES, Esq., a British resident in Addis Ababa, Sub-Governor of the Bank of Ethiopia.

### D.G.E. (Military Division)

BENNETT, MARCUS, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES EDWARD, R.A., C.M., Officer Commanding, Somaliland Camel Corps. The King's African Rifles.

HOBSON, JOHN, Lt.-Col., VICTORIAN CORONATION, DAVID ARTHUR, Royal Artillery. Attached Sudan Defence Force.

MCLELLAN, CAPTAIN, R.G.A., M.C., The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

### E. (Civil Division)

ROBINS, ANTHONY LEON, Esq., Colonial Office, India and Abyssinia. EDWARD ARTHUR, Esq., Acting British Consul at Harar.

THOMAS, THOMAS, M.C., Esq., Deputy Director of Marketing. His Royal Highness has served since 1908.

WILKINSON, HENRY JAMES, Esq., Director of Education, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

EDWARDS, MAJOR, HAMMETT, HOLLAND, BRASSETT, M.R.C.S., Dr., Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Kenya.

FRASER, ROBERT, WOODWARD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Society of Southern Rhodesia.

GRAY, JOHN GEORGE, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Southern Rhodesia.

JOHNSTON, JOHN ROOKE, Esq., District Officer, Nyika.

LOWE, FRANK HAROLD, Esq., Post Office Services. Appointed Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs in 1909, appointed a Member of the Railway Commission in succession to Sir Richard Gode.

MCLELLAN, CHARLES GORDON, Esq., M.C., R.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Somaliland.

### R.E. (Military Division)

HAYMES, LIEUTENANT, LOCAL CAPTAIN, WALTER ROBERT PAYMASTER and Quartermaster, Somaliland Camel Corps. The King's African Rifles.

### M.E. (Civil Division)

BAGOT, Miss REBECCA, Lady Superintendent of Nurses, Uganda.

BALFOUR, MISTER, WILLIAM, M.B., Superintendent Engineer, Transport Department, Uganda.

BAUMANN, MISS HENRIETTA, For services well rendered in Kenya.

BEWICK, ANDREW, EDMORE, Esq., Assistant District Officer, Native Affairs, Uganda. In the service of the Uganda Government, and works in collaboration with his wife.

DAGHORE, MRS. ELENA MINNE GORE, For social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

GREGOIRE, EUGENE, Esq., Chief Clerk, Customs Department, Mauritius.

HOLLOWAY, MARY ELIZABETH LOUISE, Chief Clerk, General Office, Royal Automobile Society.

LEES, WALTER G. GRANT, Esq., Assistant Accountant, Colonial and Dominions Office.

MARVEL, ARTHUR JAMES, Esq., M.B., For public services in Tanganyika Territory, where he has been in charge of the Moravian Mission's Medical Services and has done much valuable work in the cure of leprosy and sleeping sickness.

LONGDEN, MRS. LAURA H. MCKEE, for social services in Uganda.

MCMLAUGHLIN, MARY LIZZIE, for services to nursing in Kenya.

OAKES, ARTHUR BODMORE, Esq., M.A., Deputy Commandant Police, Somaliland Protectorate.

TOME, FRANK BROWNE, Esq., Office Superintendent, Educational Department, Tanganyika.

TOOKER, WILLIAM, JESSE, Esq., M.A., Director of Stores, Sudan Government.

TROUTON, JOHN, FREDRICK, Esq., District Officer, Kenya. Was seconded to duty with the Kenya Land Commission in 1913.

WHITE, FRANCIS CLEMENT, Esq., Editor of "Overland," the monthly journal of the Over Sea Line.

### IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

HALIBURTON, JEAN, MARGARET, Esq., Safely, Chief Accountant Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

GOVENS, T. SIRIUS, Esq., M.B., Principal Clerk, Office of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

PUGH, SIDNEY RICHARD, Esq., M.B.E., Staff Officer, Ordnance Service.

### ALBERT MEDAL IN GOLD

The Albert Medal in Gold is awarded posthumously to ALFRED JOHN McKNARY, Esq., M.C., R.R.C.S., in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry which he displayed during the disorders in Addis Ababa in May, 1919, in his efforts to rescue British and other foreign nationals and wounded Europeans in the course of which he received injuries from which he has since died.

### BRITISH IMPERIAL MEDAL (Military Division)

#### FOR GALLANTRY

ELIZABETH, (CAPTAIN) ELIZABETH ENID, HEDWIG, Simola, Defence Corps. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in circumstances of very considerable personal danger.

#### FOR BRAVERY IN THE FIELD

THE SERGEANT, L., Secretary, Department of Sudan Defence.

## South Africa & Tanganyika

### Lord Francis Scott's Reassuring Message

Twice last week Lord Francis Scott referred in long terms to the essential need for the retention of Tanganyika Territory. He addressed the East African Group and the African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and, in addition to his references to the Mandate, gave an enlightening resume of the Kenya problems which have often shaded his mission to London.

Addressing the East African Group of the City Seas League, he said:

"A question that is important in our minds is that of the position of the Mandated territory. For many years we have been accustomed to hear declarations by responsible Ministers that under no consideration whatever would Tanganyika be out of German hands and back to Germany. These emotions have been very strong and yet we found it hard to get clear of the Empire. If the time ever comes when the German Ministers spoken in their official capacity are to lay by aside their fixed principles in the political balance."

"I have been horror struck since I arrived to hear our reasonable people say what they do about the Empire. Why do you, up come?" he glances at the map showing the strategic importance of Mombasa. "Do those people who thus realise what it would mean to give up Tanganyika to Germany? It would mean submerging all bases on the East Coast, cutting right across our African communications between north and south, making our control of the Indian Ocean very difficult and at the first sign of trouble protecting our interests in the Mediterranean, those bases would be of vast importance. Apart from that, do you think the people realising that to give up Tanganyika would not make peace in Europe?"

#### Ministers' Firm View

"It has been very upsetting to find such indomitable given-by-responsible Ministers in answer to this question, but I am glad to say that I have met other members of the Cabinet who take a different view on the subject. I heard one Cabinet Minister say a couple of days ago: 'If we in the Cabinet were prepared to give up Tanganyika, we should not be allowed to do so by Africa.'

"I have been delighted to meet Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Defence in South Africa. He is of German descent, though born in South Africa, but he tells me that under no consideration would the Ministry of South Africa agree to Tanganyika going back to Germany." (Applause.)

"We can see that Germany's actions in recent years towards African races, such as the Jews in Germany, have not been sufficient to make us believe that their attitude to Negro peoples could be better than it was twenty-five years ago."

"Finally, it is quite inconceivable to us who have taken an interest in Tanganyika that all the undertakings given in the last word in quite immeasurable terms, particularly that Tanganyika would never return to the British Empire. It is conceivable that at this present time any responsible man in our Colony should seriously consider using it as a base for further discussions on peace in Europe. It is this apprehension which has had so deterrent an effect on investment of capital in Tanganyika. It was caused the postponement of many development schemes of enormous importance to the country."

"We are starting a Tanganyika Development League in Kenya and Tanganyika, and our latest news is that it is going well, and is also supported by Indians and Natives."

#### Cost of Kenya Government

Turning to other East African questions, Lord Francis Scott also said, *inter alia*:

"For the last two years Kenya has been through a rather contentious period, marked by friction between officials and unioincials. The main reason has been that we unioincials consider that our head of government's expenditure are much greater than the country can properly bear. The gross expenditure of government in 1928 was just over £1,000,000, but with the remuneration of about £1,000,000 from the railway, etc., the net expenditure stood at about £2,300,000. In 1929 it amounted to about £2,500,000. So it is obvious that the burden of Government costs is a serious

one, and it is a burden which the people of Kenya are compelled to bear, and which only yesterday they were unable to escape from."

We have had to bear this political pressure from Government workers, whose expenditure could only result has been that last year we were forced to draw a surplus of £500,000 and from the other hand, small savings that were available to us. The total balance was about £1,000,000. The Colonial Secretary will have drawn a resolution of the Second Session of the East African Assembly, to the effect that there is still the difference between

the financial surplus side, £500,000, which is left in the coffers of the Government, and the amount of money that the politicians who always misgoverned us took away. They should be compelled to do this, for the sake of those who have invested their money in Kenya. Unless we do this, the natural result of butchering the Government is to go on spending as long as we can."

#### Kenya's Improved Finance

"Last year we had a budget which was based upon a somewhat greater revenue, as a result of which we reduced the import duty by about £100,000. Despite of this reduction of the finances of the Native State, the result of that last year after giving back their £500,000 in 1928, prices are just beginning to show an encroach-

"I think it would be too optimistic, but there is an indication of a rise in prices, and in commodities. The native now, I believe, is in a difficult place in the history of the colony, and I expect in the wake of the improved conditions, we shall change in the administrative structure of the colony. There is a tendency amongst the colonies administered by bureaucratic methods and required along Downing Street to do the work of the native, the people that are on the spot, and are developing the country. There is an attitude of mind that is very silly now, which is entirely wrong, and which is hindering us from administration."

"Everybody who has invested there, officials or unioincials, traders, business men, and others, should pull together if it is determined effort to set the country is developed to the best possible advantage for the general good of the country, and for the happiness of all the people living there. Whatever race they may belong to. That is the only honest young country can progress."

"As far as any particular race is concerned, it makes but a infinitesimal mark compared with the daily necessities. You come to make a comparison, it has to be mutual. It does not go without but I am sorry to say my experience is that the operation which has been expected to happen in recent years is that we should save and increase in whatever Government there might be. Then we have the result of making the native community able to face other extremes, and decide if the native has to make trouble and make them listen. All that is not education. It is a lesson which we often taught in other parts of the Empire in past years, but the lesson being taught now is not falsehood, but it is as the native taught in India and Ireland, that it is wrong. The right way is that the authorities should live in a community with the native people who have settled and made their homes in those countries. (Hear, hear.)"

#### Role of Colonial Secretary

"Although we have had those difficulties, I am optimistic that in the next year or so things may change. We now have a Secretary of State who does know East Africa. (Hear, hear.) He told what was in my opinion the best of all the many reports written on the territories, and in a talk he had with me a few days ago, he gave me the impression that this attitude was extremely sound and sympathetic, and that he was determined to fit things up a better condition. I hope our new Governor will be a man with equally encouraging outlook, and one with whom we may hopefully start on a new basis. I believe the one way in which we can take advantage of the better times which may come."

"People must always be willing to learn, and Native who did not learn nothing in their careers should have a place in the Government. I should say that our policy is in the long run, Native self-government. Our policy is one founded many years ago by Sir Edward Grey, and is known as the final policy that the White development side by side of European and Native interests. This is the policy we mean to follow to-day. And I can honestly assure you that if we getters are given a greater share in the Government of the country and more responsibility, we will not use any of our powers to the detriment of the native people."

I have put up my suggestion that a view is achieved in some cases of those settlers who said that the Government of the Colony of Kenya should be changed, so that it would be a Federated Colony, and therefore a self-governing Society instead of a body of 12 million people who have no voice whatever. If I were to take an active part in such a formation of a Government of the Colony, and who should be responsible, I should be responsible for that. I am not unwilling to do that, but the reason why I do not do it is that I think it would because of what the other settlers and I consider our main object. Most of us, kindly and kindly, have the same attitude towards settlement in the Colony, and must therefore be there. You cannot neglect two thousand farmers, and 12,000 children, without reinforcements. You may say that this is the general idea, but in so far as we cannot expect them to come in and suffer also. Special agents who have been sent to Africa, and many others in the few honest beliefs that governors can take a colony. They are not likely to make enormous profits, but they can make trivial if there is time enough to learn from the mistakes of others. We will waste three years, we have learned a lesson, and yet in the last few years, and the people of course know our profit, and if they are content to have a extremely heavy tax on their surroundings, and at the same time make a small amount of money, we do recommend the Colony to anyone who likes a life out of the ordinary.

#### "We Must Have Many More Settlers."

Now people will support this older settlement and realize that the country from the point of view of Kenya, which is that of the Empire, we must have much more than our rate settled in the Colony. It is absolutely certain that different Committees which have visited East Africa have agreed that older settlement has been of great benefit to the Colony and to the Native. It is also agreed that the present settlers have had an extremely bad time, and I do suggest that everything must be done to support them and help to keep them in the country.

"Another question of great importance is that of heavy interest we have to pay on loans. We have two big loans, one of £100,000,000, which is repayable in 1936 and another of £100,000,000, which expires in 1941 and carries 5% interest. These are very heavy burdens on the present financial resources of the Colony, as there was no clause by which we could reduce them before the time due, the only solution is to change our currency scheme. I am afraid that very, very few people will care to buy anything they have got, and we are still making investigations.

#### "What Which is Industrial Employment Hard?"

Another question raised is our mining is the implementation of the recommendations of the Morris Commission Report. This Committee was appointed three years ago, and certainly agreed that it produced a masterly and thorough work. It was supported by both Houses of Parliament, and the recommendations of even today it has not been implemented. I am doing all I can to implement that resolution, for it is absolutely essential that the question should be dealt with as soon as possible.

The settlement in Kenya has brought up on the security of the White Highlands. This was raised at the beginning of the suspicion of the Native Reserves, these lands then transferred that ought to be the best land possible, they would have failed in the object they had in view. They recommended that there should be an Order in Council to safeguard the Native Reserves, the Natives and the White Highlands to the Federation, and to this Order-in-Council, which we wish to see carried into operation at the earliest possible moment.

Letters have been published deliberately evading the issue. There are two questions, the first is the number of Natives who have rights to land on farms, which have been sold or leased to Europeans. The Commission said the number was between two and three hundred, including women and children. Whether their claim are good or bad is a matter of opinion, but the Commission recommended that these Natives, if they are entitled to the land, should be compensated for a given land elsewhere. But the question also has to deal with the problem of public lands, it is a very difficult subject. What the Commission recommended was that the government will batters should be given one land, about rather than on a land court, so that the land should be obtained in the future, whether the squatters had a right to the land or not.

We have a number of large problems to solve, but the only way that we shall be able to get together, and we shall have to form a kind of the majority of these countries. East Africa, which will be one, which will belong to the greater East African Federation. General Sir William Rance, who has proposed a sort of federal East African Council, his suggestion has been accepted.

## WHO'S WHO

309. Major Arthur Frederick Dudgeon, O.B.E., B.A., *Aero Inst. M.M.*



*Major A. F. Dudgeon*

Major A. F. Dudgeon was born mining in Kenya long before the industry began to receive the serious attention it merits today. Born in Rhodesia in 1900, he had experience of mining and prospecting before the War broke out. For three years he was smelting manager in the Pemba copper smelter, and as assistant to a consulting engineer in Salisbury, and after managing the Zinc Mine, was in charge of a prospecting expedition in Northern Rhodesia.

He was taken upland in Kenya in 1921, he volunteered in Nairobi on the outbreak of hostilities, and was invited to raise and organize the East African Mechanical Transport Corps, which he commanded throughout the East African Campaign. After the War he returned to Kenya to run an engineering business in Nairobi, and in 1927 became manager of the Mackay Farming at Loldoria, where he had the distinction of having entered the first Victory and Vulture plane the first year of flight in Kenya. After three years at Loldoria he returned to his farm at Kikuyu, where he was the first man when the first gold discoveries were made in Kakamega. As a member of the Mijikenda Council, of which he is Chairman, he helped to settle the squatters, and there began the prosperity afterwards said to be Kikuyu's golden years; later, in 1930, he was invited to prospect for tin in the Goro area, opened the Ngong mine, which has recently been called a national company, and at the moment is in the

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. Weston Bell has returned to London from Cannes.

Mr. W. H. Eastwood, of Bulawayo, is visiting England.

Mr. E. McCarter has been appointed Commodore of the Nairobi Yacht Club.

Major W. G. Lloyd, M.C., has left Somaliland on termination of his appointment.

Mr. R. Jackson, of Broken Hill, is spending three months' holiday in Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. W. S. Dales, who served for many years in the Southern Rhodesia service, has died in London.

East Africa regrets to report the death last month in Nakuru of Mr. W. N. Watson, of Thomson's Falls.

Captain Neville Beaumont has returned from Leide de Camp to Mr. P. K. Mitchell, Governor, Uganda.

Mr. J. Elsworth has been appointed Consul for Sweden in Salisbury with jurisdiction over Northern Rhodesia.

Miss H. F. Johnson, of Sabukia, is spending a month's holiday with her two daughters and infant son.

Mr. J. Mackay has been elected President of the Kenya Poultry Club, with Mr. A. G. Gladwell as Vice-President.

Mr. R. A. S. Macdonald, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Northern Rhodesia, is now acting as Director.

During Mr. J. Thom's absence from Northern Rhodesia, Mr. H. Victor is acting as Belgian Consular Agent in Ndola.

Major A. W. Lyle, who has been appointed Solicitor-General in Uganda, has been a Crown Counsel in Kenya since 1932.

Mr. F. O. Kellar has left Northern Rhodesia for Newcastle, Natal, as manager of the local branch of Barclays Bank (P.L.C. & O.).

Mr. G. L. Wedd, of Rumuruti, Kenya, has been married to Miss Dulcie Randell, daughter of Mr. F. Randell, of Pest Estates.

Mr. E. G. King, who was Acting Commissioner of Customs in Uganda some time past, has been confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. A. M. Douglas, who has been Senior Postmaster in Kenya for the past two years, is on his way home after leaving permanent service.

Robert Archibald Atkinson, Medical Research to the Sudan Government, has left England on leave, spending a month in

Uganda, general in South North Africa, and will place at Kirkby Constable, Norfolk, where he served in the Second Campaign.

Mr. G. C. Glanfield has been appointed to command and Mr. R. H. Hartman, seconded, to command the King's African Rifles Reserve of 200 men.

Mr. R. Durme, who was on the staff of Messrs. Winter and Sons in Kampala twelve years ago, has been appointed magistrate and registrar in Nigeria.

Mr. M. D. McCough, of Bulawayo, has given, at a recent meeting in Salisbury, the name of "Pounder Day" should be changed to "Beit Day".

After serving in Tanganyika for seven months, Mr. C. Griesbach, of the East African Posts and Telegraphs service has been transferred to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. C. H. Bentick, formerly British Minister and Consul-General in Ethiopia, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Prague.

Mr. H. Vaux and Mr. P. J. Rawlins, Northern Rhodesian District Officers, have been appointed District Commissioners for Mvindima and Mankova respectively.

Mr. S. M. Lamigan, OBE, has been Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 20 years. On receiving a reception at the Hotel Victoria, London, July 14.

Mr. H. L. Sikes, Director of Public Works, Kenya, received a farewell address from the Asian members of his staff before he left the Colony on leave pending retirement.

Sir Archibald Weigall has been re-elected Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, with Sir Alexander Godley and Sir William Goodenough as Deputy Chairmen.

Lady Rhodes and Mrs. R. Southon have been engaged on the making of a film of East African railways for display at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

Mr. Norman Gutherford, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sumner, and Mrs. Annette Ayre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. J. B. Ayre of Limuru, have been married in Nairobi.

The engagement is announced of Mr. H. Colouck, secretary of the Africa League, and Miss Alice Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. J. B. Ayre of Limuru. Mr. Clark is at present in England on holiday.

Captain A. C. Willmott, Director of Public Works, has returned to Uganda from this year of the Rhodesia and South Africa, where he studied the various methods of road construction and maintenance.

Mr. F. H. Howe has been appointed to succeed Mr. Richard Goldt as member for the Rhodesia Railway Commission. This recognition of his past public work will give general satisfaction in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. S. Johnson has returned to London from his tour of East Africa and Rhodesia, and has left with Mrs. Noelson for Devonshire. He was on Friday last installed as Master of the Alfred Robbins Lodge of Freemasons, No. 483, E.C.

Major A. S. Church, who was a member of the Ormsby-Gore Commission which visited East Africa, is the National Labour candidate in the forthcoming by-election at Derby, caused by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Thorpe.

*East Africa* regrets to report the death in Uganda of Mrs. J. J. Mitchell, the wife of Dr. Mitchell. The late Mrs. Mitchell was a member of a family well-known in Uganda, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Margach.

Mr. R. Hopkins Morris, who was a member of a Parliamentary delegation to East Africa in 1928, and has been a Metropolitan Police Magistrate in North London since 1931, has been appointed R.A.F. Regional director for Wales.

Commander F. T. Hale, managing director of the Overseas Motor Transport Company, and Mrs. Hale, have arrived home after a long tour of East Africa, Rhodesia, and South Africa. They will remain in London for several months.

We are sorry to announce the death in Hastings last week at the age of 83 of Sir Charles James Lister Foulis, Bart., who had farmed in East Fernan for many years, and who served with the South African forces in East Africa during the Campaign.

Rear-Admiral T. P. H. Beamish won the by-election in the Lewes division of Sussex last week with a majority of 1000 votes. His brother, Mr. H. H. Beamish, lived for several years in Tanganyika and is now mining in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions, will be the chief guests at the Royal African Society's annual dinner in the Dorchester Hotel on October 20.

Mr. D. G. Lester, Clerk of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, will retire next March, and the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders recommends that he should be succeeded by Mr. C. B. C. Fair, with Mr. G. B. Wells as Clerk Assistant.

The engagement is announced between Mr. L. S. Kidd, of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, second son of Mr. William Kidd, M.P., F.R.E., and Mrs. Kidd, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, and Mrs. N. W. Wilton, widow of Mr. J. D. G. Wilton, M.A., Consular Service.

The King has approved the award of the Patron's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society to Major R. W. Cheesman, C.R.E., after valuable service to geography during nine years' residence in North-west Ethiopia, including reconnaissance and survey work in the course of the Blue Nile and exploration of Lake Tana and its islands.

Sir Henry Munck-Munro Moore, now Governor of Sierra Leone, is to preside at the annual West Africa dinner in London on July 25, when the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady B. Price Ormsby-Gore will be the chief guests. Other particulars of the dinner may be obtained from Mr. D. J. Orman, Roundway, Rustington, Sussex.

Two members of the crew representing Jesus College, which finished as "Head of the River" at both "Lent" and "Mays" at Cambridge University this year, were born in Kenya. They were Richard Corbet Ward, son of Major J. Corbet Ward, my secretary of the East African Office in London, and A. E. B. Williams, son of Dr. A. D. J. B. Williams, now Director of Medical Services, Nyasaland.

The Rev. J. W. E. Dongall has been appointed Secretary of the Conference of British Missionary Societies, the association with East Africa dates back to 1924, when he acted as Secretary of the Philippines Commission which investigated the educational needs of East Africa. In 1925 he became first Principal of the Jeunes School at Kabete, which was started as a result of the Commission's report. After six years Mr. Dongall was appointed Educational Adviser to Christian Missions in East Africa.

## East Africa & Rhodesia

### Competition for New Cover Design

With the change of title to one of the present volume to East Africa and Rhodesia it is intended to adopt an entirely new cover in connexion with which the co-operation of our readers is cordially invited.

As any proposal which may be adopted entirely a cheque for five guineas will be paid, and to the sender of any design which he or she submits. Entries may, if they prefer, submit suggestions under a pseudonym, but the full name and postal address must also be attached. Originals are not necessarily for publication.

It should be borne in mind that the new cover should (a) be distinctive design (b) and the colour (if one other than white be selected) should not lead to confusion with an existing journal, for that the proposed size need not necessarily be as at present, though the present columns with the retained or approximately so (and (d) that the cost of colour printing is a consideration. These also propose a choice of colour in the paper should submit samples, one a painted representation, and state in what colour they would print the cover.

Entries may be dispatched forthwith, preferably by airmail by readers resident abroad, for the competition will be closed off and when a really suitable suggestion is made through to before the end of the month of August. In the case of two entries being considered equally suitable, the award will be made to the first received, or if a tie of the two dead be possible, divided equally.

A condition of awards that the editor's decision shall be final with every participant, the submission of whose suggestion will be taken to mean that it is original.

Entries should be addressed to "Editor, Competition, East African & Rhodesian Journal, London."

## Corona Club Dinner.

### East Africans Present.

Among those present at the Corona Club Dinner, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue, were the following with East African connections:

Mr. W. Andis, Mr. J. C. T. Allen, Mr. E. K. Abley, Mr. G. H. W. Arnould, Mr. G. Baker, Mr. F. E. Balmer, Sir Hesketh Bell, Mr. A. Bevir, Mr. S. J. B. Boosey, Mr. J. D. Burton, Mr. Cecil Bottomley, Mr. E. J. Boylston, Mr. B. Brooks, Sir Granville Bush, Mr. J. A. Calder, Mr. W. R. Carton, Sir John Campbell II, Sir W. Morris Carter, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Chancellor, MA. L. S. Chantler, Mr. C. A. R. Charnau, Mr. H. Christian, Mr. G. C. Clay, Mr. G. V. Cross, Mr. A. L. Cliffe, Mr. G. T. Colte, Mr. C. K. Dain, Mr. J. R. Dalmayer, Mr. W. A. Davies, Mr. A. V. Davis, Sir Edward Dayson, Commandant, Frank Dugdale.

Mr. J. Greenwood, Mr. C. A. W. Green, Eden, Mr. A. E. P. Evans, Mr. H. G. Evans, Sir Percy Ezekiel, Mr. J. J. Fielding, Mr. F. Fitzgibbon, Mr. W. J. FitzHenry, Sir J. Forrester, Flamer, Colonel J. G. Gilmartin, Mr. J. E. G. H. Glod, Captain L. A. Glemont, Major R. D. Purse, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Mr. J. F. L. Gray, Commander R. George, Mr. G. V. Gros, Sir William Gowans, Mr. E. B. Haddon, Sir Robert Hamilton, Mr. T. H. Harper, Mr. W. Stade Hawke, Mr. G. H. Hill, Sir Claude Hollis, Mr. Alex. Holt, Dr. A. E. Horn, Mr. H. Horbury, Mr. T. F. Howard, Mr. R. H. Hewitt, Mr. P. M. Higgins, Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, Mr. W. C. S. Ingles, Mr. W. H. Ingram, Mr. F. M. Iseninger, Mr. F. R. W. Jameson, Mr. C. A. Jherier, Mrs. M. Jewell, Mrs. F. S. Joelson, Mr. M. S. J. Jones, Captain G. H. K. Kiteba, Major Sir Arthur Lawrence, Mr. G. C. T. Lawrence, Mr. H. M. Lewis, Mr. R. Hiley, Mr. J. W. B. Lester, Mr. C. R. Lockhart, Sir Swan Lorcan, Mr. A. MacLure, Mr. V. MacDonald, Mr. W. R. McGeagh, Mr. E. J. Macquarie, Sir John Mafsey, Dr. J. M. M. Bahri, Commander A. R. P. Martin, Mr. J. G. Matheson, Mr. V. H. Melland, Mr. J. W. Magedith, Mr. P. J. M. Magedith, Mr. Moore, Mr. F. A. Moseley, Mr. G. E. N. M. Nead, Mr. H. Osborne, Captain L. S. Parker, Mr. G. Coome Parkinson, Mr. F. J. Pedler, Mr. M. H. Phillips, Mr. C. J. A. Pitt Schenkel, Mr. H. C. Pratt, Lord Plymouth, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Prout, Major H. A. Rayne, Mr. G. L. Renwick, Mr. R. B. Richardson, Mr. W. J. Riddell, Mr. A. Ridgway, Mr. W. J. Robertson, Mr. J. S. Ross, Mr. L. A. Russell, Mr. T. C. Sayers, Sir John Scott, Mr. T. V. Schrevelius, Mr. C. W. S. Seed, Captain R. J. Sheedy, Mr. P. Sheldon, Sir John Shuckburgh, Mr. S. Simpson, Mr. J. A. Smart, Sir Thomas Stanton, Mr. H. J. H. Steedman, Mr. A. Stockdale, Mr. H. A. Stanier, Sir Stewart Symes, Mr. E. S. B. Teahart, Dr. G. A. Templer, Mr. O. H. Thorpe, Mr. H. G. Thornton, Sir George Tordoff, Mr. J. F. Troughton, Mr. J. Tweed-Grose, Colonel J. F. F. Underwood, Mr. G. Walker, Major L. Corp Ward, Mr. T. H. S. Watford, Mr. L. E. Waterall, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, Mr. E. F. Webbe, Mr. R. A. White, Dr. G. A. Wiggins, Dr. H. G. Wilshire, Mr. J. J. Woodward, and Mr. T. Woodroffe.

### Queen Astrid Stamps.

Stamps on which appear pictures of the late Queen Astrid of Belgium among Native children are shortly to be put on sale in the Belgian Congo. They will be sold at a premium, the proceeds being devoted to Belgian Congo charities.



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## E.A. Service Appointments.

### Transfers During May.

The following appointments to the East Africa Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of May:

**KENYA COLONY**—*Native Officers*, Mr. D. M. Beaumont and Mr. B. P. Harris; *Assistant Auditor*, Mr. G. Hunter; *Collector of Customs, Mombasa and Uganda*, Mr. W. Miller.

**UGANDA**—*Native Sister*, Miss S. Burtons; recent transfers and promotions include:

Mr. H. Blackwell, *Assistant Inspector of Police*, to be Inspector Police, Uganda;

Mr. J. K. Buchanan, *Assistant Auditor*, Kenya, to be Auditor, Windward Islands.

Mr. W. B. Cumming, *Assistant Administration General and Official Receiver*, Uganda.

Mr. A. H. M. Dryden, *Inspector of Police*, Tanganyika, to be Chief Inspector of Police, Zanzibar.

Mr. H. A. Gilkes, *Medical Officer (Northeast)*, Rhodesia, to be Deputy Director of Medical Services, Uganda.

Mr. C. W. Gorringe, *Assistant District Officer*, Tanganyika, to be Assistant District Officer, Somaliland.

Mr. F. U. M. Greer, *Senior Assistant Engineer*, to be Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Uganda.

Mr. A. Q. Johnson, *Chief Land and Survey Department*, to be Superintendent of Land Revenue, Uganda.

Mr. N. W. King, *Assistant Engineer*, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Uganda.

Mr. H. C. Money, *Inspector of Police*, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Uganda.

Mr. F. H. B. Nihili, *Solicitor-General*, Uganda, to be Attorney-General, British Guiana.

Mr. E. H. Shavel White, *Administrative Officer*, Zanzibar, to be Chief Assistant Secretary, Gibralta.

Mr. C. P. Lynda Maccoo, *Superintendent of Education*, Tanganyika, to be Director of Native Education, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. H. Whitbread, *District Surveyor*, Kenya, to be Director of Surveys and Land Settlement, Uganda.

Mr. H. M. Windsor-Aubrey, *Administrator*, to be Crown Counsel, Uganda.

### Kenya Pyramidal Showers.

At a general meeting of Kenya Pyramidal Groups held in Nairobi, the following names were admitted to Government for nomination to the forthcoming Advisory Board: Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Captain G. C. S. Sosoni, Captain G. Walker, Dr. C. J. Wilton and Messrs. I. T. Kingston, R. Barnes, G. G. Smith and J. Giffard.

### Memorial to Rev. Mr. Duncanson.

An appeal has been launched in Uganda for £500 for an organ case to be built in the Cathedral as a memorial to the late Rev. Mr. Duncanson, whose services had been designated by Dr. B. J. Edwards, Vice-Rector and accepted by Mr. Duncan, who was considering means of raising money for the execution of the work at the time of his death.

### Southern Rhodesian M.P.s' Salaries.

That the Parliamentary allowances of M.P.s should be increased from £100 to £400 per annum, and that the Sessionsal allowance of £10 per Member and the Speaker's incidental fee of £10 to £20 should be recommended by the Southern Rhodesian Committee on Salaries and Duties. It is also proposed that the Speaker's salary should be increased from £600 to £800 per annum.

### Rhodesian Pioneers.

Mr. J. M. Harris, Mayor of Bulawayo, suggested at a Royal Empire Society dinner in Nairobi on Empire Day that on the occasion of His Coronation next year the people of Southern Rhodesia should send home a pioneer boy to represent the Colony. "It would be unique in the history of the Empire to have Rhodesian pioneers in the service of a reigning monarch," said Mr. Harris. "It would be a great Empire honour. Our Rhodesians," he said.

### Bell Trustees' Benefaction to Natives.

An Assembly Hall presented to the Native Training and Technical School at Dombechaywa near Salisbury, by the Bell Trustees, has been named by Sir Herbert Stansfeld, Governor of Southern Rhodesia. The Hall is especially notable for an unusual feature—several panels of African scenes engraved on the exterior of the western wall. They are three in number: the first deals with agriculture, and shows Natives hoeing, ploughing and reaping; the second, with animal labour; while the third with animal husbandry, showing scenes in the pottery yard, the cattle kraal and the market.

## The Ethiopian Problem

### Britain Sanctions Policy Changed

In charge in total Britain's policy in regard to Ethiopia, it was announced yesterday by the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Anthony Eden, in his speech to Commons on Thursday, when he stated that the maintenance of pressure on Italy could not restore in Ethiopia the position that had been destroyed. It could not be restored by a warlike action, said the Government, certain that the British Government was prepared to take such action.

Mr. Eden said that ever since the Italian invasion began the Government had tried their best to secure collective action. He might have said that collective action could have been more thorough if more complete, but nobody could deny that in the actual crisis which had been taken by His Majesty's Government had achieved the full part. Now that the League was bankrupt it was the Government's view that it was their duty to take the lead, and that should be quite easy for them to do so, and to call upon somebody else to follow their example and lead, but he did not think that the right attitude for this country to take was one that conceded that the present leader, far from making amends, would be welcomed in many quarters. That seemed to him to be the

### Where Military Action Erred

They had to admit that the purpose for which sanctions had been imposed had not been gained. It was not necessary to give a full account of the reasons for that fact. There were two or three of them was a risk calculation by the League in an independent country that the conflict between Italy and Ethiopia would go on longer than it had done, and that in consequence the sanctions, which could not operate at once, would not reach their effect as they were intended to do. The Italian military campaign had succeeded. The capital and the important parts of Ethiopia were in Italian military occupation, and so far as he was aware, no Ethiopian Government survived in any part of the former or of its territory. That was the situation which had to face him as a statesman with nothing but military action to rely on, or any section of opinion in this country, present or past, in such misapprehension.

Mr. Macmillan: The Labour Party, Mr. Eden, continuing, said that these facts, unlooked for though they were, brought him to one definite conclusion. What the League was to attain the objective of what it originally set out, there was no way as regards the members of an altogether different kind of organisation, indeed hitherto. If the League could not achieve in Ethiopia a peace which the League could not improve, then the League would have to take the role of a King, which would inevitably lead to the creation of a kingdom which no man could say that such a king was viably founded in the Mediterranean. He had no reason to think that the League favoured such action. He had no reason to believe that the other countries, which had the greatest burden of such a venture, would favour such a course. They had not agreed to any such course of punishment as a means of settling the territorial dispute, nor had they agreed to believe fellow-members of the League could make the adjustment. They had nothing to do with it, and nothing to say about it. The question of the treatment itself, however, he believed, was a question of the treatment itself, and he had no objection to the suggestion that the League should be modified on that basis.

### The Foreign Secretary's Advice

As to the steps to be taken at the next meeting of the League, the Government, after mature consideration, advised which the Foreign Secretary thought it his duty to say, had come to the conclusion that there was no longer any utility in continuing these meetings as a means of pressure upon Italy. (Cries of "Shame," "Resignation," "Sabotage.") It could not be explained by anyone that the continuance of sessions would restore to Ethiopia the position that had been destroyed. That Ethiopia's position had not been destroyed. That it could not be restored only by military action and no government, and certainly not the British Government, was willing to take any such action.

### Ethiopian Association's Statement

Following on the Government's decision to abandon sanctions, the Ethiopian Association, in London, has issued a statement, signed by Mr. George Faish (Chairman) and Professor Sir Alexander Jevons (secretary), in which the following message occurs: "The Association is amazed at the statement made last Thursday by Mr. Eden, contrary to the Foreign Secretary's statement, that he was unaware of the existence of the Italian Governmental authority in Western Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Legation has, recently received, the usual Governmental dispatches, containing an order to a local police station in the country, while trade proceedings go on, and that the civil population and the troops which are still mobilised remain loyal to the Emperor. The object of the League to one of its members is to maintain and apply sanctions to prevent the continued and the further aggression of a country which is attacked or which has committed an aggression."

President Roosevelt, yesterday, issued two proclamations on Saturday evening forbidding the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war to Italy or Ethiopia, notwithstanding his warning to American citizens not to use on belligerent vessels. The loyal of the Emperor and warning was ordered because it is held that a state of war no longer exists and it is deemed that press reports brought to bear by American oil interests are unjustly responsible for Italy.

About 2,300 miles of roads are to be constructed in Eritrea at an estimated cost of £25,000,000 under a two-year plan.

Marshal Graziani, commander-in-chief of Italian East Africa, has tendered all Ethiopian meeting him in towns on country-side to give him the formal salute.

### Ethiopian forces organising

The big rains having started in Eritrea, the Addis Ababa-Dessie road is impassable, but the reserves of supplies for garrison in Addis Ababa are stated to be sufficient for any emergency. The rains may handicap Italian military activities in the areas still unsubdued. Many chiefs are reported to be continuing guerrilla warfare, and the position may become serious if the Italians in Addis Ababa and the rebels were cut off. The chief of Ras Kasa is reported to be raising forces in the Salala district, another chief is recruiting in the Mekelle valley, and Imur still has organised forces with two machine-guns. An organised force in the country.

Introducing a gathering in the church of the Coptic Church in Addis Ababa, and a number of Ethiopian officials now under Italian control, Marshal Graziani stated that on account of the refusal of chiefs to make submission, many tribes had suffered heavy casualties and a number of lorries had been destroyed on the Addis Ababa-Dessie road. The nation of your countrymen, he continued, has annoyed the Italian Government, which holds peace in one hand and the sword in the other. If these embarrassments are not stopped by you at home, the Italian Government will have to annihilate you all.

The authorities of the Addis Ababa railway are refusing to accept live-meat in cattle, freight and fares. The question of the railway's administration will likely become an international problem of major importance.

Sir Sydney and Mr. Barton left Jibuti on Sunday for England.

Last week the members of the Ethiopian members of his family were guests of Lord Inventor at Wemyss Castle on the birth of Charles. The Emperor was entertained at luncheon by the Duke of Gloucester.

Anti-Italian demonstrations occurred during a football match between Austrian and Italian teams in Vienna, when, on the crowd greeting the Fascist sailors with derision, while at half-time, a bomb exploded on the field. It is officially stated in Nairobi that of the 32 Italian native officers who escaped after being interned in Kenya, 24 were recaptured, one is believed to have escaped, one was killed by tribal tribesmen, and five lost their lives by shooting or drowning.

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## E.A. Coffee in America.

### Better Preparation by Growers Necessary.

SOME informative comments on the import and use of British Empire coffees in the United States have been elicited by a questionnaire circulated to coffee importers in America by the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

To the question "In what form is coffee mostly imported?" one commented, replied: "Coffee is imported into the United States exclusively in green, or unpasteurized state. Shipping is occasionally done in parchment form. This is said to be recommended, for there is no machinery in the United States for removing the parchment, and freight charges are almost doubled. Beans shipped to this market should either be carefully graded as to size, or thoroughly packed." Brazil and Kenya have both elaborate grading systems which prove satisfactory. Variations of size between bags and cans without distinction is to be avoided, as it can cause disappointment and must be avoided.

#### Most Popular Type of Coffee.

The question "What type of coffee is most popular?" produced the reply: "It is hard to show clearly that there is some preference for Brazilian coffee. Empire coffees are primarily used here for blending; British East African *robusta* can be used as a substitute for the heavier Java *robusta*, and is likely to be increasingly employed in this way to relieve the necessity of importation of expensive Colombian or other Central American coffee. Recent increased use of Bukebas, on the other hand, is said to be due to renewed interest in Mochas, some of which are believed to originate in Ethiopia and Somaliland, which have fallen in price owing to the contraction of demand for mild coffees in England. An emphasis on delicacy of flavour, therefore, would be an advertising slogan as medical advice is that, in the case of Empire coffees whose merits have become much better known in this country during the last three years, the best known is this service. During the last three years, I have known a number of cases where coffee is had

which is not good, but has been sold unconvincingly as the 'best coffee in the country'. It is to be remembered that the possibilities of utilising inferior British Empire coffees are considerable. Another factor which affects the development of sales of Empire coffee is the fact that, although in Brazil, there developed a strong market for coffee stocks in the United States, importers have remarked at the time of the war that there is no longer a market for coffee stocks in the United States, and that the market is prone to political influences.

#### Using Low-Grade Empire Coffees.

The majority of the British Empire coffee is used to low-grade Uganda and Tanganyika beans not used in coffee for the general public, but for fulfilling Government contracts for the Army, the Navy, Colonization, Impost and charitable institutions. None of the big roasters use it now. Coffee dealers here maintain that the separation is faulty and consider that this is due to lack of knowledge by the grower.

Furthermore, it is said, that late in British Empire coffee could probably increase its value if a central grading house, or a few clearing houses, where coffee could be graded as B.M., B.C., etc., were in use, screening must be done on big roads, burning lots of sooty beans, and they cannot be both graded and listed each mark. This instance occurred where one particular coffee batch contained 10 different marks, each of which had to be tested by the taste. Importers are most emphatic until East African roasters take careful tests so that the cup value is known and give the buyer's full details of it, the market will not improve.

But following statistics were also given in response to the same query:

In 1937 British coffee accounted for approximately one-half of all the coffee imports of the United States. In the year before, for example, British East African supplied 4,000,000 lb. and Aden 2,000,000 lb. of a total of nearly 10,000,000 lb. British East African coffee was, however, the largest outside export to America. Continue with the exception of Java, the exported coffee from British East Africa is the largest not listed on the New York Commodity Exchange?

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## Kenya Farmers' Problems.

### Lord Francis Scott's Explanation.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT took the opportunity at the meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce this week, over which Sir Humphrey Lorge, president of the Section, presided, to discuss the general and Kenya farmers' financial position. His lordship

said: "Government finance has been trying to be red, to say the private finances have ruined them. It has been impossible to make profit out of our crops, and the truth has been that farmer have increased their debts." Many other countries have taken measures to help the farmers. In South Africa, for instance, indirectly through the mining industry and Rhodesia, the same method applies to the mining, the Australia and New Zealand that have evaluated the currency and the amount of the amount they have adopted their methods of helping the producer.

"But in Kenya we have had no money with which to subsidise. We have been told that developing agriculture is out of the question. We have had a loan back of public capital, and there have been many other measures adopted to try to help, but they have been temporary expedients and in effect the farmer has had to carry on by getting his capital. This debt of the farmers is estimated at between £1 and £2 million pounds, and with the private, we have suggested a Government guarantee and scheme, the basis of which is that there should be a reconciliation board, which should go into the problem of assessing all farmers in debt."

"The government would take over their assets and sue bonds against their debts, so leaving the latter who would get back a portion of his money at a lower rate of interest. The creditor on the other hand would be entitled to having his debts paid in an appropriate manner, thus would be relieved of the responsibility of the mortgagee foreclosures."

"It has been suggested that this is practicable in Kenya; I do not know. In fact it is astonishing how many people able to carry on especially in aughting depression. Our coffee industry has thrived as if it was on a much better basis. We can produce as good manure as anywhere in the world, our tea industry is going well and our tourism industry, which was only established recently, has made great strides. Our gold mining industry will we hope be in assistance in the next few years."

A Lord Herbert Scott, a director of one of the London Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the London Chamber of Trade, was present at the meeting.

### Gold and Grants.

Over £1,000,000 worth of land in Southern Rhodesia last year, according to the annual report of the Lands and Mines Department, 18,000 acres were for agricultural purposes, two being freehold contracts, 1,000 acres and four, amounting £2,253, were held in trust in respect of purchase.

## East Africa in the House.

### Foreigners' Rights in Kenya.

Mr Ormsby Gore, M.P., said Mr. Mandelis that no proposal would be given for any measure granting to foreigners in any part of Kenya any privilege from British subjects.

Mr. Ormsby Gore asked the Colonial Secretary whether, in proposed schemes for the setting up of new colonies, His Majesty's Government would be restricted to any preference to schemes for the establishment of Uganda, or the establishment of similar institutions which would be of lasting value to Mankind.

Mr. Ormsby Gore said: "Sir, I am concerned with the conditions of the land states of East Africa and suggest that where no similar treaties remain in force, the Government should consider whether my country and sympathetic co-operation, in the important task before us, may not be secured if the lands should be declared as freehold locally in accordance with public opinion in each Colony."

Mr. Lynn: "With the Hon. Gentleman before the Committee, I would like to provide any information that are consulted and any other information you may have."

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "The Hon. Gentleman is incident of the immense range of the number of colonies and territories. I know that what he suggests would be rather difficult to operate in every case."

Replying to Mr. Mandelis, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that certain proposals of the Pan-African Health Conference recently held in Johannesburg were being submitted to the council of the League of Nations by the Health Committee. He understood, however, that the proposals for combating malaria had not yet been considered by the official health committee of the Health Section.

Mr. Mandelis: "Has the Hon. Gentleman heard that malaria is described as being in effect a curse, and that the economic condition of a country was a secondary cause of malaria, and would it act in the same way?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "I certainly have not heard that being bitten by a mosquito after having had it in the tropics, I would not call it a secondary disease."

### Nyasaland Native Administration.

Mr. Hopkin asked whether an enquiry could be held into the working of Native Administration in Nyasaland and whether there could be an alteration on the appointment of the native of appointments of paramount chiefs as native authorities.

Mr. Ormsby Gore said that he did not consider there was at the moment any need for a specific inquiry into the working of Native Administration in Nyasaland. The system had been functioning fairly since 1934, and while it was too early to attempt to judge results, he was satisfied a promising start had been made, and that the new policy had proved generally popular in Nyasaland. As regards the appointment of paramount chiefs to Native authorities, the policy of Government was to recognise the claim of each Native to authority recognising African methods that would be neither desirable nor practical.

Replying to Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that the following material had been laid at Porters for transit to the Nigerian Government since the imposition of sanctions. Small arms ammunition, 14,520,000 rounds, rifles, 15,000 machine guns, 1,200 anti-aircraft machine guns, 50 with 20 mm. Bofors, 100 anti-aircraft anti-tank guns, 50 with 100 pounds of ammunition, grenades, 13,000 bombs, 1200 swords and lances, 180

### Heat Wave in Sudan.

The Sudan has been suffering from an unparalleled heat wave. For nearly two months the temperature maximum has averaged over 115 degrees in the shade.

### Indemnification to London.

The indemnity appointed by the Kenya Indian Reserve Officers' Organisation for war, upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies is expected to leave the Colony this month for England.

**MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

No. 37

See Page 881

June 25

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

LATEST MINING NEWS

**Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd.***An Encouraging Annual Report.*

**TANGANYIKA MINERALS LTD.** has submitted its annual report for the year ended May 31, 1937, to the shareholders. In many respects the financial position of the company is similar developed in a very difficult situation, and the company's production is already in operation. The present favorable international economic situation, the company's financial resources, and its ability to produce copper sulphide minerals in known quantities, encourage management to concentrate on intensifying its operations.

In the last twelve months major strides have been made in the development of the shafts. At the end of the year, over 600 ft. of new reef had been driven, giving an average length of 1,000 ft. samples taken in the surface indicated the probability of one or two more reefs being present, the longest of which averaged about 1,000 ft. in length. A third possible may show an unknown length. The No. 1 mining shaft was driven to a depth of 1,000 ft. and over, over 600 ft. of new reef. The No. 2 mining shaft was sunk to a depth of 1,000 ft. and over, and the level 100 ft. down was driven in. This has been followed by a further drive to a total depth of 1,200 ft. driving from 100 ft. to 1,200 ft. values averaging over 600 ft. in a depth of 115 ft. From No. 2 mining shaft at a depth of 1,200 ft. drives on the reef were started. The shaft was advanced to 1,200 ft. in more averaging 600 ft. over to insure that the main drive was fastened to the rock, discarding the first 100 ft. of old driving to give over 120 ft. in the shaft. The No. 3 mining shaft was driven from 30 to 80 ft. and over, and has been sampled.

Eight inclines have been sunk on the reef from the surface, and these have been driven to the north and south, and similar inclines to the south of the main mining shaft. One to the north was driven 1,000 ft. south while sinkings depths ranging from 47 to 115 ft. produced low values. "No. 1" south winze was driven 1,000 ft. and the drive averaged over 36 ft. while the reef was found in low values. This is believed to be the existence of another ore body. The main mining shaft has been driven to another 1,000 ft. and the reef has been exposed a strike length of 1,000 ft. The south drift proved to be narrow and values generally low, and the reef will be prospected further at a later date. A large fissile zone, the so-called "West African reef," and running N.W.-S.E., strike length of 1,000 ft. on the surface. The reef is narrow, averaging 11 ft. in width, and sampling gave an average value of 1.5% lead. Vertical prospecting shafts were driven on the surface, and 1,000 ft. of new reef were exposed to 10 ft. and gave an average of 6.5% lead, with 8.5% copper in the pyrites. From the bottom of the shaft an incline was driven 1,000 ft. deep, and was advanced to a value becoming poorer.

The increase in value on the surface is estimated to be about 1,500 tons, of about 10% lead.

Milling has been reorganized since 1935. 10,000 tons were milled as a result of the sale of some of the head value in the ore treated averaged 10% lead.

**Buchanan Exploration Co.**

In accounts of the Buchanan Exploration Company for the year ended May 31, 1937, total receipts of £1,500, and after deducting expenditure in respect of minerals, and provision for depreciation, there balance is £1,224. After adding £1,000 brought forward there is a credit balance of £2,224, from which the Directors recommend the distribution of a dividend of 10%.

**Victoria Falls Power Co.**

A preference dividend of 5% for the half-year ending June 30 has been announced by the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company. A final dividend of 8% on the Ordinary shares, making 12% for 1935, is also declared. The present issued capital of the company is £4,500,000, of which £2,500,000 is represented by the Ordinary Capital shareholders, the latter category receiving a 5% interim dividend in 1933, a final dividend of 12%, and a bonus of 5%. In addition the ordinary shareholders receive a share bonus of 150%.

**Company Progress Reports.***Outputs and Developments.*

**EAST AFRICAN GOLDFIELD.** The general manager reports that No. 1 shaft, 450 ft. deep, west drift, Sita main lode, has a given average 7.1 dwt. gold in 20 ft. sample. Added to 70 ft., reported recently, this new drive is now developed for length 15 ft, averaging 7.66 dwt. per ton. Face shows small quartz with pyrite.

**Sudan (Sudan) Gold.** During the year 1,000 tons were recovered by recovery of 12,000 fine gold. Total development was 86 ft. to level No. 1, west subk. 70 ft. to 37 ft. Reef driving improved at the end of May was 9 in. wide, owing to cut, but showed signs of improving again in size and value. A total of 11,000 dwt. of 14 tons of ore and two stones gave an extraction of 10.2 dwt. fine gold, or 10.2 dwt. per ton. Oganic quartz. Erection commenced, it is anticipated that the first tanks will be charged before the end of the year.

**Transvaal Gold.** Cabegega gold encouraging news were published weekly in the week's issue of the *Transvaal Mail*. In full the report states that the Committee of Management expect that these exceptions will represent the average of the gold output of the mine, and that the level at which the shaft should have been driven to extract the gold will be determined when the level anticipated will be reached such zones, widths and values. The point of intersection of the ore body is about 124 ft. from the headway where No. 1 shaft hole intersected the reef. Drilling has been begun on the reef in both directions, and first progress reports will be published. Noting that the anticipated shaft will be the ore body, the question of creating a rail wall will receive immediate consideration.

**Anglo-African.** The May progress report states that 1,000 tons of the power line has been completed, and the next half shaft is being driven to 100 ft. **Anglo-American Gold.** Anglo-American Gold has been driven 1,000 ft. from surface, and level 100 ft. has been driven 100 ft., the last 50 ft. being on quartz in the West North drift. Weight per ton 12 dwt. Cross-section and level 100 ft. driven 100 ft. on 10 ft. 2 in. wide, weight 12 dwt. gold per ton, and the second level drift has been driven 21 ft. on quartz 5 in. wide, weight 12 dwt. gold per ton. Jibamasi section, 100 ft. incline shaft, 100 ft. has been sunk 10 ft. to 100 ft. 60 ft. and level 100 ft. has been driven 600 ft. to 1,400 ft. on 10 ft. of low value, and level 100 ft. has been driven 400 ft. to 1,000 ft. 100 ft. to 1,000 ft. the last 100 ft. being rail drift, and the last 100 ft. a width of 10 in. **Anglo-American Gold.** A drive northwards from the original has been extended to 1,000 ft. through the reef, and the reef, having an average of 1.5% gold per ton, has a width of 15 in. to a length of 10 ft. It is driven in the cross vein southwards. The mine is open at 1,000 ft. and 1,400 ft. 420 dwt. per ton average width of 10 in. 3 winze was sunk 10 ft. in a total of 70 ft. depth of 1,400 ft. Second section above the fault began averages 1.7 dwt. gold per ton, and is sinking well. 10 ft. No. 4 winze has been sunk 10 ft. from surface on terms of 100 ft. of low value.

**Goldfields Ltd.**

The annual report for the year ended May 31, 1937, states that, during the four months to May 31, 1937, the company's total assets amounted to £1,000,000, and the accumulated losses had been reduced to £1,000,000. The amount of depreciation on fixed assets amounted to £100,000. The expenses of the managers and consulting engineers to the company, state that operations in the French Congo, which included the mine, were discontinued, and in addition the contracts on the project in the French Congo were reconditioned to 1,000 ft. deep, and the present and future drives southwards will be continued and developed. The iron in blocks in the French Congo, which is 100% being reconditioned and 5,000 tons are indicated as an average value of 20 dwt. per ton, 67 in. to which must be added £4,500 tons at 5% over 100 ft. of the total length. The total ore reserves amount to 600,000 tons at 7.0 dwt. In addition to the above, manganese, a further 100,000 tons of probable ore, can be realized and additional 100,000 tons can be safely assumed.

# Mr. Dyke-Poynter Resigns. East African Share Prices.

## Warden of Mines in Kisumu.

There will be great regret in the bushmining and mining areas of Kenya at the sudden resignation of Mr. A. C. Dyke-Poynter, Warden of Mines in Kisumu.

He goes to do everything in his power to help develop more marketable products of oil in Kisii, Kakamega and Kisumu for mining men to add blood, his father having been for years Mining Commissioner of the British East in the Eastern Transvaal, having been sent by Lord Milner to reopen the Bushveld Goldfields in the name of Great Britain after the Boer War.

The son, who was born via Pilgrim's Rest entered the Mines Department of South Africa after becoming an Edward VII School Scholar, but left the Union at the end of the war in 1914, on account of which a few days later he joined the British forces. He was promoted an adjutant in the Transvaal Derbyshire and four years later, when mining began to attract attention, he was transferred to the Mine Department and given the Transvaal Gold Areas as his own special district to establish the ore mines office in Kisii.

Almost the whole of Mr. Dyke-Poynter's life, except for four and a half years at Mafikeng, has been spent within a radius of forty miles of Kisii. Since the East African Industrial was small when he first came, he always had something to sympathise with them, that sympathy being clearly demonstrated in Kisii.

Another of Mr. Dyke-Poynter's links with the territories falling within the scope of this paper is that he is married to a daughter of Mr. T. R. Forster, who in charge of Company days, served in the Southern Rhodesian administration.

## Mining Personalities.

Mr. G. E. Lisle, Son of Sir Thomas Lisle, has been appointed to the Kenya Government. Assoc. Inst. M. M. has left Tanganyika to take up residence in London.

Mr. J. S. D. Symons, Director of the Indian Geological Survey, has been made a member of the Kakamega miners' committee, accompanied by Lady Symons.

Four mining engineers, Messrs. W. J. Shepherd, J. H. Arrowsmith, and Marcellus and R. Collie, have arrived in the bush accompanied by Mr. George Phoureaux, managing director of the Impala Exploration Company.

## Answers to Correspondents.

A question on the general condition that the author believes to prevail by East Africa.

As far as the rates of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa" are concerned must be answered by the author of the lead in the field of page 87.

It may be noted here that the writer's full name and address (in case of letters please), but this will be stored in public records for reference.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "Private" and address them to "The Editor, 'East Africa', Grand Fitzfield Street, London, E.C.1."

C. D. M. (Bukoba) — The Rostermont annual meeting will be held next month in the town hall of Chirwita. Eldoret Mining Syndicate should be good buy round about Rs.

We shall be judging by the prospectus, the shares mentioned hold our better of investment in the new issues. They are not listed on the London Stock Exchange.

M. J. BIRMINGHAM — There is no real resistance to appreciation in Bushveld. A number of Thistle Bush shares at present time would be a good sampling on which to make a judgment.

J. M. JACKSON — The annual report of a company called "African Industrial Co." Ltd., was published in December last year and dealt with the accounts up to the end of July. They reported a profit of £1,000,000, a dividend of 10/- per share, and a large amount of investment in uncarried reserves. The latest and most recent prices of the shares during 1915 were 35/- and 40/- respectively. The company has a considerable holding in Rostermont Gold Mines and other East African mining properties.

## Recovery of Rostermont.

The feature of the week among East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange was the recovery of Rostermont Shares which are now changing hands at 8s. 6d. — Tamany have risen in popularity to its old East African Goldfields level, also lignite at 4s. 4d., Kenya Consolidated have appreciated until Tanganyika Diamonds are 1s. higher in price, Kington, Kavirondo and Kenton remain at 2s. 6d. last week's level in the Rhodesia group Selection Trust Share appreciated 1s. Gold Fields Rhodesian 7s., and Grinde and Phoenix 4d. Gold Fields Rhodesian 7s., and Grinde and Phoenix 4d., but slight decreases are recorded in Rhodesian Selection Trust, Bushvick, and Rhodesian Minerals Concession.

	Last week	This week
Sudan Syndicate (5s.)	4s.	4s.
Bushvick Min. (10s.)	13s. 7d.	13s. 0d.
Grinde & Motor (12s. 6d.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	8s. 9d.	9s. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	—	4s. 4d.
Rodotel Mining Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 1d.
Fanti Consolidated (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Gaken Goldfields (2s.)	—	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Kavirondo Mines (1s. 6s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kasai (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Mayrondo Gold Mines (10s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Min. (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	—	4s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	—	7s. 6d.
Kington (10s.)	—	5s. 9d.
Leona Corporation (5s.)	—	1s. 1d.
Lodongwa Concessions (5s.)	—	1s. 9d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	—	1s. 0d.
London Australian & Gold (2s.)	—	2s. 1d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	—	5s. 9d.
Lairi Gold Areas (5s.)	—	1s. 1d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	—	1s. 1d.
Pezende (5s.)	—	1s. 1d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 1d.	3s.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	—	2s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	—	1s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 4d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 0d.
Rhotan (5s.)	1s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	3s. 7d.	3s. 0d.
Rosterman (5s.)	7s. 0d.	8s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 0d.
Sherwood Start (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	12. 7d.	1s. 1d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	8s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	13s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	—	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	—	1s. 0d.
Tari Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Usumbu du Haut Katanga 5% Bds.	—	1s. 0d.
Vanda Colliery (10s.)	2s. 6d.	0d.
Wintendo (5s.)	1s. 0d.	0d.
Zambesi Exploring (5s.)	15s. 3d.	1s. 0d.

## GENERAL.

British South Africa (13s.)	7s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Central Line Sisal (5s.)	20s. 6d.	20s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (5s.)	19s. 3d.	21s. 3d.
East African Plantations (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
E. P. Power and Trading (5s.)	9s. 9d.	30s. 9d.
Empire Airways (5s.)	15s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Kasai Copper (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beira) (10s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
New Charterland Exploration (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	34s. 0d.	35s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Wintendo (5s.)	41s. 0d.	41s. 0d.

## Nairobi Quotations.

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

	Last week	This week
Kenya Ridge (5s.)	20s.	20s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	1s. 50cts.	1s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 50cts.	3s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	7s. 50cts.	7s. 50cts.
Kivu (5s.)	—	7s. 50cts.
Kor. Njau (20s.)	20s.	20s.
Kenya Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s.	1s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 50cts.	1s. 50cts.
Gold Fields (5s.)	1s. 10cts.	1s. 15cts.

## BUSINESS POINTERS

In the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to merchants and other firms in Africa in touch with shippers of sugar, foodstuffs, &c., the co-operation of traders in this service will be welcome.

The Domira Bay post and telegraph office in Nyasaland has been closed.

The Aircraft Operating Company is shortly to make a complete aerial survey of Bulawayo.

Uganda exported 215,000 bales of cotton between January and May 13. Cotton tax collected during the first four months of this year amounted to £27,795.

Public bodies in Salisbury have adopted a resolution urging the desirability of proceeding with the construction of the Sinoia-Kalundu road and a bridge across the Zambezi to carry the road.

Imports into the Sudan during the first four months of this year totalled ££1,959,946, compared with ££1,450,799, or an increase of ££480,147. Exports increased by £64,392 to ££3,886,987. Total exports from Northern Rhodesia during February amounted to £50,892, compared with £83,835 in February 1913. Imports totalled £201,527, compared with £243,308 in the corresponding month of 1913.

## News Items in Brief

A "Safety First" Association has been formed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The next session of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa will be opened in Mombasa July 13.

Rhodesia Railways have again arranged summer facilities to Beira. This year the period of sailing extended to September.

Messrs. Blythe, Greene, Gourdin & Co., Ltd., announce that they have acquired new offices at Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

The proclamation declaring the Sanitary Area of the Kenya Northern Frontier Province to be in a disturbed state has been extended for another three months.

The Sudan Chamber of Commerce is to consult the Sudan Government with a view to amending the regulations relating to shipping travelling in the Sudan.

Eight Native in the Belgian Congo condemned to death for the murder of the wives of "White Men" have been hanged at Stanleyville. Some murders were attributed to them.

The Tanganyika State Board has decided that African immigrants shall hereafter know as "Africans," which is considered a more suitable designation for ordinary use in the market of posts.

The Southern Rhodesia Director of Education, Mr. C. A. M. Tait, states that approximately 1,000 Rhodesian school children will visit the coming Empire Exhibition in London.

Replying to Mr. Fisher Dass in the House of Commons, the Colonial Secretary said that the Government had received no application from the Imperial Government referring to any grant to Little Ethiopia on the Kenya border.

### Business Notes

In the last General election the Southern Rhodesian State of which Mr. W. G. Sturz, a planter, was elected to the Legislative Assembly, his name having been put forward by the Kambiriwa Planter's Association, he has carried out the serious consideration of the question of the payment for public work of the original contribution can be set by the planters.

### Zimbabwe Museum

The Southern Rhodesian Government is about to hand recently obtained control machinery in the colony a sum of £1,000, part of which will be opened at Zimbabwe, the native name of the relics which probably was made in the British Isles, namely, the iron Age Wootton.

### Exporting Kenyan Lemons

The Rhodesian Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association had, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, no inquiries as to the possibility of exporting lemons from Kenya, and have expressed a desire to handle them with a view to exportation. The Rhodesian Lemons exported to date to Beira, Pernambuco and approximately 1,000 cases of lemons were sent to Beira, 10/- per cent. duty being levied on the cost of packing, including the boxes.

### Market for Rhodesian Turnips

The machinery is to be sent on Southern Rhodesia to the Association of the Farmers' Union to grow turnips in the South African districts quickly, so as to meet the demand. At present the Rhodesians were able to take the whole of their turnips to the market, but it is difficult to find buyers for the surplus. It is thought that only half will have to be sent to the market. There are now 1,000 acres of turnips growing in Rhodesia and last year they produced 7,000,000 cwt. of turnips.

### Success of E.A. Postal Agency

Comments on the success of working the amalgamated posts and telephone services of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika state that for the first time during British Administration, post and telephone services in Tanganyika worked in an exceptionally remunerative manner. In 1913, the total revenue was £10,000, and this was the highest up to that time. In the year before this was the only year in which there was a saving of £4,000 on the estimated expenditure on the Tanganyika services being £10,300 and receiving £6,300, giving a surplus of £4,300. In 1913, the year before amalgamation was entered, there was a deficit of £2,300.

### Tanganyika Trade

A Committee of the East African Chamber of Commerce has been considering the problem of the Victoria traffic, and suggests that the time is ripe for the re-opening of the issue with a view to terminating the hold down by the State of Zanzibar in 1928, in order to secure the greater share of this important trade for the Tanganyika Railways and for Dar es Salaam merchants. It is pointed out that at present the bulk of the export trade from Musoma, Ngoro, Njombo and the Lake ports is diverted to Kenya, and through the diverse trade relations established there, soon to be re-opened with the corresponding harbours that have been lost to Dar es Salaam merchants. The latter will be further assisted by the management committee of the chamber with Mr. R. E. Roslin, who has just taken up duties as general manager of the Tanganyika Railway.

### Industries—Minerals, White Population

Preliminary results of the Southern Rhodesia census taken in May show the Colony's population to be 1,000,000, or 55,000 against 1911, or 1,040,000, or 52,000, of whom 55,000, or 52,000, coloured persons. The total number of the European population has increased during the years 1911-13, so that of Southern Rhodesia there were 10,000 in 1911, 10,000 in this year, while in Bulawayo there was a decrease in the European population of 1,000. Mr. J. H. Burnett, the Director of Census, maintains that the mineral interest largely from the excess of the foreign banks accounted for 90% of the increase in the European population.

The European population of Central Gold Province, One Million, and Southern Rhodesia increased during the year in those districts, Shabana, and the northern Transvaal.

The number of natives in employment increased from 1,000 in 1911 to 1,433 in 1913.



# Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

THE S.S. "Wangoni," which sailed at Southampton recently brought the following passengers:

McLay,	Mr. J.	Linen, Mr.
Allsopp, Miss M.	Z.	Math, Mrs. E.
Anderson, Mrs.		Mathews, Mr. & Mrs.
Barker, Miss		Miller, Mr. G. C.
Bateman, Mr. L.		O'Hara, Brady, Mrs. E.
Bryant, Mr. & Mrs.		Page-Shipp, Mr. H. S.
Bull, Mr. & Mrs. A.		Rantzen, Mr. W.
Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. L.		Rutherford, Mr. E.
Carter, Mr. & Mrs. L.		Schofield, Miss O.
Fazalpurji, Mr. & Mrs. N.		Shaw, Mr. V. W.
Gash, Mr. & Mrs. A.		Young, Mr. P.
Gibbs, Mr. F. R.		
Hartsop, Miss M.		
Hopkins, Mrs. G.		
Howden, Mr. & Mrs.		
Hudson, Mr. & Mrs.		
Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. G.		
Huntley, Mr. J.		
Passengers marked - disembarked at Marseilles		

Arrived at Salala.

Marsh, Mr. T.

Boat, Mr. G.

disembarked at Marseilles

Padra, Mr. M. at homewards June 21.  
Makda, Mr. left London outwards June 1.  
Mantua, Mr. Alden outwards June 1.  
Mathias, Mr. left Batum June 1.  
Karan, Mr. left Mombasa for Bombay June 1.  
Ken, Mr. left Zanzibar for Durban June 1.  
Tata, Mr. left Bombay for Darrosa June 1.  
Trakka, Mr. left Durba for Bombay June 1.

CLAN-FERMA HARRISON.

City of Edinburgh, Mr. Dan & Salmon outwards June 1.  
Director, Leaves Liverpool outwards June 1.  
Clan Grant, Left Fleetown homewards June 1.  
Chair, Graham, Mr. left Lourenco Marques homewards June 1.

Kabala, Mr. left Ry Said homewards June 1.  
Djibouti, Mr. left Mombasa homewards June 1.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

Springfield, Mr. Bamboe June 1.  
Witelskirk, Mr. Amsterdam for E. and S. Africa June 1.  
Bleemfontein, Mr. left Rotterdam for S. and E. Africa June 1.  
Hochtorf, Mr. left Calcutta June 1.

INDIA-ASIA.

Macmillan, Mr. left Zanzibar for India June 1.  
Ponsonby, Mr. left Rangoon for Calcutta June 1.  
Holland, Mr. left Zanzibar for Mombasa June 1.

MESSAGERS AND TRIMMERS.

Bernard, Mr. Pierre, Mr. left Mombasa homewards  
Leconte de Lisle, Mr. Mr. Said homewards June 1.  
Ville de Verdun, Mr. left Mombasa outwards June 1.  
General Metzinger, Mr. Japan outwards June 1.

UNION-CASTLE.

Dundee Castle, Mr. left London for Beira June 1.  
Lindisfarne Castle, Mr. left Majunga for Mombasa June 1.  
Llandaff Castle, Mr. left London June 1.  
Llandaff Castle, Mr. left Mombasa outwards June 1.  
Llandover Castle, Mr. left Mombasa outwards June 1.  
Llanstephan Castle, Mr. Mombasa homewards June 1.

## East African Mail.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Tanzania close at the G.P.O., London at 6 p.m. on

June 1st, per s.s. "Rhodesia."

With the s.s. "Compton." -

July 6th, per s.s. "Shamrock." -

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on July 6.

Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outward mails close at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Inward airmail arrives each Sunday and Tuesday.

Trans. M.S. "Cormillie" left Mozambique on Friday to return to Durban.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

VOL. 12, NO. 525

THURSDAY JULY 2, 1937

Registered at the GPO as a Newspaper

Subscription

per post free

Subscriptions

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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

Tel. Museum 4370 & 4370. Telegrams: Linfaire, London.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE strength of British opposition to any suggestion of the return to Germany of a single mandated territory, and the growing force of public opinion as to the vital importance of keeping Germany out of Africa at all costs, have gained tremendously during the past week as a result of the firm stand taken by the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations. Their resolution—that none of the mandated territories under British control be surrendered to the League of Nations or to the sovereignty of any foreign power—is not merely a most significant addition to British feeling, but what is perhaps of greater moment, a clear warning to the Prime Minister that his own party, once as it has seemed to be in the face of his procrustinean apathy, has reached the limit of its patience and tolerance. Only a fortnight ago we traced the possibility that the Prime Minister might suddenly find himself defeated on this issue. Now, more promptly than we anticipated, comes this dangerous signal from his own followers.

His emphatic declaration against any surrender passed by an overwhelming majority of the chosen delegates of its own supporters must be a heavy blow to the Government, and hope to make me issue by such an immediate off-hand reply in Parliament, and if they are wise Ministers will reconceive themselves to the fact that the determination of the country in this matter is so unassimilable that the

only reasonable course—one as much in the interest of Germany as of British Africa—is the enunciation of a positive, crystal-clear statement of policy in regard to the permanence of the Mandates. Germany has shown her advance during the last few days at the musterings of British opinion against her Colonial aims, and there can be no doubt that this forwardness will gather strength in proportion to British indecisiveness as is reflected by the Imperial Government. So long as Ministers cloak their real views—and we have reason to know that the majority of the Cabinet is sound on the question of Tanganyika Territory—Germany will naturally consider that she may, in certain circumstances, hope to acquire possession. The duty of Great Britain is to rest her firmly and immediately that the subject cannot ever be discussed now or in the future.

THE ninety-six page document which has just been issued under the title of "Report on the Work of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies" and Information Office, the London

REPORT OF EAST AFRICA FOR DECEMBER 31, 1936, has three cardinal faults—that it is sadly belated in its appearance, that it embraces much material which has little or nothing to do with the Office, and that it still records a number of trifinities unworthy of mention. It is obvious that a bureau responsible to the Colonial Office and six East African Governments must obtain the sanction of those seven authorities prior to the publication of its report, but so uncontroversial is this matter-of-fact compilation that such authority should be

almost impossible until such a time as we should be perfectly satisfied that our country were really safe, inasmuch as we can see no reason why it should not be published each February. This would have much more value to the Press and the public, whilst would give the author a chance to add just what he has omitted.

The Committee so many opportunities for effective work on behalf of East African, but it is regrettable to see it detracting from its own prestige by dragging into its report extraneous matters and little detail of the kind everyone will take for granted. For instance, of the three cotton offers comprising the whole is the concern of the Cotton Board, the monthly bulletin of which must give far better information of the state of their industry than this report can hope to do. Of the remaining two, is an application to York Chamber of Commerce and Industry to interest themselves in the distribution of surplus cotton which would have been far more effective. In regard to cotton, sisal and other crops the same error has been犯 of recording entirely outside the province of the Colony, the result of which tends to divert attention from its more important rôle in connection with the many industries.

Since January and February the author has been in the Office with the State Secretary, Mr. J. C. G. H. of a planter in Nyasaland asked for information and help with regard to the marketing of his surplus cotton. The result of a careful investigation dependency is not so much the cotton as it is now included in the article of trade. A full and sufficient medical report on the health position of European and Native in the cotton-growing areas of Northern Rhodesia was submitted to the insurance company. There are scores of such cases where if every one else the information required would have been sent by an independent agent, his purpose can be served by the sending of such quantities of farmland possessed by attractions that we can discover, and the advantages of cultivating the Northern Rhodesia land content.

Without constitutional compulsion and involving the maximum liberties to the author of the article, the following is his actual statement:

**EDITOR:** Many directly or indirectly interested persons have written to me expressing their desire to have an opportunity of replying to the cause it is now necessary to expose. For this inability, by endeavouring to hand over the subject to selected or particular bodies, and correspondingly complete retransmission of the room, I am by the elimination of the author, many references to entirely different results may have been achieved—one which would have proved to the public that the author's statements were true, and what in my opinion is the best way to do this is to allow him to publish his affidavit report in the columns of the official organ of the Government, at least one of which on which to state his case in evidence, and follow up his article with a short note from

the author's record, which will show that these contents are not the author's.

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA** **PROPOSED** **RECLAMATION** **TRUST** **FOR** **AFRICA**

After a moment's consideration it is thought we might add a few words on the proposed Southern Rhodesia Reclamation Trust for Africa.

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA PROPOSES AFRICAN RECLAMATION TRUST** **FOR** **AFRICA**

Mr. J. A. G. H. of Arusha, Government Agent for the District of Arusha, has recently issued a circular letter to all concerned, for the purpose of discussing a proposed scheme which has been put forward by various African Governments, and also called attention to the desirability of the co-operation of all in the greater protection of Africa from further invasions, the spread of its diseases, progressive desertion, decreasing mosquito control, the early detection and destruction of cholera, which had previously plagued Africa during the last century.

Now, however, circumstances have changed. Speaks to the author's mind the desirability of the concentration of resources in Africa for the solution of common problems, and the development of natural

resources, the basis of the proposed scheme meeting in Salisbury, May 11, 1922, in which business of mutual co-operation and co-operation

**UNITED NATIONS LEADERSHIP IN AFRICA** **FOR** **AFRICA**

After a moment's consideration it is thought we might add a few words on the proposed United Nations Reclamation Trust for Africa.

After twenty years of search for a scheme to bring together the 14 African countries, similar dangers must ensue, and a coalition should be satisfied with forming the United Nations, and every Government against those which threaten the natural resources of Africa. A Reclamation Trust supported financially otherwise, as every Government has helped, and the same Minister of Southern Rhodesia has examined the scheme had suggested that such could be made effective only by a truly powerful leadership, such as that of Great Britain, than when no man in Africa is more fitted for this task, or likely to be found in the heart.

With regard to the author's proposal, it is his opinion that so much time is a protracted period, and that the time is ripe for the formation of a United Nations, and present circumstances. Much

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## No Surrender of Mandates

**Conservative Association First Statement**

Strong opposition to the suggestion that Great Britain should surrender its mandate territories had been unanimous as expressed at a meeting in London last week of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, "at which delegates from all parts of the country were present. After a discussion, the meeting passed the following resolution:

That none of the mandated territories under British control be surrendered to the League of Nations or to the sovereignty of any other Power.

Mr. Henry Page-Croft, M.P., who moved the question, said he understood that Socialists would seek to destroy the unity of the Empire by proposing that we should hand over colonies and protectorates and mandated territories to the League of Nations.

"The war tyrants of the world are out to grab territories. Will the age of defeatist mentality advance, the ultimate cause of peace by handing over our territories to become the outposts of expansionist aggression? There are some who think we might placate Hitler by making sacrifices of mandated territories. As if the appetite of the tiger to-morrow will be appeased by throwing him chunks of meat to-day."

### An Unhappy Impression to Conceal

It is easy enough to talk of making sacrifices of the nine million people who live in the mandated territories, but I am inclined to suspect that our sacrifices in placating Hitler's war god have been great enough already. The German combination of very plausible threats and promises which aimed to our safety, has been seen how it sets Natives in our midst as soulless slaves to the kind of system we are emerging in the totalitarian states seems to me an immorality impossible to conceive.

I wish to private friendship with Germany by every possible means, but friendship cannot last long if it is based on blackmail. We should start by saying which no one can misunderstand that in the compound of the British flag flies, and where the inhabitants are under our protection and derive that protection, is the territory of the State.

We are not strong enough to fight every country in the world over every single point which emerges, whether it concerns us or not. But we are strong enough to declare our emphasis to the world, in the words of Mr. Jossey, the Member for West Ham, "What we have we hold."

Sir Arnold Woogall said that a united British Empire was the only way to get peace. He added to make clear to the world that, in justice to the Empire as a whole, and to those populations whose trustees we were, we could not discuss handing them here or there.

### Safe, Denuo & Score, etc.

Mr. Duncan Sandy, M.P., said the reason the matter had been raised was because they had cause to fear the British Government might be induced to part with mandated territories in order to persuade Germany to return to the League. He continued: "We should be endangering our Imperial lines of communication, we should interrupt the continuity of the Cairo to Cape route, and should invite Germany to a position where she would defend those territories. We should then be left to move we had not added to the security of the British Empire or to the world."

We have to ask ourselves whether the inhabitants of those territories would be better off under the German flag. If we think so, it means a condonation of British rule. If we cannot decide so quickly that they cannot stand up to us, our helpless Natives like so many conscripts in the established foreign Powers would surely be the victims of all those principles by which the British Empire was founded, you would be asesimal of a sacred trust."

Mr. Le Strange said the mandated territories were to be handed over to Germany in the major Allies, who distributed them in accordance with the territories which were conquered.

He undertook the government of the territories subject to certain undertakings to the League, which he had honoured and will continue to honour. Among those undertakings nothing says that their future shall

solve in white flag, but it must be progressive, and towards self-government, as they likely to be so long under Nazi rule. We hold the territories by a right which subjects us to put obligations under the mandate we hold on another part of our possessions, and to hold them under an obligation even more formally endorsed towards the Native of those territories than we hold on other territory under the mandate.

They never formed any essential part of German economic life, but they did form an essential part of his ambition of a last great empire to be won by the sword at our expense, and the War proved what a menace they were to us in Africa. The one tangible result of our efforts and sacrifice in the Great War was that we won some measure of security from the German menace in Africa. Are we going to bring back again a series of "No!" There will be no doubtless the answer will be the whole Piping Willows to the gale.

Colonial Gasparine has held in recent weeks has been to represent that the Government have not well the situation, and I am inclined to agree with that demand. I cannot say for one moment that the British Government contemplates or means to contemplate giving up control of such territories. If they believe it, the more they are not to say anything on the matter at present, but evasiveness in official answers will make it more difficult to reject the demands of the native.

We must break it clear out at once, anything that will bring back the menace of German overlords, submarine, and black slaves in the midst of our territories in Africa of course, etc. We ought not to practice to condone Nazi slavery either. White overseak men who have ousted us and who are living happily under the British flag. Least of all are we prepared for the like catching up some complicity arrangement in Europe to go so far as the cost either of Britain or of the "British labour."

### Views of People on the Spot

Lord Churton, who had just returned from Tanganyika, was convinced that the point of view of men and women living there should be considered. People who were born over there, that country like a patch of tea should be kept that is to say a country the size of Wales. But is such a size right? Larger than Germany itself, with very thin density of inhabitants. Under British rule it has gone on splendidly.

The same arguments advanced in support of its return to Germany. Larger supplies, population could be sent there, and so wanted raw materials. As to the first point, however much Tanganyika is developed, it can only take no more than 2,000 more white people, while is to raw materials, Germany already has the rights with ourselves and everyone else. The odd balance between Germany and the rest African territories over the last three years is 55% in favour of Germany.

More than half of the white population in Tanganyika is against the return of the country to Germany, and many of the remainder are Germans. In fact I am convinced that if it could be taken it would be found that the Natives have no desire to return to German rule. I spoke to several natives who strongly supported the claim of Tanganyika to Germany.

Mr. Virey, who said there might be some use for the Germans thinking that they could get the mandated territories because of the publicity given to the subject by the Socialists and in the absence of any resolution by the Government. Colonial leaders were making a great mistake in thinking that the handing over of those territories would bring peace in Europe.

### German Propaganda in Tanganyika

Mr. Lane asked in the House of Commons on Monday whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had any reason to believe that a request might shortly be expected from Germany to reconsider the disposition of the former German colonies made as a result of the Peace Treaty, and if the Imperial Government had reached a decision on their policy on the matter. Lord Cranborne replied that the answer to the first question was the negative. In regard to the second part of the question, he had nothing to add to the statement of the Prime Minister on April 2.

Mr. Sandy, the Member for Arundel, agreed that the German Government had been given free control of colonial propaganda, and that German propaganda was being conducted in Tanganyika, and it set out in a series of leaflets to escape the conclusion that Germany might be asked for the return of colonial territories.

Lord Cranborne said that there was no difference in the German policy of colonization which was perfectly clear.

# British Colonial Rule

## At Its Best in Mandated Territories

An interesting talk on "Trusteeship" was broadcast last week by Professor G. Uppland. By the courtesy of the BBC we publish the following extracts from his address:

"Mandate is another word for Trust. The declarations and commitments of the Covenant and the Mandate deeds only define and codify the principles of trusteeship, and the rules therein set forth are not in themselves than the old practices of our Colonial rule; not everywhere, perhaps, but at its best. In West Africa, Uganda, the Sudan, for instance, or Malaya, we did not deliberately subordinate Native interests to our own. We did not militarise; we did not permit forced labour for private purposes; we destroyed the slave trade; we put a term to slavery; and by maintaining the 'Open Door' we even fulfilled the economic obligations of the mandate.

"It was possible, therefore, for us to accept the new territories without creating any difference between a mandated territory and those territories which had come under British rule before the War. Thus in 1923, the Government officially declared that as in the Uganda Protectorate and in Kenya, the principle of trusteeship for the Natives no less than in the mandated territories of Tanganyika, is unassailable."

"But there is a risk of our being too complacent about it. It is easy to talk about trusteeship; it is harder to make sure that less exalted motives may not here or there be operating to undermine or violate the trust. In some quarters, indeed, one hears about developing our Imperial estate, which seems to ignore the trust completely! So, lest we be suspected of that 'ineffective rectitude'—hypocrisy—which seems sometimes to be regarded as a road as an idealistic failing of the British nation, I will ask ourselves what trusteeship means."

### Trusteeship and Profit

"Let us admit at once that it does not mean pure altruism. We did not undertake the rule of tropical territories merely to we now maintain it, solely in order to help the Natives, or solely as a white man's burden. But let us admit that we desired economic profit from it. It does not necessarily mean that trusteeship is a sham. It merely points to the risk of dishonesty lying behind. The resources of tropical territories can be exploited without exploiting its peoples. But to do the one and not the other, to keep both blameless, is not too easy.

"I am not referring to deliberate and brutal exploitation such as occurred too often in the past. I do not think we shall allow the methods of the old slave system to be tolerated anywhere in the Colonial Empire nowadays. But injury can be done to Native interests without intending it. To encourage, for example, too great a concentration by Native producers on crops for export, though it may seem to benefit them as much as it benefits the outer world, may conceivably dislocate their economic life, lead to a shortage of home-grown food supplies, and expose them too much to the fluctuations of world prices. Mineral development again, may be harmful. The Native cannot himself produce gold and copper as he can cotton and coffee and timber. It needs European capital machinery, skill and supervision, and also European occupation of the land beneath which all mineral lies. And without sufficient care and control, this may mean that the Natives' rights in the land are not fully respected, and they do not get a fair share of the profit; that too many of them are drawn off to work on the mines to the detriment of their homes and village life.

"Those are some of the obvious risks. The trustee's duty is equally obvious. An honest execution of the first principle of the trust—the promotion of Native welfare—implies the planning and control of economic development so that, as far as can be foreseen, it helps, not hurts, the Native. Colonial development, in particular, should be so regulated that, when all allowances have been made for its uncertainties and costs, and the requisite modifications, racial, social and Native rights and interests, the native interest should be secured so the Government can rest on a clear and enabling service to the Native community.

The political obligation of the trustee is equally evident. It is not for a layman to assess the real claims of other public services to weigh a school or army against a hospital or anti-malaria work—but the honest trustee must recognise that the right kind of education is as necessary as the advancement of material prosperity to enable back-

ward people in the course of time to stand on their own feet in the world.

"So far I have been thinking mainly of the Native states. In mixed states, the risks are greater because they contain a number of white men who have made their homes there and are engaged in business. This naturally finds energy and skill but quickened up the process of economic development, all the while it may conflict with those of the Natives. They may want too much land or too much power; they may want unfair restrictions on Native competition. In such a situation the honest trustee's duty may be difficult. It is, I am afraid, while not, of course, disregarding their interests, to claim from Government trusteeship that if a conference occurs, it is the Natives who are to be theirs, which come first.

### Problem in Rhodesia

"A few years ago the representatives of the white settlers in Northern Rhodesia suggested that trusteeship of trusteeship should be restricted to them rather than any where in the colonies. This leads, one feels, to a political problem in 'mixed states' because the same idea lies at the 'root' of the demand of the Kenya settlers for a more effective share in the government of the colony. They claim to care for the welfare of the Natives as much as philanthropists do, and to know much more about it. Not unnatural, you will say, mostly Britons, they want to govern themselves and dislike their affairs being settled over their heads by officials, and instead resort to a distant Secretary of State and Parliament. So, as in Canada in the past, they ask for autonomy, or, in many of the Legislative Councils, a form of responsible Government. But of course there is no real likeness between Canada, where the white Indians were a tiny fraction of the population, and Kenya."

"One wonders whether a parliamentary Government is really suited to a 'mixed state'. What sort of laws do the settlers look forward to? Do they contemplate the Natives, as their education and material prosperity advances, being admitted to the Chamber of the Legislative House of Commons, or continuing in the House, and a black minority responsible for an inevitable Government as it is worked in South Africa, to maintain that there can be no equality between black and white, to keep themselves the masters of Parliament and the country and the Natives as a subject class to the community?

### Federal Government in Africa

"But these questions belong to the future. It has been decided that the responsibility for the trusteeship must still be vested in this country. Is this an irreconcileable decision? Could not a way out be sought along federal lines? The settlers are located in single areas, the Highlands. Might they not acquire the fullest powers of local self-government, while in the rest of the country Native administrations continue as in Tanganyika, so that ultimately a federal council could be constituted, representing of the different units, white and black?

"Many assert my opinion that the British people, recognising their responsibility in the discharge of their trust, will discharge it. My reasons are these: Firstly, the humanitarian movement is the noblest tradition in our history. We cannot go back on it. We can, I suppose, disown the memory of Wilberforce and Livingstone. We cannot confess that our Empire is fonder than our fathers. Secondly, honest trusteeship is our only moral answer to the claim that our Empire is too big and ought to be split up and shared with others. Only the honest trustee can say that the decisive fact in that question is in itself other—that concerns the nature of the tropics, is the welfare of the Native race concerned. And thirdly, the more we think it over, the more we shall be convinced that the differences in colour, physical strength, and wealth between the various peoples of the Empire are not so important as their common humanity, and that all are equally entitled to be treated as ends in themselves, not means to other ends; to have their individuality respected, to be helped to stand on their own feet and make their own special contribution to the life of the world.

### Natives and Rhodesian amalgamation

A result of a manoeuvre by the Southern Rhodesian Native Missionary Conference in Southern Rhodesia that there should be reconstitution of the Native populations of Southern Rhodesia, was an early start in the preparation for the amalgamation of the two territories.

# Colonial Development Fund. East African Office Report

## 1935 Report of Advisory Committee.

The following assistance given by East African Government to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee is clearly set out in the survey and annual report of the Committee (Gmds. 202 & 214) for the year ended March 31, 1936.

On financial work in the past year, the report gives the following assistance recommended for Government in East Africa:-

**Roads and Bridges.**—A free grant of £1,000 and a loan of similar amount for the construction of roads and the construction of new bridges in the Seychelles, to complete the main framework of the road system, with a view to the development of the Colony's resources, especially in the copra industry. The cost of this last estimate, and for general improvement in internal communications.

A first grant of £5,000 to assist the provision of road graders, trucks, and tools in order to assist reconditioning of trunk roads in Northern Rhodesia.

A free grant of £1,000 to help in the re-surfacing and waterproofing of certain roads in Nyasaland, in order to reduce motor-vehicle charges and transport costs.

**Water Supply.**—In Nyasaland, the water supply investigations are to be continued and extended with a further grant of £5,000 to speed over five years, and £3,000 to be expended in the improvement of the water supply in Uganda Somaliland.

**Farming and other Native Industries.**—A free grant of £1,000 to the Kenya Government for the creation of a produce factory for the disposal of surplus native produce.

**Research and Technical Research.**

**Coffee.**—A free grant of £1,000 has been recommended to the Kenya Government to provide for the cost of research in connection with the control of the coffee fly, but the most serious insect pest affecting coffee in Kenya, and evidence on the identity of this pest suggests that a search in certain places between Spain, India, and the Philippines would reveal the original home of the medfly, and consequently of its parasites. The successful introduction of these parasites into Kenya is likely to reduce materially both the intensity of insect pests and also the area affected by the coffee fly.

**Hanour.**—A free grant of £1,000 to the Society for clearing汉奴 through the S.S.C. and the construction of effluent walls, and grooves.

**Miscellaneous.**—A loan of £1,000 towards the improvement and extension of the telegraph and trunk telephone system of Kenya.

A free capital grant of £3,000 was recommended to the Native Affairs Control, Kisumu, and Mombasa for similar purpose in Mombasa.

For the erection of an infirmary in Kenya, for some time past a grant of £10,500 will remain unspent.

A free capital grant of £1,000 as an additional grant on a historical survey in Nyasaland and £1,000 for a similar purpose in Tanganyika Territory, were recommended.

For the establishment of Native Cooperative Societies in Tanganyika, the Committee have proposed a free loan of £5,000, a similar amount to be recommended for agricultural experimental work at Kivukoni Estate, Tanganyika, Tanga.

For additional accommodation at Gove, Blotter, in Uganda, the sum of £4,500 is recommended as a direct loan.

An additional grant of £1,500 is proposed for anti-malaria measures in Tanganyika.

To assist the ex-soldiers on Zanzibar and Basutoland, the Committee agreed to an application for a loan of £2,000, being half the estimated cost of the scheme. Loans amounting to £8,200 have also been recommended for ecological, surface, livestock, irrigation, and wool growing schemes in Zanzibar.

Both Guangzhou and receive a loan of £13,000 to assist construction of a 1,000-ton port, purchase of road machinery, and bridge, and will receive a loan of £22,250 for the construction of bridges.

A loan of £1,000 approval was given for £1,000 to be expended from the East African Guaranteed Loan, £3,000 of which was allocated to the construction of sewage drainage in Tanganyika, £1,000 to the Bank of East Africa, and £300 to the Standard Bank for coral development.

## Survey of Work during 1935.

The 1935 Report on the work of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Commission London, by Major C. H. Duff, Commissioner, sets out in its 60 pages a detailed survey of the work of the office during the past year, and includes sections dealing with the work of the Kenya Agent and the Native Representative.

A large part of the report has been devoted to detailed reports concerning various commercial interests. The following extracts will illustrate the nature of these inquiries:-  
Very full reports of the working of the ports were received from the General Manager of the Uganda and Uganda Railways and Harbours. Whilst the general factory and port authorities were not entirely satisfied, the recommendations addressed to the General Manager asking him if he could allow to carry out similar practical tests with sisal rope in view of the satisfactory results experienced by the Admiralty. One thing which seems to be curious in the practical working of sisal ropes is that whereas commercial firms state that in certain usages such ropes can without warning break such complaint is received from the general manager that would appear on the surface that the different manufacturers have something to do with it, and that the Admiralty method of manufacture is more suitable for sisal ropes than the commercial. The Sisal Research Department at Lambeth has been asked to investigate the matter.

**Coffee.**—Complaint has been made that samples received in London by air from East Africa have arrived tainted. Replies by inquiries made to the G.P.O. and Imperial Airways state that this was always liable to happen, and owing to the delicacy of coffee, it is unavoidable if the samples were sent in paper or caskets and they strongly recommended that caskets should be used.

**Tobacco.**—A sub-committee of the Imperial Economic Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia to investigate the sale of Empire tobacco, the suggestion originating from the African Federation. The Federation agreed that it was agreeable for Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to speak with one voice, and representatives from each of those colonies were formed into one committee which drew up a memorandum for submission to the African Sub-committee of the Federation. The memorandum was submitted to the Imperial Economic Sub-Committee, and later to the Permanent Commission, Mr. Murray and Major G. H. Duff gave evidence before the Committee.

**Kenya Agents' Report.**

The report of Colonel E. J. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London, records that "it is foreseen that the settled areas of Kenya bordering on the zones of recent military operations in Somalia, and other regions, were likely to result in the Copra market. A series of efforts to counteract this indication, the final Agent states that it has already had an adverse effect on the number of prospective settlers and visitors to the colonies."

The following additional efforts to counter this adverse trend by the recent material changes were recommended:-  
Investments have been made to restore confidence. During the depression it was difficult to locate farming in Kenya, but with the improvement that has taken place in the market for agricultural products in the Colony during the latter part of the year there is reason to hope for a revival of interest in agriculture of prospective farmers.

It will be understood that good publicity is more necessary at present than during my previous period; for not only is it so important to put forward the country's attractions from a settlement aspect, but also to counteract the undesirable publicity if it obtains in other directions."

Referring to the many ex-servicemen officers in Kenya for settlement for officers returning from India, the Army owing to the war losses Col. Knaggs writes:-

A certain number of officers employed under this scheme have made inquiries as to the existence of any Government service under which they would receive facilities for settlement in Kenya. An appointment has been expressed that the existing service will settle these officers in Kenya on a pensionary salary from £200 to £600 a year. It should be remedied and that in the event of their decease, their wives and dependents will receive annuities under the Queen's Military Service Family Pensions Fund."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**General Post of Governors:***East Africa's "Proposal Endorsed."*

Editor, "East Africa"

SIR.—The East African territories have in the past ten years or so suffered so severely from too frequent changes of Governors that there ought to be a welcome for our suggestion that the unofficial community of any Dependency should before a Governor is promoted elsewhere have the option of naming his successor, his offering a personal allowance which would induce a worthy man to remain to carry on his policy. It would have to be made clear that the substantial salary of the post remained unchanged.

The above were left to the unofficial members of Council. There should be no risk of an unsuitable Excellency being nominated to remain longer than the public wished.

Dorset.

Yours faithfully,

SAWABY

**General Post of Africa.****Weston's Indictment**

Editor, "East Africa"

SIR.—In the course of the pamphlet I quoted nearly two years ago I came across one whose existence had been forgotten. It entitled "The Slave-Prussia" an open letter addressed to General Smuts by Bishop Weston, D.D., Bishop of Zanzibar. Bishop Weston had resided in East Africa for twenty years, thirteen of which he had been Bishop of the Universities' Mission to German East Africa. Despite the somewhat flamboyant title of the pamphlet the writer of the letter recounts clearly and unambiguously and unhesitatingly inseparably from the German rule of Native peoples.

Much of it is reminiscent of what we read and more especially of the treatment of Negroes in Germany under the Nazi regime. The only difference is that Bishop Weston, however, did not twenty years ago under Imperial Germany, but now under governing principles whose continuities have been maintained during this time may be summed up in Bishop Weston's words: "Their failure is due to their inherent nature, which they encourage the English underlings to copy. They live by fear; and cruel punishment is their means of spreading terror throughout the land." (p. 8.)

I do not purpose now owing the feelings of your readers by quoting further from the pamphlet, for there are always those who will full their conscience by saying "isolated incidents prove nothing." Suffice to quote from General Smuts' reply: "I have read the open letter of the Bishop of Zanzibar with the deepest interest. It contains a very sorrowful plea to the conscience of the British people, backed up by an impressive array of old facts."

In view of the strangely prevaricating replies of straightforward questions regarding the future of the mandated territories as given in the House of Commons by Mr. Amis and Mr. Neville Chamberlain it does appear probable that, under certain circumstances, the British Government is prepared to sacrifice the welfare and happiness of our Native subjects for the sake of expediency.

I am very aware as to what the alternative may be, but there are many, myself included,

in the East African Campaign, who would wish to register protest at the pernicious suggestion made by Lord David Lloyd— a suggestion which would provide a military power with a base in the Indian Ocean aerodromes in the East of Africa, and the opportunity to train more thousands of black soldiers in preparation for the time when the recurrent urge to acquire more colonies arises.

C. C. C.

Yours faithfully,

A. LOVERIDGE

**Feeding Habits of Snakes.****Do They Eat Chillies?**

Editor, "East Africa"

SIR.—I am sorry to say that a recent article by Mr. Malcolm Ross in his paper referred to supports his statement that "Snakes do eat chillies" is hardly convincing. It says that he found small green grass snakes in the chimney, "take several," &c. Had he not, first, killed the snake, dissected it, and found the stomach? A very useful addition to our knowledge of the feeding habits of snakes would be required. Moreover, I am under the impression that swallows (which also eat his chillies) are purely insectivorous birds and never sluggish. I often watched them many swallows had nested in the chimney, and never saw them eat, or bring to their nestlings, anything but insects or possibly spiders.

A theory that has been current for years now may throw light on Mr. Ross's statements about snakes, food, &c. His theory is that the "lower" animals feeding on a prey by reflex action—that is to say, the sight or smell of anything that resembles their food sets up a stimulus compelling the automatic seizing and ingesting of the apparent food. I can give an example.

Some friends and I were sitting one evening on the veranda of the Georgetown Cricket Pavilion during the rains smoking and watching the great toads (*Bufo bufo*) "grappling" we called them

British Guiana countrymen. One of us was holding forth on the "reflex action" theory of feeding, and said: "Watch that big toad." I threw the stub of my cigarette down in front of his nose, he will take the curling smoke for a worm and swallow the stuff." I did so, and so did he. The cigarette, still alight, fell just in front of the toad; there was a snap, and the stub was gone. I captured the toad, took him home, humanely killed him, and performed an autopsy with dissection, as they are in Government offices. And there was the cigarette buried deep away in his near tubular stomach. Most intriguing. I thought that "explosive" life goes off by favour of a "reflex action" theory, at least so far as that animal was concerned.

I do not know enough of the physiology or physiology of snakes to venture an opinion as to how far the "reflex action" theory applies to them. It used to be said that they would eat only live prey until Sir P. G. Miers, then Secretary to the Zoological Society of London, proved that they would devour dead food and stopped the feeding of living animals to the Zoo snakes. Egg-eating snakes, too, eat eggs, which do not show any sign of life; apparently they recognize their proper food by their innate sense of smell.

Perhaps Dr. Burgess, Barnes, and/or Mr. Loveridge, who are really authorities on snakes, will tell us their opinions.

Yours faithfully,

ALLEYN LEEMAN

## Some Settlements Worth Noting

This colony has more petrol per head than any other country in Africa. — *The Kenya Standard.*

The total value of Government prison industries during 1926 amounted to over £4,000. — *Annual Report of the Kenya Prison Department.*

The creation of a true and adequate reserve fund is an essential part of Land Bank finance. — *The Minister, Mr. G. Walsh, in the Kenyan Assembly.*

The original spelling of Bulawayo was Gwelo, which was a corruption of Ukhulwawa, meaning "shambles" or "a Zulu word for a battle." — *Ibid.*

The present tobacco industry began as a good deal of a hobby. Salisbury was president of the first British Tobacco Growers' Society, Major-General Sir Edward Trelawny, and the Rhodesia Tobacco Association.

The late Earl of Birkbeck, then Colonial Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, the first of the regulations promulgated in the Colony were in his opinion "the best." — *The Tanganyika Standard.*

Mr. Robert Archibald, who has gone on retirement after a long career in the Sudanese and Egyptian Army, is a notable contributor to the medical and economic welfare of the country. — *East African Herald.*

I read that the Roman Catholics claim to have four hundred Native clerics training in Uganda. We can only afford to be training five. — The Rev. Dr. J. C. M. Studd, Bishop of Uganda, writing to *Uganda and the Rift Valley.*

Few Europeans acquired a better knowledge of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland than Captain J. V. Reynard, Curator of the Victoria Falls, who will represent Southern Rhodesia at the Empire Exhibition. — *The Nyasaland Times.*

It has been an axiom in Native policy to fatten cattle-breeding by developing King which is running many a race before it accepts the fact that a less popular policy must be adopted. — The Chief Native Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia, in annual report.

In creating a welcome to the new permanent General Secretary of the Small-Horned Ox, he said that Britain in the future, and the Indian sub-continent whose development is second to none in South and Central Africa, may not be starved economically. — *East African Herald.*

Until the resident population in Nyasaland materially augmented by people prepared to settle in the Protectorate and to spend their money there, a novel alternative to sending it out of the country to the immigrants of India and relatives in India, Nyasaland will never really begin to prosper. — *East African News.*

During a recent debate in the Legislative Assembly in Delhi, when the Indian Government was attacked for its poor publicity campaign on behalf of Indian grown coffee, speakers urged that the Government should follow the example of Kenya, which they declared, "now how to condemn its anti-propaganda adequately." — *The Kenya Standard* monthly report.

## EAST AFRICA'S

# WHO'S WHO

10. Mr. Francis Alfred Moseley, M.C.



Courtesy East Africa

Moseley's promotion to his present position has been warmly welcomed by his friends in official and unofficial circles. In Uganda and Nyasaland, with them is also regret that 11 years' absence from East Africa thus comes to an end.

In Durban, S.A., he will be remembered as extremely popular—and able—Honorary Vice-chairman of the Durban Society Club for four years, while in Nyasaland he was one of the founders and a director of the Zomba Club and chairman of the Race Committee.

Born in Liverpool in 1883, he was educated at Hove, in Australia and New Zealand collage, Oxford. Called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1905, he became judge-assessor and then of assizes in Western Australia for some years and then practised at the Bar until the outbreak of war, when he joined the Australian forces.

On his return home, he was awarded the M.C. and in 1919 and 1920 he served in the staff of the Royal Flying Corps.

Early in 1921 he joined the Colonial Service, and was posted to Tanganyika as assistant registrar of titles and during the next two years acted on several occasions as Solicitor-General. In 1926 he was appointed to the staff of the M.C. in 1927 was promoted to the rank of Commissioner Nyasaland, which position he retained to the time of his appointment to Kenya.

## PERSONALIA.

Sir Edward and Lady Denham have arrived home from Jamaica.

Mr. B. D. Latta has been elected Captain of Entebbe Golf Club.

Mrs. J. W. G. Miss I. Downie have reached England from Southern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Mauday Boschen has arrived home from Tanganyika.

Lord Francis Scott will leave Croydon by air to-morrow on his return to Nairobi.

Sir Hubert and Lady Young have been on a visit to Bechuanaland by air from Lusaka.

Mr. G. B. Hebdon, the new Postmaster-General of East Africa, has now taken up duty in Nairobi.

Miss Van de Velde, widow of the former auditor of Uganda, has been revisiting the Protectorate.

Mr. T. H. Wigman, Financial Secretary to the Sudan, is on holiday in England.

Mrs. Reinhardtsen, of Nairobi, is expected to reach England shortly on a four months' holiday.

Sir Miles Lampson, British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan, has left England to return to Cairo.

Mr. A. W. S. Hopkins, of the Tanganyika Customs service, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Tanga.

During Sir Stewart Symes's holiday in England, Mr. J. A. Gillan, Acting Governor-General of the Sudan.

Major W. H. Rowe, who has spent about ten years in Kenya with the K.A., is returning to England shortly.

Mr. F. C. Drury, the former Government Painter in Tanganyika, expects to arrive home almost immediately from Gibraltar.

Miss Hopkins, the South African tennis player, who won the Kenya singles championship last year, is returning to the Colony to defend her title.

Mr. G. Sutherland, formerly general manager in Southern Rhodesia of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is spending a holiday in the country.

Mr. W. Allen, a director of British Chestnut and Engineering Supplies Ltd., has been on business visit to the Rhodesias and East Africa.

Mr. J. C. Muir and Miss Cathie Hicks, daughter of Mr. M. J. Hicks, Registrar of the Zanzibar High Court, were recently married in Zanzibar.

Colonel C. P. Sonby, M.I., Officer commanding the 97th (Kenya Yeomanry) Brigade, R.A. (T.), is in camp with his regiment at Fijdon, near Worthing.

Mr. G. F. Clay, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda, who was awarded the O.B.E. in the Birthday Honours List, has arrived home on leave.

Commander D. E. Blunt, R.N. (Rtd.), who spent many years in the Game Department of Tanganyika and was the author of "Elephant," has arrived in England.

Mr. G. Beresford Erddock has decided to resign from the presidency of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and has held for five years, on account of ill-health.

Mr. A. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, welcomed two new members to his Cabinet, Mr. J. Stokes and Mr. M. M. M. M. at the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

Sir Claud Hollis has been appointed representative of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated territories on the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee, of which Sir Campbell Smart is Chairman.

We regret to learn of the death in Cambridge at the age of 81 of Breve Colonel C. M. Godwin, who, after many years' distinguished service in India, retired a year ago to settle in Southern Rhodesia.

The Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, opened the Southern Rhodesian Native Missionary Conference last month, when the Prime Minister, Mr. C. M. Higgins, and other members of the Government were also present.

Mr. G. C. van Eeden has left Tanganyika on leave pending retirement after 20 years' service in the Tanganyika Police. He was promoted to the rank of Superintendent in 1928 and had served in many parts of the Territory.

Among the East Africans elected to the Royal Empire Society at its annual meeting of the Council were the following: Mr. S. Gourlay (Nairobi), Mr. D. W. Maclean (Dar es Salaam), Dr. F. W. Gilbert (Mombasa) and Messrs. E. C. Alderson and E. S. Whiffen (Sandsberg).

We regret to learn of the recent death of Captain T. V. Craig, Chairman of the Uganda Diocesan Association in London. He visited Uganda in 1927, has since acted as Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, and has been intimately associated with the progress of the mission for many years.

Miss Frances Tollemache, a daughter of Lord Tollemache, and Mr. Vernon Morris, who had driven a private machine to South Africa on his trip, crashed when attempting to land on the beach at Port Elizabeth. The machine was wrecked, but the passengers were unharmed.

The engagement is announced between Mr D. G. Ayerst son of the late Rev. Dr. Ayerst of Canterbury, and Miss A. Ayers, of Ilminster, Somerset, and Miss L. D. Fisher, young daughter of the Rev. B. and Mrs. Fisher, of the vicarage, High Barnwood, Essex, and formerly of Uganda.

The Royal Geographical Society was presented to MR. L. G. Turner at the annual meeting of the Society last week. The award was made for his book, "The South-West, and for his contributions by thought, speech, and letters to the progress and welfare of the British Empire.

Mrs. Mitchell's wife, the Governor of  
Quebec, sent prizes for her donations and  
the confirmation of the event Entebbe flower show.  
The best flower in the show was Mr. A. Baerlein's  
white dahlia for which he received a special prize.  
While Mrs. Mitchell won the championship for the  
highest aggregate of marks.

Mackay has been appointed Director of Education in Southern Rhodesia was at Glasgow University, Harvard University and Master's Dickenson Institute, Stornoway before going to the Orange Free State in 1900. He was on active service during the War after which he went to Southern Rhodesia.

Sir George and Lady Johnson and their daughter, Miss Jean Johnson, have arrived in England from Southern California. Sir George, who is a director of Messrs. Johnson and Brother, has for many years taken an active part in public affairs in Bakersfield and has been President of the Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce on nineteen occasions.

Sir Francis Brightsmith was last week elected first President of the May of the Trees Society, founded in East Africa a few years ago. Mr. R. S. B. Baker, Mr. D. Denison Ross was elected Vice-President and Mr. J. T. Barber Baker announced that he hoped to persuade Sir Ernest Oppenheimer to be his other Vice-President.

Mr. Robertson T. Gibb, Chairman of Ward, Kang & Co. Ltd., last week presented to Mr. H. Oehley, an officer of the company, the Royal Humane Society's testimonial on parchment for his courage and humanity in rescuing a Lascy sinner who had fallen overboard near Malacca. Mr. Oehley's courage was the more praiseworthy as the sea was infested with sharks at the time.

We regret to learn of the death in hospital in Nairobi of Mr. Edward Alan Cunningham, the Kenya white hunter who was severely injured when he and a companion started a cow elephant and became lost. The son of George A. Cunningham, the Kenya scion, he was 58 years of age and had been hunting for eight years. Last year he shot over 40 rhinoceroses for the Kenya Game Department. He was a keen chess player, and two years ago won the Scrabble championship in the colony.

## Sudan Club Dinner

The Asian Club dinner was held in London last week. Among those present were

Brigadier-General the Hon. Arthur Asquith, Mr. A. J. Arkell, Mr. T. Bentley, Colonel R. Jones, Colonel P. C. Balfe, M.L.B., Mr. W. S. G. Blandford, Mr. S. Burrows, Mr. H. Byam, Mr. W. G. Bond, Sir E. Bonham-Carter, Mr. F. Burgess, Mr. B. Bowfield, Mr. G. R. Brudenell-Bruce, Major J. L. Bramble, Mr. E. R. Brunsdon, Mr. A. P. Bolland, Mr. S. Buchanan-Smyth, Sir James Currie, Mr. E. W. Crowley, Mr. W. Cummings, Mr. E. A. de Salis, Mr. D. Davidson, Mr. G. S. Dunlop, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. G. Forster, Mr. A. Forster

Major G. Gore Lieutenant-Colonel George Collier  
Huttons, Mr. V. S. Hodson, Mr. D. H. Hawley,  
R. Hewison, Mr. J. Hinchliffe, Mr. A. B. Howell, Mr.  
R. J. Hussey, Mr. C. J. L. Innes, Mr. W. J. Lord,  
Brigadier-General L. L. MacKenzie, Colonel R. Macleod,  
Lieutenant-Colonel J. McKey, Mr. J. Matthew,  
P. McMurtry, Mr. G. E. Mason, Mr. D. Masterton,  
J. McTollie, Mr. E. G. Newcombe, Mr. H. H. Penny  
William, Mr. J. G. Lawson, Mr. G. S. Phillips, Captain  
E. Palmer, Mr. A. W. Pearson, Mr. P. M. R.  
Russell, Mr. J. Ryden.

Wileman Collier in Steward Times, Mr. Sandars, Mr. G. C. Squares, Mr. J. S. Stokes, Dr. Stanwell, Mr. S. W. Sturtevant, State Hill, Mr. Stanwell, Mr. E. G. Sanders, Half Moon General, Turner, Mr. N. S. Ball, Colonel M. L. Jones, Reginald Wingard, and Mr. W. Waterman.

West Africa & Rhodesia

## Competition for New Cover Design.

With a change of title at the end of the present volume to East Africa and Rhodesia it was intended to adopt an entirely new code of connexion, in which the co-operation of our readers is cordially invited.

Her an proposal which may be adopted in the  
event of a cheque for five pounds will be paid, either  
to the sender or to any charity chosen by the may-  
noratee. Exports may be sent by post, subject  
to suggestions under paragraph 6, but the following  
and postal address must also be attached, though  
not necessarily publication.

It should be borne in mind that the new coat  
will (a) bear a distinctive design, (b) that the  
colours (if any other than white) selected should  
not lead to confusion with any existing journal,  
(c) that the coat will meet the need mentioned above  
as at present, though the present colour (white)  
be very bad, or approximately so; and (d) that the  
cost of colouring a flag is a consideration. Those  
who propose to change the colours should  
submit samples of painted representation, and  
state what colour they would prefer the cover.

Prizes may be awarded forthwith, preference by air mail by readers' resident abroad, for the best article published, and also a really special suggestion is made, though not before the end of January, to have the event of two entries being considered equally suitable, the award will be made to the first recipient, or, if a kind of tie-breaker is desired, equally.

Envelopes should be addressed to "Competition Department, Post Office, Great Titchfield Street, London."

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## Lumumba Honours

### Recognition of Outstanding Work

THE BRITISH individualists have collectively, after much debate, awarded in this year's Birthday Honour List, with great personal satisfaction, for their recognition of the work of administrative and technical officers in the Mandated Territory.

The knighted individualist Dr. E. G. de Wet, Mining Consultant to the Government, gave genuine pleasure to all by his choice as a charming and an inspiring personality who has done so much for the expansion of the mining industry in Tanganyika. The humblest smallholder or the Lya, the biggest men of mining, finance, technicians, business and state, are justly well deeply gratified by the award which gives every recognition of the industry is playing its increasing part in the economic progress of the country.

The award of the M.C.B.E. to Mr. H. Hignett, the retiring Provincial Commissioner, draws attention to his unique distinction of being the longest serving Administrative officer in Tanganyika. He was one of the first political officers appointed after the British occupation and spent his whole time among the Government of the former Province.

A tribute to the ability and enterprise of the younger school of administrative officers in the Territory is found in the award of the O.B.E. to Mr. E. R. Ross Johnson, and of the M.B.E. to Mr. A. J. Culmer, who will be remembered for his particularly fine book on the Ubuna tract written in collaboration with his son.

Another welcome inclusion in the Tanganyika honours is that of missionary in the person of Dr. A. J. Kevill of the Moravian Mission whose work involving among other activities the treatment of natives suffering from leprosy and silkworms, and the study of those diseases has received international recognition in the world of the N.E.T.

### 1936 Memorial Settlers' Association

The annual meeting of the 1936 Memorial Settlers' Association will be held at the Belgrave Square, S.W. on July 10, at 7 p.m.

### Second John Murray Air Race

In announcing the conditions of the race from London to Johannesburg, to take place on September 11, the Royal Aero Club states that the winner of the race, the fastest time will receive a prize of £1,000, while prizes of £500, £300, £100, and £50 will be awarded in the second, third, fourth and fifth positions respectively. The race will be the only international air race at which competitors must land at a port, before there will be a turning point, a tent with machine-hangars to be provided at the latter port. Prizes start from £100 and no deduction at night. Entries must be received by the Royal Aero Club before August 1.

### Motor-Cycling through East Africa

Miss Florence Hengren, who went through East Africa on her motor-cycle from London to the Gambia, gave an interesting account of her journey to the Moderate Group of the Overseas League East Africa. She was impressed with the excellent roads in Uganda, constructed for anti-slavery patrols, and in Kenya "which is a road, the worst in Africa, and which is the contrast of the bad roads traversing the Victoria Falls, where the roads are bad and dirty, and the roads themselves are completely broken." Her proposal is to vote of thanks to the author and her journey funds will go to the Moderate Group who went from the Cape to Cairo. Collected money will go to the group specified.

### Death of Sudan Governor

General Sir Archibald Hilditch, who died in London Sunday, at the age of 77, had a long and distinguished career in Egypt and the Sudan between 1882 and 1914. He was Governor-General of Khartoum in 1908, and Governor of the Red Sea Littoral and of Shendi in 1911, and General Hilditch was appointed to the command of the Sudan Frontier Force. He was Officer-in-Chief in 1906, when the recovery of the Sudan took place, and later in the same year was appointed Governor of the newly recovered Province of Dongola. In 1911 he commanded the first Motor Column which marched up the River Nile subsequently forming the 1st Motor Battalion, and in the 1915 campaign he commanded the 1st Motor Battalion as its leader of the Sudan and Cameroons, for which he received the D.S.O. and the Royal Household Order of the Bath, and was made a K.C.B.

### Banquet at Grosvenor House

The British Empire Products Organisation has arranged a luncheon to take place at the Grosvenor House, Princes Street, E.C.1 on July 9, at noon, of the Rt. Hon. W.G.A. Ormsby-Gore, the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. Earle Page, M.P., Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Commerce for the Commonwealth of Australia. Sir Edward Davison, Bart., K.C.M.G., Chairman of the Organisation will preside. Tickets for the luncheon (not inclusive of wines and cigars) may be obtained from Mr. E. J. King at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

### Kenya Kengonis English Team

The English tour of the Kenya Kengonis Cricket Club opens on August 1 with a match against Old Caldwells. Thereafter the matches are as follows: August 4, Crayling Colliery, Chichester; August 5, Bognor Regis; August 12, Midhurst; August 14, Littlehampton; August 15, Broadhaven, Newquay; August 17, E. C. Esso's XI, Petersfield; August 18, Petersfield; and August 20, Horsham. The programme may be obtained from the Deputy Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. G. Baker, 17, Thong Road, Shoreham-by-Sea, Kent.

### East Africans at R.E.D. Reception

Among those who attended the annual reception of the Royal Empire Society last week were the following with East African connexion: The Rt. Hon. L. C. and Mrs. Amery; Mrs. F. E. Batson; Mr. W. S. Bromhead, Major C. H. Dale, Sir Edward and Lady Davison, Sir Edward and Lady Denning, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. F. Frankland, Mr. S. M. Gilbert, Sir William Gowers, Mr. S. Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. G. Woods-Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. H. Keyton, Commissioner and Mrs. D. Colclough, Sir Humphrey and Lady Berger, Sir Ewan and Lady Logan, Sir and Lady Lamington, Major George Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Langan O'Keeffe, Mr. C. E. W. Pitt Schenkel, Major C. H. Reynolds, Captain and Mrs. G. Richardson, Sir Thomas and Lady Stanton, Sir Ronald Scott, Mr. H. B. Stoye, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Waterfall, Mr. O. G. Weller, Sir Samuel and Lady Wisch, Sir Reginald and Lady Winifred, and Mr. and Mrs. K. Mervin Wood.

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## East Africa at the House Questions on Malaria Research Work

MR. MATHERS asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that the Pan-African Health Conference had made an Malaria Report, and whether it could be examined, especially in so far as the general welfare and the economic status of the hives of the population of Africa was raised.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that it was a mistake to think that the conference was of the opinion that malaria was due to implantation. Whether or not a person caught malaria depended upon his personal weaks, but on whether he was or was not bitten by a mosquito infected with the malaria parasite. The important thing for everyone to realise was the necessity of destroying the mosquitos.

Mr. Mathers: "May I again ask whether the Colonial Secretary denies or affirms that the question of tackling the incidence of malaria cannot be properly dealt with unless the economic condition of the people generally is raised?"

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "It is perfectly true that unless the purchasing power of the community can be raised, it is impossible to do anything for the public health, necessary to clear up the swamps in which the mosquitos breed; and the problem of raising the purchasing power of the Native inhabitants of the colonies depends entirely on the world price of sugar, the produce in sale."

"Mr. T. Williams: "There are two, that determine the fate of the colony, which is, was due to malnutrition," of which Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that the primary object of Colonial an effective campaign against the malaria campaign. Apart from that, he enquired as to the nutrition in the large number of stevedores in Colombo who disappeared because they preferred unripe husked rice. Ghee were had been taken, however, in last, to increase the intake of fruit, and locally grown fruits, which were very nutritious."

Mr. Mathers again asked whether the Colonial Secretary had considered the resolutions unanimous passed at the recent meeting of the combined East African sections of the British Medical Association in Kampala, to an immediate enquiry into the causes of mental and

physical development, social and racial conditions in Central Africa could also benefit the public. Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that he had received from Sir Graham Little a copy of the resolutions, but that he had no other information. Sir Malcolm Hume's Report would be made to the Colonial Research Survey. Who would be responsible for the publication of that document?

### Immigrant Labour from Basaland.

Represents the Assistant to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and he was awaiting the finalisation of the scheme of Nyasaland in regard to the return of the prohibited immigrant labour from the Protectorate. The Governor was to consult during the report in consultation with neighbouring Government.

Major Sir George Davis Vice-Chairman of the House told Mr. Williams that the Native population of Tanganyika had increased considerably at the last census. Direct expenditure on the Native Department had amounted to £1,000,000. He had not had the reply to his question. His estimate of the sum of a far larger sum than was spent was given, and the explanation was found in other administration that cost.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald gave the following details in response to a question from Mr. Greek Jones for the hundred villages in Southern Rhodesia who had been converted under pass law into tribal areas since the constitution was promulgated in 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973.

Mr. Greek Jones asked if the proposed Orders in Council and local ordinances in the Colonies could be made available to him and others by Parliament before the date mentioned. Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that he did not think the suggested procedure would be practical. In 1915 over 1,400 ordinances were enacted in the Colonial Empire, one process of enacting those ordinances involved the same being drafted for presentation to the local legislature by the Attorney-General and they were then sent home to his sphere. It would hold up the simple legislative function of the Colonial Empire if the same had to be done before they were passed into law.

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# The League and Ethiopia

## Emperor Attends Assembly in Geneva

The League of Nations opened in Geneva on Tuesday, when the Emperor of Ethiopia attended to defend the just cause of his people.

There was a remarkable demonstration when he rose to address the Assembly, and followed an outburst of cat-calls and whistling. Nine Italian journalists were arrested.

The Emperor, having narrated the course of events in Ethiopia, said: "The initiative has to-day been taken with a view to raising sanctions. Does this initiative mean in practice the abandonment of Ethiopia by its aggressor? Placed by the aggressor face to face with this accomplished fact, are States compelled to stamp a terrible precedent of bowing before force? Representatives of the world have come to Geneva to discharge in your midst the most painful of the duties of a Head of a State. What steps shall I have to take back to my people?"

In the act of the opening of the League Assembly, an Italian memorandum dealing exclusively with the Ethiopian problem was circulated to all the members of the League. It is described as an extremely long document covering all reasons which prompted Italy to intervene in Ethiopia and offering a pledge that she will govern Ethiopia in accordance with the principles of the League's Mandate system, and support her administration to the League annually.

On his visit to Switzerland the Emperor is staying at Villa Ilella near Vevey. He will return to Addis Ababa at the conclusion of the assembly. Mr. J. W. Macmillan, having been asked if pilots are machine, although no official record has been made regarding his further plans, answered he believed as determined to return to Ethiopia should his aid forces being organized in certain areas to resist the Italians.

General Makonnen, one of the Ethiopian army leaders, is returning from London to Addis Ababa to resume his duties as Provincial Governor of Houbier in Western Ethiopia, where an army is reported to be besieging in a garrison of Italians.

Lord Legard, writing to The Times, says he has received a telegram from General Sandino, the Nicaraguan statesman, that the Cuban Government still exists and functions.

### Italian Mission to Kenya

An Italian mission, according to a Rome message, is to visit Kenya, Uganda and the countries with climates similar to that of Ethiopia to study agricultural methods.

The Italian colonial battalions for the colonization of Ethiopia is planned in Rome. They will then be sent to the shores of the Red Sea and in the country will be manned by the State and Italian battalions. It is predicted that within five years 50,000 persons will be settled in Ethiopia.

The first Italian farmers in Ethiopia will concentrate on the production of coffee and cotton. An expert estimates that between one-third and one-half of the country is unproductive or unsuitable for immediate cultivation.

Italian industrial power has African all aim at strategic ends: (1) To meet local needs, particularly in connexion with the development of irrigation, and with mining and commercial activities; (2) to meet the needs of the mother country; (3) to widen the market for local production. All public and private industrial activity will be co-ordinated by the State in order to avoid duplication, excess and speculation. Fascist colonialism will be based on the corporative system now functioning in Italy.

Another Italian corporation to assist Ethiopia will assume the tele-communications of the area under the management of Adolfo Abate.

Addressing Ethiopian officers and ladies, Marshal Graziani said: "We will come from time to work these lands and we will not return you. There is room for all the landless of Africa. A shield over each of them will be the great Father Italy."

The Italian government has already succeeded in concluding an alliance with the Italian Royal Bank, and agreed to invest \$100 million in the financial resources of the country. The Italian bank will have a branch in Addis Ababa, and the Italian government will have a representative in the capital.

Some of the Italian divisions in Ethiopia will be repatriated immediately in consequence of the grand occupation of the country and the subjection of the populations.

### Dangers of Civil War

In the House of Commons Mr. Eden was closely questioned on various aspects of the situation by several members.

Replying to questions by Mr. Mandelbaum, Mr. Eden said: "According to an intelligence service in Ethiopia its Italian occupation was less than one-half of a century. This was nevertheless represented as the most important part of Ethiopia, and comprised Amhara, Shewa, Tigray, and, with one exception, all the recognized channels of communication with the outside world. In the remaining area, he could only speak with full information of Western Ethiopia, where according to very recent reports received from Sir George Grindon, General in command of the Imperial Guards, the country was in the hands of the local chieftainships who were hostile to the Emperor. Sir George Grindon, Amhara officials remain working under him, not in a position to exercise authority. He could not estimate their strength, as the armed Ethiopian forces of the Amhara Army whether friendly or unfriendly to the Emperor, too these forces would continue to be present. Mr. Eden said the British Government could not take steps to arrange the Sudan into Western Ethiopia so long as there was no probability that the arms would be received by any constituted authority or serve any purpose other than that of the protection of our own interests."

Mr. Mandelbaum asked of the fact that it is reported that there are 10,000 soldiers in Ethiopia now who are hostile to the Amhara occupation, will the Government do nothing to restrain them from increasing arms or of the possibility of their intent to take up arms against them?

Mr. Eden: "No, certainly we do not intend to take sides against them. In the West of Ethiopia there is as far as we are aware no Amhara whom these arms would go, and they could not take up arms without allowing us to go across the frontier when that might result in inevitable and help the Emperor, everyone else."

Speaking to Miss Matheson, Mr. Eden said the British Government had no intention in the forthcoming meeting of the League of opposing or abstaining to the recognition of Italian annexation of Ethiopia.

### Tribute to Red Cross Workers

A fine tribute to British Red Cross workers in Ethiopia is paid by The Times correspondent who was in Addis Ababa during the winter which followed the Emperor's departure. In reference to his newspaper he says: "There is no doubt they received not only a unanimous welcome to the city of Addis Ababa well done. Most of them have returned to their homes unharmed, unpublicised, and interviewed perhaps in the local paper. At a moment when so many Englishmen are doubtful of themselves, we showed that they did not give a damn for risks. Gave a damn. They were 10—Melly, Empey, the Headman, Uswell, Bentinck, Garway, Atkins, Bunning, Dr. Turner with the Australian, Scoble, three doctors and seven trained men of male nurses. There were about four in the town and six in the hospital. Their nerves were weakly gauntled, and it fairly gave me the queer thrill to see them. They were always stopping and picking up wounded, often when the battle was in frantic hottest heat. Stepping always into a crowd, it was on such an occasion that Melly was killed and his successor, Simba, only went the same way that same Sunday. These Englishmen dragged the man on him as he was running for the trifles. It will take long to forget certain scenes and an old Red Crosser during the four days of attack standing with his gun on this rammy log and shouting Amharic abuse at Amhars who had the cheek to stand in this way. Colonel Newbery makes such under his nose, shouting slasher gun at all who passed the hospital gate unshowably. Mr. De Hallinan, one of his hand-some and grey-haired, in his 40s, was grey bombing over the eyes, long hair overcoat, and rifle slung across his shoulder, as he pushed his way dozens of times through the ranks of Amhars. When a man struck a gun at him, he did not seem to be the frosty water which melted away."

### The Assassination Attempt

The African Association, which has been formed to demonstrate the independence of the Emperor in the name of the League, and to urge the effective membership of the League in the United States, an independent government in Africa, and the right of self-government for Africa.

## Important Uganda Discovery

### Valuable Quartz Find

IMPORTANT discoveries in Uganda of quartz of a quality and size to meet the growing demands of the navy for apparatus required by wireless telegraphy, depth sounding at sea, when detecting the presence of reefs, shoals, rocks and other dangers to shipping, are announced by the Imperial Institute as a result of investigations of samples sent by the Geological Survey of Uganda. The discovery is important because it indicates a possible source of supply under Empire control in place and in war. At present the principal supply comes from Brazil and Madagascar.

Although quartz is almost the most abundant mineral in the earth's crust, the size of crystals listed by the Imperial Institute, the surface of really good crystals of reasonably large size is very limited. These large crystals are not required on account of any inherent beauty they may possess, but because of their value as measuring standards.

A plate of quartz will measure to particular dimensions and has remarkable qualities. If one is heated to a certain temperature it contracts, or shrinks, on an average about one-thousandth unit of its original length, which can be measured in proportion to the power applied. This is known as the coefficient of thermal expansion. When a quartz crystal is heated, it shrinks, so that the plate will expand again when cooled. This is an interesting phenomenon, but it is not the only one.

The quartz found in Uganda is of a fine quality and

is being used in modern cameras in place of glass lenses on which have been fixed a means of giving them a practical purpose. The plates can be used for the measurement of radio instruments and

pressures which are developed when it is fired, and they also provide a very efficient method of assisting in the preservation of life at sea; for an ingenious invention which incorporates these quartz plates is needed to many ships, a means of which the depth in water is electrically recorded.

The quartz crystals from which the plates are cut must be of good quality and free from flaws, and must allow some crystal faces, and must not be less than 1 in. in diameter.

## Northern Rhodesian Notes

### Progress at Chakwanga

*Rhodesia Minerals Company.*—Plans are under way to build a railway from the mining and transport firms have been instructed to have transport available about September 1. It is intended that Chakwanga will be located in the subsidiary in the near future. It is understood from sources in the Rhodesian mines that a number of solid bearing stones are being obtained from the Mungera Basalt, but no news has yet been available there.

*Chilanga Copper.*—Several loads of plant have recently been sent to the Chilanga mine. Locally it is thought that they intend to extract the gold from the ore, which was mined during their development option last year.

*Mr. J. C. Hock and Mr. M. Kewin.*—of the Geological Survey have reported to former working parties investigating the lead to copper ratio of Messrs. G. & J. Williams & Co., Ltd.

*Bukoba Hill Mine.*—Three diamond drifts are in active operation. One is operating inside the crater of No. 1 hole, the second on the edge of the crater, and the third has completed the hole of No. 2 mine, and has been started on another site. From drilling results at No. 2 hole it has been proved that the very high grade of boulders is to Chilanga, how close to the S.E. it will probably pass, and under the bottom of the deepest part of the gash works towards the existing workshop. It is said that this boulders has been used to fill up a 1000 ft. notch, spanning an incline of 100 feet, in the hill, near the mine compound, to be soon completely enlarged.

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### Kenya Consolidated's Discovery

Author - Output 1950.

Thomson & McLean Ltd. report the areas of follows:

1. Rhodesia Minerals Concessions.

2. Zimbabwe.

Chikwenga reef was first identified on the 150 ft. contour. Gold production averaged \$100 gold per ton across all reefs. Gold recoveries of 100%.

### East African Countries

Author - Output 1950.

The total development of the hole level with the surface at the Chikwenga mine, No. 1000, was 100 ft. It averaged \$100 gold per ton. Saza No. 1000 quartz reef appears to be the quartz reef reaching the surface with values up to \$100 gold per ton. The main vein has a thickness of 20 ft. Saza No. 1000 is a strong quartz reef. The main vein is 10 ft. wide and the drive was opened out to 10 ft. The main vein has a thickness of 10 ft. averaging \$100 gold per ton. No. 1000 is located in the same area as the Chikwenga reef. First a 10 ft. wide vein was found on Saza No. 1000 and then worked throughout the rest of the mine. No. 1000 thereby concluding the main vein.

Author - Output 1950.

It is reported by the company that the main vein was developed by driving the main vein and the amount of time it amounts to is not known. The cost of the stonings with respect to the cost of the development from the main vein to the level of extraction of the Saza main vein is about 10 ft. in width. These costs will be discussed at the surface.

Author - Output 1950.

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## East African Share Prices.

### Activity in Kenya Stocks

The East African mining shares reflect favorable tidings, our Nairobi Consolidated have been most active and show a rise from 45/- to 52/- 9d. Other shares in the East African group have remained fairly steady after their recovery of a week ago. Rhodesian shares have suffered yet another setback, having fallen during the week from 85/- to 82/- 9d. Rhodesian shares on the other hand have increased during the week from 5/- to 5 1/2d. It is thought there were no fundamental reasons for

the fall in Rhodesian stocks, though there were no fundamental reasons for the rise in Nairobi stocks.

Last week This week

	Last week	This week
Cameroon (12s. 6d.)	80s. 0ds.	85s. 1d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	45s. 4d.	44s. 3d.
Export Mining Syndicate (5s.)	25s. 3d.	28s. 8d.
Globo and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 6d.	28s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	15s. 9d.	16s. 3d.
Kagera Mine (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kassala Sudan Gold (2s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kivvondo Gold Mines (10s.)	8s. 7d.	8s. 7d.
Kentan (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Kilimatin (10s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 9d.
London Australian (5s.)	22s. 1d.	22s. 3d.
Luri Gold Mines (5s.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 9d.
Recreco (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia British Minerals	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Corporation (12s. 6d.)	35s. 0d.	35s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	15s. 4d.	15s. 10d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Rokema (5s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Royal Antwerp (5s.)	38s. 0d.	37s. 0d.
Rosemary (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 6d.
Tanangire Gold (5s.)	15s. 10d.	15s. 10d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	13s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 5d.
Utopia du Haut Katanga (5s. 6d.)	1s. 10s.	Fr. 1s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	24s. 0d.	23s. 9d.
Watende (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Zambenda Estates (5s.)	1s. 2d.	1s. 0d.
 General		
British South Africa (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Central Line Steel (4s.)	25s. 0d.	20s. 6d.
Consolidated Steel (5s.)	21s. 5d.	21s. 0d.
East African Canoe & Fisheries Hos.	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
E. A. Mining Corporation (1s.)	10s. 9d.	31s. 0d.
M. G. Mining (10s.)	15s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
North Rhodesia Exploration (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Sudan Plantations (5s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Tanganyika Gold Mine (4s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 10d.

### Rhodesian Coal Notes.

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

	Previous week	This week
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)		21s.
Export Mining Synd. (5s.)		2s.
Kenya Ridge (5s.)		2s.
Kisa Muhanga (5s.)	20s.	20s.
Nyanza Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 50s.	1s.
Nyando (5s.)	1s. 50s.	1s. 50s.
Nyasa Gold Mining (5s.)	1s. 50s.	1s. 50s.

### Mining and Exploration.

The Beaufort and Wimborne Company has stated in their annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1936, the following figures for the amount of capital and assets under construction in Rhodesia. Details of the amount paid up, accrued interest and dividends will be given in the next issue.

### Exploration Progress.

The Board of Trade of Northern Rhodesia has issued a circular stating that the 16.7% percentage in prospecting and exploration rights held by the British African Company against which a fine of £1,000 was imposed on the 2nd of March 1936, has been reduced to 1.7% by the payment of the fine mentioned, leaving a net amount of £7,820. The Company holds some special grants from the British North Africa Council, the largest being the right to mine diamonds in the area of the North Rhodesia State. During the year 1936, the Company made a number of new claims in the area of the Kafue River, Southern Rhodesia, subject to the obligation to expend on the project a minimum sum of £2,000 per year. According to the condition the Company was to partake of £2,000 for the purpose of opening up any encouraging prospects and/or providing any discoveries of interest which may be made, and a further £1,000 being owing towards costs of the undertaking, within the sphere of operations of the Company, it is to be improved jointly by the two companies. The prospecting rights held over the North Rhodesian concessions were abandoned on October 31, 1936. The results of the prospecting operations carried out by the Company in the area of interest did not in any way support the preceding summary. Just prior to the closure of the year, a total of ten claims were registered in the boundary of the Lusaka West claims and had been duly registered in the Company's name. The claim secured from the Northern Rhodesia Government Ltd. is the claims known as the "Tshimba" in the Shimbwa district. It is believed at present, as the work done indicates that the probable ore reserves are too small for the purposes of mining. The available resources of the Company are limited to its existing investments as at the date of the reorganization.

### New Commissions in Kenya.

Mr. W. M. Logan, Commissioner for Local Government Lands and Settlement in Kenya, having left the Colony on sick leave, Mr. E. B. Hocking, Commissioner of Mines, has been transferred to the Extraordinary Captain Sir Glyn Tidwell, formerly Chief Warden of Mines, has taken over Mr. Hocking's office as Commissioner of Mines.

### Mining Personnel.

We regret to report the death of Mr. Maxine, manager of the Nyando Goldfield.

Mr. R. J. P. Powell, Assoc Inst. M. M., has returned to England from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Bill Grayling, Chief Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika, has been elected to membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Captain A. H. Moore, Chairman of London Australian and General Corporation Co., and a director of several companies interested in the East African mining industry, has been elected Master of the Cheltenham Taylor's Company.

## REVIEWS FOR INDUSTRY!

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MINE PLANS AND SITES.  
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MINING SERVICES.  
MINING CONTRACTS.  
MINING INVESTMENTS.  
MINING INVESTIGATIONS.  
MINING EXPERTS.  
MINING ADVICE.  
MINING INFORMATION.  
MINING SERVICES.  
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## BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development of the East African and Central African countries for the benefit of importers and exporters and of manufacturers and traders, the offices of such institutions as the available ports, the port authorities and the various financial institutions.

The National Bank of India Ltd. has opened a branch in Mombasa.

During April, Uganda imported 1,200 chests of tea more than in April, 1945.

The establishment of a broadcasting station in Southern Rhodesia is being considered.

The Uganda cotton crop is expected to reach 520,000 bales, thus creating a new record for the country.

The hydro-electric investigation proceeding in the neighbourhood of Jinja is expected to be completed about September.

Customs receipts at the port of Beira during April amounted to £1,25,662, compared with £37,500 during the corresponding month in 1935.

Representations for the development of Prince Edward Island as a pleasure resort will probably be made by the "Salisbury Ratemakers' Association" to the City Council.

The approximate revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours for the first six months of this year was £1,220,510, or £20,820 more than had been estimated.

Exports from Tanganyika continue to show considerable increases when compared with last year. During the first four months of 1946, domestic produce exports from the Territory amounted in value to £1,100,082, as against £898,501 for the corresponding period of last year, or an increase of 33%. Imports amounted to £914,445, compared with £866,118.

### Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

Mr. Denison Underhill has resigned his position as chairman of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., but will continue to hold the position of Governor and managing director of the controlling company, Cable and Wireless Holdings, Ltd. Mr. George Wishart has been elected Chairman and sole managing director of Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

### Farmers' Tax Committee Bill

When the Farmers' Tax Bill was read a third time and passed by the Kenya Legislature last month, the Attorney-General, Mr. W. Harrington, paid a tribute to the members of the Select Committee on the Bill, but said they had failed to consider the practical working of an entirely new measure.

### Beira Works, Ltd.

Beira Works, Ltd. announced a net profit for the year ended March 31, of £70,584, to which is added £10,225 brought forward from last year. The directors recommended that 50% be retained to contingencies, £4,000 that a dividend of 10% be share, this tax to be paid吸收税 (absorb tax) and that the balance of £25,000 be carried forward. The senior manager of the port for the year under review, 714, superintended the port, while 572 ships sailed. The total cargo loaded amounted to 1,415,700 tons, import trade having increased by 25%, and the export trade by 10%. An increase of 50% in the amount of foreign general cargoes shipped in 1945, compared with 1944.

## Late Steamship Movements

Madura	left Madras bound for London
Malta	left London bound for Madras
Manila	left Aden bound for London
Matai	left Zanzibar bound for London
Wania	left Bombay bound for London
	left London bound for Bombay
GANEELERMAN & GARRISON	left London
Diamond	left Liverpool bound for London
Diamond	left London bound for Liverpool
Ch. Ant.	left Liverpool bound for London
Rabing	left Liverpool bound for London
	left London
HOLLAND-PAK	left London bound for Madras
Monkton	left London bound for Madras
Bloemfontein	left London bound for Durban
Boschendal	left Durban bound for London
	left London
Leopold	left Madras bound for London
Leopold	left London bound for Madras
	left London
Tetsu Maru	left Madras bound for London
National	left London bound for Durban
Indra	left London bound for Durban
Imperio	left Rangoon bound for London
	left London
Bernayus	left Port Said bound for Mombasa
Ville de Madrid	left Mombasa bound for London
	left London
UNION-CASTLE	left London
London Castle	left London bound for Beira
Dunbar Castle	left Mombasa bound for Beira
Dunraven Castle	left London bound for Beira
Llandaff Castle	left London bound for Aden
Lymnaby Castle	left Cape Town bound for London
Hambleton Castle	left London bound for India

The minuscule steamer "Umtali," which was built by Bullard, King & Co., Ltd., left London last Saturday on her maiden voyage to South Africa or East Africa.

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BEST HED	1895



## Passenger from East Africa

THE S.S. "Dunbar Castle," which arrived at London June 20, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

Allen, Mr. & Mrs. F. H.  
Astbury, Miss E. M.  
Badway, Staff Sgt. D.  
Baxter, Mr. R.  
Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. P. J.  
Bennett, Mr. J. A. L.  
Bentley, Mrs. P. G. A.  
Black, Mr. H.  
Blackader, Mr. A.  
Blair, Miss Mrs. E.  
Boyleham, Mr. V.  
Brace, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
Brettell, Mrs. V.  
Brown, Mrs.  
Brown, Mr. D.  
Brown, Miss M.  
Burton, Mr. H. E.  
Clegg, Mr. & Mrs.  
Campbell, Mr. & Mrs.  
Campbell, Miss S. A.  
Campbell, Mrs. A.  
Batchelor, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Chambers, Mr. P. G.  
Clarke, Mr. C.  
Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
Clegg, Mr. G.  
Collier, Mrs. Mrs. M.  
Coleman, Mrs. M. A.  
Crighton, Mr. G.  
David, Mr. J. A.  
Fitz, Mr. R. E.  
Donaldson, Mr. D.  
Egan, Miss W. G.  
Douglas, Mr. T.  
Dudgeon, Miss A.  
Dudgeon, Mrs. A.  
Dunbury, Sister E. G.  
Eaton, Mr. & Mrs. T. K.  
Evans, Mr. & Mrs.  
Evans, Miss R.  
Fawkes, Mrs. E.  
Firth, Mr. J.  
Firth, Mrs. J.  
Gandy, Mr. G.  
Gibson, Lieut.  
Goodwin, Mr. W. F.  
Gordon, Mr.  
Gray, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.  
Green, Mr. E. E.  
Green, Mr. E. C. M.  
Gren, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
Grunder, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
Hally, Mr. J.  
Handley, Mr. E. M.  
Harding, Mr. T. B.  
Hall, Mr. E. V.  
Harte, Mr. & Mrs.  
Hessey, Mrs. B.  
Holland, Mr. & Mrs. S.

Hewson, Mr. G. P.  
Hill, Mr. & Mrs. B.  
Hinman, Miss J. M.  
Humby, Miss N. K. G.  
Hunt, Mr. E. W.  
Ingham, Mr. & Mrs.  
Ilkworth, Miss E.  
Ingham, Mr. & Mrs. I.  
Janssen, Mr.  
Jones, Mr. L. S.  
Judge, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
Kaplan, Mr.  
Kendall, Miss  
Kerr, Mr. A. M.  
King, Mrs. N. W.  
Lalliland, Mr. C.  
Langley, Miss J. M.  
Langstone, Mr. & Mrs.  
Lawrie, Mr. E. H.  
Lochard, Miss N.  
Lough, Mr. J.  
Lough, Miss M. S.  
Long, Mr. J.  
Macfarlane, Mr. A.  
Manton, Mr. W.  
McCartney, Mr. M.  
McGregor, Mr. & Mrs.  
McLean, Mr. & Mrs.  
Mendt, Miss E. S.  
Manley, Mr. P.  
Marley, Miss H.  
Marjorie, Sister.  
Masen, R. J.  
Matthews, Mr.  
Mell, Mr. H. J.  
Munro, Mr. E.  
Neatby, Mr. J. M.  
Nichols, Mr. & Mrs. B. L.  
Nicolson, Mr. A.  
Nunn, Mr. & Mrs.  
Orton, Miss D.  
O'Toole, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
Perry, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
Phipps, Mr. R.  
Phillips, Mr. H.  
Ponsonby, Mr.  
Read, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
Rice, Mr. B. A.  
Ritchie, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.  
Roberts, Dr. & Mrs. C. E.  
Robertson, Miss A. B.  
Robertson, Mrs. M.  
Robertson, Miss I.  
Rosen, Mr.  
Rowe, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Samson, Mr.  
Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Skelton, Miss & Mrs.  
Smith, Mr. W.  
Smyth, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.  
Starkey, Mr. H.

Stevens, Mr.  
Strange, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Talbot, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Taylor, Mrs. G. W.  
Teare, Mr. D. C.  
Thompson, Sister.  
Swell, Dr. & Mrs.  
Tilly, Mr. & Mrs.  
Tucker, Miss H. N.  
Vander, Mr. T.  
Wade, Mr. J. B.  
VicFer, Mr. C. H.  
Ward, Mr. & Mrs. L.  
Weston, Mr. S.

THE S.S. "Leahill Castle," which arrived at Southampton June 21, brought the following passengers:

Beastall, Mr. A.  
Bird, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Burns, Miss N. I.  
Cobb, Mr. G. A.  
Collins, Mrs. H.  
Crawford, Mr. T.  
Davies, Miss E. M.  
Genoway, Mrs. D.  
Green, Mr. G. W.  
Hedger, Mr. & Mrs. T.  
Hughes, Mr. & Mrs. T.  
Kinder, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
Lee, Mr. J.  
Lloyd, Mr. C. C. H.  
Lowles, Mrs. M.  
Mandel, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Maxwell, Rev. & Mrs.  
Morgan, Mr. & Mrs.  
Riddell, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
Robinson, Mr. & Mrs.  
Sheldene, Mr. G. H.  
Sheahan, Mr. E.  
Smithson, Mrs. M.  
Smithson, Miss B.  
Tichenor, Mr. & Mrs.  
Waddington, Mrs. J. M.  
Waddington, Miss E. B.  
Wood, Mr. J.

## Air Mail Passengers

PASSENGERS who arrived home by air from East Africa on June 21 included Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. McKenzie from Nairobi. The machine which arrived on June 22 brought Mrs. Tyson from Nairobi, and Mr. Parr from Mombasa.

Outward passengers by the machine which left Croydon on June 20 included Mr. J. W. Passon, Mr. Neary, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Ross, Carpenter, Mr. W. K. Carter, Mr. M. G. Craig, Master, for Nairobi; and Mr. A. Camp, Paris, Cuba. The machine which leaves tomorrow after Mr. W. E. Leonard, Mr. Macabe, Miss Grant and Lord Francis Scott, for Nairobi; Doctor Zukerman, Beta to Juba; and Mr. Callendar, Cairo to Nairobi.

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