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MAFFERS OF ADMIREMENT.

JULY 5, 1930, the centenary of the birth of Joseph Chamberlain, the greatest Secretary of State for the Colonies whom the Empire has ever known, and one who should always be remembered as remaining to those that came after him and now commonly regarded as of minor importance — whether the Fellowship of the Commonwealth was his or the Unionists' — what who first pleaded it and insisted that the nation should think Imperially — who campaigned to his death for that policy of Imperial subservience which has now belatedly been allowed to prove its benefits, and who brought the beginning of constructive business management into the administration of the many territories scattered across the world which became his charge. Nothing could be more fitting than that Chamberlain, unquestionably his greatest successor in the Colonial Office, should be the President of the Chamberlain Centenary Committee formed to put a sustained campaign throughout the length and breadth of the country in support of the cause and mission of the British Empire, and to vitalize and increase its effective co-operation between its members in trade, in migration, in beliefs and ideals. This campaign will have been launched at the Albert Hall below this issue, as in the hands of our good readers.

The prediction we think it safe to make that the campaign will not lose sight of the fact that the Empire is a national enterprise, awaiting only the impossible and impractical designs of permitting German reentry on the continent. Africa, above all, must be directed by the African people, as far as possible, and

attitude of Great Britain's present Prime Minister. We shall be surprised if those gathered at the Albert Hall do not hear some straight speaking on this subject, and we have no doubt that the many meetings to be held up and down the land will be used to educate the public on a vital matter of which few, even among the politically well-informed know the dimensions. A clear political lead in Imperial policy, especially in Colonial policy — since the Dominions are capable of setting their own big course — has long been necessary, and it is to be hoped that this Chamberlain Centenary Campaign will provide that leadership.

PROMINENT criticism in these columns of the belated publication of East African Official Statistics has, we know, aroused the personal interest of various governors, and caused ACCELERATING THE return of Secretaries to take up PUBLICATION OF the matter with some Departments INTERNAL REPORTS which have long been outstanding offenders. Already there is evidence that a temporary diversion of public attention to an entirely unnecessary delay is beginning to have its effect, and in returning to the subject it is satisfactory to be able to welcome the Uganda Government's recognition of the need to accelerate their issue on at least departmental reports, to be of sufficient value to justify the cost of their compilation and printing. Mr. Mitchell has, indeed, given an assurance that immediate steps will be taken to guard against undue delay in publication and has admitted what East Africa has repeatedly stressed, namely, that the writer merely calls for reorganization of method. His Excellency's explanation that the difficulty is the comparatively small size of the nation, coupled with the early publication of the first batch of figures from Uganda, will

An excellent field overall. The East African Defence Service, not one of whom is a creature of convenience in this respect.

An analogous matter which has for far too long been treated with a surprising measure of indifference is that of the prompt publication of the reports of the meetings of the various Legislative Councils. At present it is no uncommon thing to find Hansard in an East African Dependency to make its appearance six or nine months after the close of the session at which the speeches were made. For the procrastination there can be no reason save Rhodesia the public can purchase the same in printed form a couple of days after the event. If similar opportunity is given to the public in other colonies which have small and overburdened Government printing departments, it should be possible to stimulate it into a larger and better equipped Bureau of Reprints. In all Government reports, that of the proceedings of the Legislative Council's publication with the utmost despatch, and we trust that this need will be recognised and met. If one State will make the experiment of immediate publication, others will no doubt follow.

THOUGHT details of the crash at Mbeya of the aeroplane of Mr. J. G. L. Collemache, a daughter of Lord Collemache, and Mr. Vernon Motion were flying from London to the Cape on business, have not been received as these lines are written, the author recalls the warning published by *East Africa* a few months ago that the Mbeya aerodrome was in greater disfavour with pilots of the regular African air mail service than any other landing ground, and that an early change ought to be made to a less dangerous site. Mbeya, capped in hills which are often wrapped in clouds, is said to have already been the scene of several aircraft crashes, two of them fatal, and so long as the landing ground continues to be used as one of the main stations on the Cape-Cairo route, the risk is considerable that a mail plane carrying a heavy load of passengers may come to grief in bad weather.

For that reason optimally the second choice of Mpinga, not Mbeya, is now unquestionably the business and industrial centre of the **THE REASONS OF ACCURABILITY**. Once again the desirability of an early transfer of **AND SAFETY**, the aerodrome to some place adjacent to Chunya. The land there is much flatter, and a suitable area for a landing ground can be cleared at a moderate cost.

The Government has shown itself more astute than any other East African Administration, and it is trust that it will consider sympathetically the idea for the provision of a safer and more accessible aerodrome for the rapidly developing and highly promising iron and steel interests. Many of the senior officers have become expatriate tourists since Sir Stewart Syme and Mr. P. A. Mitchell set

example of the use of aircraft on all possible occasions, and among them must be a number who can endorse the truth of this statement of a case which calls immediate attention.

E. W. YAMS, who have so frequently asked them to tell us what is being done on behalf of the Colony by its representative in London, should read with attention Colonel Knaggs's report on **KENYA PUBLICITY IN GREAT BRITAIN**. His work during 1935 as Kenya Agent attached to H. M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, for it is much more detailed and satisfactory than anything of the kind published in previous years. It shows clearly the praiseworthy determination to seek suitable settlers in the provinces and in Ireland, though curiously enough not in Scotland, which is sent Eastern Africa many of her best farmers and planters in the past, and shows the gradually increasing application of sound ideas first tested experimentally. Useful new features are analytical tables of the types of incomes received and the types of people sent to Kenya during the year under the auspices of the Agent, who has to record again that among his chief stumbling-blocks is that of bad publicity originating within the Colony itself. That point has been urged almost unceasingly in these columns, but, unhappily, it still requires to be stressed, for until Kenya succeeds in propagating so much that is adverse to her own interests she cannot reasonably complain of being misused abroad in other countries.

A NUMBER of figures which might have been regarded as startling, with the figures supporting them not far striking, have been made available recently to the Adminis-

UGANDA IS NOW work of the Agricultural De-

MINES ARE second largest in Tanganyika Terri-

COTTON PRODUCER and Uganda. The number in

which the Tanganyika authorities have revived the agricultural life of the community is nothing short of remarkable, and is a guarantee for the rest of Eastern Africa. In continuity after continuity each year, the annual production levels have been broken, with consequent increases in the maximum output of the past three. Uganda has also greatly exceeded her output, and it is confidently anticipated that the final figures will show this year to have been a record one for cotton. It is more than likely that the crop may reach 300,000 bales, and it will certainly pass the 300,000 mark—for the first time. Better still, the Director of Agriculture believes that all records will again be surpassed next year, and he has accordingly advised that a massive storage accommodation for 350,000 bales will be required in 1937. His justification for such a stupendous increase in 1937 lies in Uganda's record of four years of peak seasons, and in the crop increasing from 100,000 bales in 1933 to 200,000 in 1934, and to 300,000 in the 1934-5 season. Uganda's entry into the world's cotton market is more than significant. Today she is the second largest cotton producer in the

world, and it is only a question of time before she becomes the largest. The figures for 1935 are not yet available, but the latest available figures for 1934 show a total output of 280,000 bales, and a total value of £1,000,000. The figures for 1935 are not yet available, but the latest available figures for 1934 show a total output of 280,000 bales, and a total value of £1,000,000.

Tanganyika's Own Appeal

Against Surrender of British Mandate

We have received a copy of An African from the Peoples of Tanganyika which is being widely circulated throughout the Territory and the first signatories of which include all the various members of the Legislative Council, British and Indian, then in the country, Bishop Heffernan of the Holy Ghost Fathers, Canon Gibbons of the U.M.C.A., the President and Hon. Secretary of the Indian Association, the President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, one British and two Indian ex-members of the Legislative Council, the editors of the *Tanganyika Standard* and *Tanzania Opinion* (Indians) and other leading professional and business men of various nationalities.

The contents of the memorandum will not surprise our readers - for many of the main points were first made, and have since been reiterated, in *East Africa* - but it is nevertheless important that Tanganyika's own statement of her case should be generally understood, especially in the Mother Country, Germany, and throughout Africa.

From this appeal by the Tanganyika British Mandates Committee, the headquarters of which are P.O. Box 45, Dar es Salaam, we therefore quote the following passages:

Article 3 of the Mandate provides the claim undertaken that the Mandatory Power shall promote "the economic, the material and social well-being and the social progress of the population". It is therefore claimed that any step taken in regard to the future of the Mandate which ignores the wishes, the hopes, the aspirations and the welfare of all the inhabitants of this Territory, or considers the surrender of the Mandate on the grounds of political expedience alone, would be an outrage on violation of Article 3.

The Record of German Administration

Origin of the Mandate. At the peace negotiations in Paris a resolution on Mandates by General Smuts was carried in complete agreement of the representatives of all the Powers. The first seven lines of this resolution were as follows:

"Having regard to the record of the German Administration in Colonia formerly known as the German Empire, and to the fact that the possession of German East Africa has been parts of the world which have hitherto constituted the frontier and secretariat of the United and Neutral Powers, and also to the circumstances should any of the German colonies in Africa be lost to Germany."

The suggestion that mandated territories are countries over which Germany has some sort of temporary rule, is entirely erroneous. In practice, the League which have no right to assign territories to other Powers and who sit in the position of masters, as well as of the League, and that, therefore, the League has a right to put an end to the temporary situation and revive Germany's legal claim on assumption entirely without consideration of her historical political loss of equitable

territories, was not in the minds of the mandated powers Germany to the League. They called Germany outright to the Principal African Powers, and were then compelled to accept the individual Powers as well as exercising mandate. The individual Powers waited for no such thing. Mandate was inevitable and voluntary, they knew well enough, the country, the heads of which was entrusted to them. No date is given in the Tanganyika Mandate nor is there any suggestion that the Mandate was temporary but permanent.

Performance of her duties. It is probably not often realised by those who support the German cause, their claim to Tanganyika, that her former association with the Territory that she now claims as her own, is the same as that of the *Anglo-German Colony*. Further, the final recognition of the Territory by the League, when Germany was made responsible for the wrongs committed, was not so much a recognition of her increased importance

as it was a recognition of the increased happiness, prosperity and numbers of the Native population due ample witness to the success of the present Mandate.

Consideration of the British Government. In 1922 it was stated by Mr. Amery and reiterated by Lord Milner that Tanganyika fell into an entire delusion that it is less British than any other colony, "especially as part of the British Empire", and though we had ourselves under an obligation to the League of Nations, it is not one whit less British nor does it make our tenure there one whit less permanent. This has been emphasised repeatedly by equally authoritative and unequivocal declarations by British statesmen in and out of Parliament.

A Final Conclusion

Without Swinburne, then Sir Philip Cunard listed, speaking as Secretary of State for the Colonies of the East African Islands, in 1922, it may reasonably be inferred that the Tanganyika people had a trust which every British Government would definitely discharge, and which no British Government would ever surrender. Presidents Tammann, both official and unofficial, might count upon this as *very certain*.

Pro-German Claims. The arguments advanced in Germany and repeated by uninformed opinion in Great Britain for the surrender of surplus German population.

(1) Yield for outlet of surplus German population.

(2) Yield for a German source of supply of tropical produce.

(3) Interest involving the avoidance of an otherwise inevitable war.

In answer to the first we submit that it is a complete fallacy to suppose that Tanganyika offers any serious possibility of absorption of large German populations. In the peak year of immigration the then British Vice-Consul in German East Africa in his report for 1923 presented to both Houses of Parliament, wrote: "The houses entered upon some inquiries in Germany that the Protectorate would become an outlet for numbers of small settlers had not been fulfilled." The density of population in Germany per square mile is less than that of Great Britain and only half that of Belgium. The German Government itself cannot be perturbed by the prospects of sufficient numbers but otherwise it would not be laying aside its policy.

The second argument does not hold good, as Germany has every opportunity to purchase any of all the various products not only of Tanganyika, but also of Kenya and Uganda without restriction. The only occasion on which they might purchase would be withdrawn would be in the event of German hostilities against Great Britain.

The third argument has many answers but we will content to point out that Colonial presence has been exercised by a comparatively small body of German ex-colonial officials. It carries no weight with responsible persons in Germany. Hitler himself in his book "Mein Kampf" published in Germany, declares again and again that the greatest folly Germany could commit would be to lose her *Colonial Empire*. He further asserts that a fundamental error was committed when Bismarck was prevailed upon to take part in what Hitler describes as the scramble for Africa, and that the error must not be repeated.

Population of Tanganyika 5,000,000 Persons

It is evident, if we think we secured byession of territory, we submit that Great Britain has no right to sacrifice the welfare of 5,000,000 persons in Tanganyika alone, for German aggrandizement and prestige.

It is also surmised that the Germans, themselves have been so far in any support for this idea has been obtainable in Great Britain and, not unwillingly, are inclined to leave the most of the opportunity thus granted openly offered to them. A final declaration of ab renunciad made now by the British Government would put an end to this indecisiveness and insincere agitation.

British Mandate. Under British administration the Colony completed a long, difficult entry, Tanganyika of course, all nationalities, including German. Any claim that which Germany may be exacted from her, should be met by Tanganyika, is entirely due her application on her own and to her refusal to establish her mandate.

German Mandate. There are no restrictions or distinctions on the ground of nationality in migration to Tanganyika or in the acquisition of property therein. This under Article 2 of the Mandate is set out to all nationalities or societies members of the League of Nations. Germany is not among the members of the League, nevertheless, her claim to Tanganyika is based on her membership in the League.

territories in which they have been established, and Tanga-nika enjoy a political, religious and economic freedom which is not matched outside the present Mandate of their own country.

Population of Tanganyika Territory.—In 1920, 500,000 miles of the territory is at present a population of about 5,000,000. Of the majority of the population, 1,000,000 live pure here, 2,000,000 in the German States, including those British India, and 2,000,000 in Germany. From only 2,000 are Germans. Of German nationals many, for religious, racial and political reasons were exiles from their own country and are opposed to German rule in the present Mandate, as are also many others for reasons such as personal and economic liberty.

The large mass of the Native population is politically apathetic but this memorandum has been prepared on behalf and with the approval of the whole population of the Territory except a proportion of the German nationals after acquiring opinions on the Natives both directly and indirectly.

It must be realised that the European merchants have chosen to invest their capital and to spend their life-work in this Territory. The history of Tanga-nika since its acquisition by the Mandate shows that the British residents have entirely justified the trust for the welfare of the natives those in them.

Tanganyika Indian Opinion.

Whilst the Indian community is not entirely at peace with the European with regard to the advantages to be derived from an amalgamation of the East African territories, they are absolutely linked with the Europeans in their desire that the Mandate should always remain British and in their emphatic opposition to the suggestion that the question of transfer should ever be considered.

Missionary and Native Opinion.—There are in the Territory six Roman Catholic missions, including French, Swiss, Italian and German, representing 1,000 church members, and asserting that they speak also of hundreds of thousands of Natives in close sympathy with the missions. Their mission statement says: "German missionaries unanimously opposed in any consideration of the transfer of the Mandate, and to the regret of German friends which they view with horror." At a recent meeting at Dar es Salaam, at which thirteen bishops and heads of missions were present, a resolution to the effect was passed unanimously, and serious representations have been made to the Mother Houses.

The Protestant missions, with the exception of the German Lutheran Mission, which is under Nazi domination, are of the same opinion as the Catholic missions. The Protestant missions, the Universities' Mission to Central Africa and the Church Missionary Society, have 30,000 Native followers. Not only do the missions speak for these, but for many thousands more Natives who are sympathisers and neighbours. Both these missions regard with dismay any proposal for the surrender of Tanga-nika to German rule. The C.M.S., staffed and financed by the Churches of Australia, have thus identified themselves with the development of the Native race and are entitled to consultation before any irrevocable step is taken.

Economic Considerations and Private Capital.—Since Britain was entrusted with the Mandate, about £1,000,000 of British taxpayers' money has been expended in Tanga-nika Territory in developing the resources of the country and in promoting the educational, medical and social welfare of the Native.

The private capital invested since the war in trading estates—plantation and mining—amounts to £2,000,000. In the real industry alone over £100,000 of British capital has been invested.

Causes of Uncertainty.

The Prime Minister has admitted several occasions that very losses have accrued to the territory as a result of the present situation. This is done in accordance with the facts. As examples of the serious effect in retarding development it may be instanced that three rotations of gold mining companies in Tanga-nika have, within the past few weeks, had to be disbanded solely on account of the uncertainty occasioned by the status of the British investing factor in the present situation. The mobility of investors of the Mandate, the loss of investment capital has been lost to the territory, the value of the rotations alone, and the installation of new machinery has been put back for at least a year.

Many options on partly developed mining propositions have not been taken up and development of other properties has been curtailed involving loss of effective mining. Negotiations for gold purchases have been abandoned on several occasions. Merchants in the Territory

are continually receiving cancellation or postponement of orders for machinery, building materials etc., as well as supplies from Great Britain owing to a combination of general non-delivery and restriction of trade in view of the uncertain position.

Compensation would, no doubt, be shared on generous terms but compensation is not enough. No monetary payment could ever compensate the settlers or the companies for the loss of time in establishing homes and business, business and industry.

Ethical Consideration.—It is of value to compare the original intentions of the original occupiers respectively of Kenya and Tanganyika. Britain succeeded in the occupation of British possessions in East and Central Africa without really loss of Native life. With Germany, however, for instance, it was well known that during the Maasai War between 1900 and 1902 Native died.

Under the *Reichskriegsdisziplin* discipline has been maintained within colonies or cruelty in war-like towns or fortifications throughout the Territory. German times have now come to an end or have become the peaceful offices of administration. Officials who are striving to foster the best qualities of this climate. No that ending systems of indirect rule were introduced, training and educating the chiefs and the people in the art of self-government.

The former passion for the discipline of the Native under the Germans has now infinitely abated so that now existing under the British Mandate may be accepted as true discipline of a dictatorial and military kind enforced by several colonial laws is contrasted with the complete equality of justice for all races under the British Administration.

Whilst it is so desired in this colony to banish or question any unnecessary features of Germany's internal and political struggles since the War, it cannot be overlooked that her treatment of racial minorities has been calculated cruelty which holds in it the most horrible and equitable charter of the colonial administration of the Mandate Article 5 to promote in the interest the material and moral well-being and social progress of its inhabitants. For it is submitted, this Article promotes a whole set of inhabitants of the Territory, and not a single colour, race or creed.

Effect on Native Development.

Among the results of surrender would be the effect on the education and social development of the Native population. The widespread educational and civilising efforts by Government and by the various missionary societies during the past 10 years have been based on English language. Any change in this medium of education would set back for years the development of the Natives.

Consequences of Surrender.—The many financial changes of ownership of plantations, business and mines consequent upon the transfer to German Government would disorganise the economic framework of the Territory and would result in an almost complete cessation of British export trade to this country, thus increasing unemployment in the United Kingdom and creating a large number of unemployed in this country, who would have no alternative but to return and swell the ranks of the unemployed at home.

Strategic Considerations.—The danger to the Empire generally and to British East and Central Africa in particular when Tanganyika was under German control is plain. The menace of air and sea is obvious that to-day that danger would be greater and the consequence further-reaching were Tanganyika surrendered to the Germans. The threat to Aden, the Persian Gulf, Near East, India, Burma, Singapore, South Africa, the Rhodesias and Australia is self-evident. The Defence Forces of the Empire, navy, militia, land and air, would have to be increased, and the additional expense to the taxpayer of Great Britain, the Dominions and Colonies would be considerable. The total threat of Empire communication by All-Red route from the Cape to Cairo and the Imperial Airways route would be gravely endangered if Britain ever ceased to hold the Mandate.

Other British Mandates.—South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have their own Mandates. The very continuation of transfer of Tanganyika would introduce an element of uncertainty as to the permanency of their rule in Southern Africa, New Guinea and Samoa.

In signing our signatures to this memorandum we declare our loyalty to His Majesty King Edward-VIII and hereby appeal to the people of Great Britain and the Empire not to let go the interests of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of Tanganyika in the game of European politics, but to hold Tanganyika as an integral part of the British Empire.

Need for Elephant Control.**Hunter's Tribute to Tanganyika Scheme.**

To the Editor of *EAST AFRICA*.
Sir.—Mighty reply to a letter that appeared in a recent issue—recent, that is to say—out here in the Zambezi.

In that letter your correspondent deplored the slaughter of elephant in Tanganyika Territory for the year 1898, whereupon, it is said, some 27,100 elephant were killed.

I do not know whether your correspondent has ever lived in elephant country or not, but I have for upwards of 15 years, I have been shooting elephant for my livelihood. In the past I have shot them for their ivory, and latterly I have been engaged in elephant control—that is to say, shooting elephant to teach the natives to respect the Natives' food crops and refrain from raiding.

Now, I have seen what the arm-chair protectionists have not; the ghastly spectacle of a famine caused entirely through the depredations of elephant. There is no more heartbreaking sight than to see a number of poor little black children with the bones of their shoulders above their heads, almost bursting through their skin, and their ribs like barrel hoops, clustering on the outskirts of one camp and staring with great mournful eyes at the white man's well-laden tables, too frightened to be near, and yet too hungry to move.

The Home Office, whatever was intended by the telephone receiver to have food delivered at far-distant points, cannot possibly appreciate what it must feel like to see a whole year's food supply for an entire family devoured and destroyed in a single night.

The elephant control scheme in force in Tanganyika is the best and most humane method possible of enabling men and elephant to live in peace and concord in the same territory. Since the elephant quickly learn their lesson and, therefore, are not inclined about eternally, but continue to breed, it stands to reason that their numbers must be occasionally cut down; otherwise there will be as many of them in the country simply cannot support them without their raiding.

And, after all, be he black, white, or brown, is of greater importance in the scheme of things than any elephant African or Asiatic.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUTCHINSON.

P.D.

Tribute to Mr. E. G. Bale.

To the Editor of *EAST AFRICA*.

The little paragraph in which you announced that Mr. E. G. Bale has been appointed Commissioner of Customs in Kenya and Uganda will delight the many business men in those two countries who knew the value of the work he has performed as right-hand man of the last two holders of that important and responsible office.

They, I am sure, would acknowledge that they owe him a great debt and that without his tireless and efficient services, filled to the extant of his locate knowledge, the Customs Department would not have operated so creditably as it has done from the time of the first the world stamp.

Mr. Bale promised to make an admirable Commissioner.

Exeter,
Devonshire,
July 9, 1899.

Hunting Lion with a Camera.**Mr. Jeffrey's Fine Book.**

W. & J. WENTWORTH DAW, in his "Jewel Box of Lions," by HENRY F. JEFFREY, Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., 10s. 6d., concisely describes this fine volume, in addition to the many books just mentioned, as follows:—

"We may count ourselves fortunate," he writes, "that an Englishman has shown us more vividly than ever before how the fauna of the Empire can be made a real and fascinating study, how we can feel these magnificent beasts for what they tens of thousands of square miles have been preserved at least quarters in their natural haunts and surroundings." Mr. Jeffrey obviously put himself to the task of writing the many striking animal studies, and his book and its photographs will reveal to the reader with any satisfaction how fascinating and thrilling and dangerous can be this sort of hunting big game with a camera.

It is a remarkable witness to an attractive and incident-filled book, and its book derives its later interest and value from the weighty, long and patient studies of lions and other animals into the habits of the jungle.

Book of Africa.

The author, with whom this one turns to Miss Herringway, is a well-known member of the staff of *Illustrated Magazine*, and is distinguished by successive pages of studious and interesting conversational exchanges which bring up to readers from the far east, healthily elevating all when of the African hills and plains to the surroundings of Warwickshire, where sickly language Mr. Herringway so freely employs. As a record of a *safari* the book is excellent, but, if the green hills of Africa in the North African desert, the book is better should ever have been published.

Advice to African Teachers.

Addressed to African teachers by MRS. H. L. DUMBLETON, *African Teachers* contains a good deal of really practical help and advice to people who know what they are talking about, and know how to talk about it. It comes in fact on the fact that British culture is not an exclusive claim of any one which we are imposing on Africa; it is part of our heritage from Greece, Rome, and elsewhere, which we are sharing with them. That is a splendid way in which to formulate the right idea to put out the subject among so many good ones, many of which, however, must be called to the latter on Animal Welfare. It was badly needed.

A West Coast Romance.

East is East and West is West, and nothing is half East or West. Gaunt's brilliant romance of the West Coast called "Worlds Away" (*Kutubkhana*) is odd, but good that the West Coast is worlds away from East Africa. Mr. Philip Hall, a former Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is said to have called the book an "affair the officials' compensation," but it must surely have been a bit of a shock to him, for those horrified by so little resemblance to him or his former colleagues. An enormous advertisement in the publisher's blurb praises the "more attractive character." Others might give Miss Gaunt more marks for the creation as the villain of the piece of a man with no discernible redeeming feature, one almost too bad to be true.

History of the U.C.A.

A splendid contribution to a better understanding of the work, the setbacks and achievements of the U.C.A. is the Rev. G. W. Wilson's "History of the Union Church Mission to Central Africa," published at the modest figure of 1s. 6d. His author's acknowledgment of the assistance of Mr. W. Morris-Morehead's book, preceding his report, and comparing her review of the Mission's development in East and Central Africa, and reviewing the work up to 1900, provides a comprehensive and interesting record of missionary endeavour, success and expansion, in which the author is not only the man on the spot, of whom the author is a son, but to those who have devoted themselves to U.C.A. work in England.

Lord Francis Scott Returns: Uganda's Surplus Balance.

Impressions of His Work in London.

IT WAS one of the great compositions from many headquarters in his committee from all parts of East and Central Africa, and especially from the Union of South Africa, that General Mandate that the Imperial Government had never agreed to grant, leaving the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory to another power of steel, however, it is very necessary that all who take an interest in this question, and who have worked so hard to inform the public of the dangers which are rising, must keep in their minds unnecessary incidents of fear of our being lulled into a false sense of security.

Lord Francis Scott has returned this evening after his five weeks' visit to London on behalf of the Kenya European unofficial community, and to obtain for them problems with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to strengthen British public opinion on the problems facing the East African territories. His visit coincided with further discussions of the Mandates' presence, and he probably seized the opportunity to present the East African point of view in influential circles, stressing the grave dangers involved in permitting Germany even to gain a foothold anywhere in Africa. It is significant that following this audience of Governors, Foreign Ministers, Financial and Business circles, Lord Francis returns to East Africa much more confident than when he started.

Kenya Affairs.

On the first day of his stay in London he had the opportunity of discussing with Lord Balfour certain aspects of his mission, and although it is naturally impossible to point to definite results, there can be no doubt as to the value of the contacts he has established, and of the great influence for good he has been able to exercise. On the public platform, at luncheon gatherings, in personal conversations and in the Press Lord Balfour has been most active in stimulating a more sympathetic interest in the territorial and international problems connected with East African developments.

Some of the meetings he has addressed have been fully reported in our columns, but there have also been many private functions, such as meetings with the Imperial Affairs Group in the House of Commons, and the Indian and New Zealand Group in the House of Lords. Unfortunately, owing to an important debate in the House, his meeting with the Labour Commonwealth Group in the House of Commons had to be postponed.

He returns coincident in the belief that his visit to England has been beneficial in securing a better appreciation of the Kenya point of view in the right quarters, and in clearing the air of many misunderstandings which have hitherto existed. He is also encouraged by the thought that his visit coincided with the appointment of Mr. W. G. A. Murphy-Sope to the Colonial Secretary, for he thus had the opportunity of discussing with a Colonial Minister possessing first-hand knowledge of East Africa many of the problems with which the Colony is now concerned, and in whom he has great confidence and belief that he will do all in his power to establish better relations in Kenya between the official and unofficial worlds.

A Great Error.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of M.P.s supporting the National Government have discussed the question of mandated territories and colonies and after giving full consideration to the economic and other arguments advanced on behalf of Germany have come to the conclusion that in no circumstances could the transfer of any mandated or other colonial territory be considered. The Committee were strongly of opinion that it would be a grave error to allow Germany to suppose that the question of the transfer of Tanganyika was open to discussion.

£500,000 Increase in Past Five Years.

OUTLINING the Protectorate's financial position at the last meeting of the Nairobi Legislative Council, the Treasurer, Mr. A. E. Fitter, said revenue had exceeded expenditure by £16,000, and the figure showed that internal trade had considerably increased. Improvements were recorded in the customs, excise and native port tax receipts. Mining royalties were up by £5,000, while the £4,000 received from the bicycle tax showed that a reduction in taxation did not necessarily mean a reduction in receipts. Since 1931, the Protectorate's surplus balance had been increased by £500,000.

Wassailand Team at 8150.

MEMBERS of the Nyasaland team which is competing in the Bristley Cup competition in Rhodesia and for the past week have put in some hard practice. Mr. Stephen, Vice Captain, and Mr. Stephens, who is leading the Nyasaland team, practising with them, and will have a role in some of the unmissed and exciting events.

India to U.S. Action Committed.

The Collective of the East African Indian National Congress has condemned the actions of certain Indian Members of the Kenya Legislative Council in starting a new organization termed "Council of Action," which they say the Congress does not consider tantamount to undermining the prestige of the Congress, the parent and only honest Indian organization in the country.

Loyalty of the Matabele.

WHEN the representatives of the Matabele tribes met the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Stanley, recently at an audience in the spot where Rhodes made peace with the tribe after the 1890 rebellion, they offered him shaking assurances of their loyalty to the King of England. The Matabele, they declared, never gave their loyalty to any man, but to the King of England, or all men.

New Flying Boat.

"Cannopus," the first of Imperial Airways' fleet of new Empire flying boats, has undertaken its first test flight of Borchtswad, South Africa. The machine weighs thirty 18 tons, is equipped with four engines developing a total of approximately 3,000 horsepower, and is capable of carrying passengers and baggage for 18 hours, a single flight taking approximately three days. The passenger deck is located on the machine's midships, fixtures, saloon, smoking room, and promenade, and the method whereby the saloon accommodation can be converted into sleeping berths for passengers for night flying.

Missionary Work in the Copperbelt.

The Rev. George Fraser, son of the late Dr. Fraser, and Mr. David Grey, of Edinburgh, left last week for Northern Rhodesia, where they will work to co-ordinate missionary work in the copper belt. The need for such missionary work is emphasized in the report of the Commission of the Industrial and Social Research Department of the International Missionary Council, and in the Government report on the disturbances which occurred in the Copperbelt in May last year. Mr. Fraser holds a B.A. degree, and has taught and socialized in Nkangala, Mulira and Lusashya.

Fellowships for Tropical Medicine Research.

The Tropical Medical Research Committee of the Medical Research Council has recommended a new scheme of fellowships for research in tropical medicine. Three senior fellowships are offered immediately on award of qualified medical men wishing to receive training with view to careers in research work in tropical medicine. The Council are also prepared to consider immediate applications for senior fellowships from candidates who have had adequate experience in research work, whether in medical, scientific, or practical medicine, or in the medical, dental, veterinary, or agricultural branches of the profession. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Tropical Medical Research Committee, 10 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

See page 20

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

311.—Mr. Alfred Ernest Pollard.

"A number of prisons in Uganda can only be described as a public disgrace." — Mr. P. B. Mitchell, the Governor, addressing the Legislature.

Native spending power in Nyasaland improved last year by £100,000 compared with 1934, and £145,000 compared with 1933. — "The Nyasaland Times."

The number of girls and women in mission houses has risen by 100% during the past three years. — "Round the Nyasaland," Editor, "and Don't be Afraid."

The need of instilling in the principal tribal shrines the spirit of backward people was first suggested by Edmund Burke in his "Treasurer Countries in a Broadcast."

As is the case with every unexplored country Ethiopia has been credited with great potential mineral wealth, but no authentic information of this is in existence. — "The Bulletin of the Imperial Institute."

We have in South Africa a potential market for many of our goods which at present find but little outlet there. — Mr. K. Archibald, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club on the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

Mr. J. G. Jearey has aided in laying for this country the foundation of Parliamentary procedure on which all other colonies should be able to build a worthy tradition of practice. — "The Bulawayo Chronicle."

The Scottish taste in coffee is discriminating. A strong publicity drive is in course of preparation to exploit the potentialities of this valuable market in the near future. — Mr. H. G. Bell, London representative of the Coffee Board of Kenya.

There is a glaring anomaly when in a European centre such as Salisbury provision is made to house Natives at low rentals in cottages which are palatial beside the quarters some white and coloured people have to inhabit. — "The Sunday Mail," Salisbury.

United Kingdom manufacturers could recapture a good deal of the trade lost in recent years to foreign countries if they would more earnestly exploit the possibilities of the country, preferably by personal representation. — "The Nyasaland Trade Report for 1935."

The people of Dutch extraction residing here live in complete harmony with the people of British extraction, and with our British fellow-residents, have regard ourselves as Rhodesians. — "The Daily News," Cape Town, in welcoming Sir Herbert Stanley to the town.

The Colonial Office system has many advantages, but when it affects education through ceremony it is obviously an disadvantage, and was wisely in most parts Africa-directed education through missionary bodies. — The 1935 report of Achimota College, Gold Coast.

Although it is less than sixty years since the first missionaries arrived in Uganda, the present cathedral at Namwamba is the fifth to be erected on the site. The first was blown down by a hurricane, the second cathedral was pulled down by fire, the third was struck by lightning and blown down in 1910, and the fourth, a stone one, which the cathedral was built on, cost of about £10,000.



Copyright East Africa
Though appointed as M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa in 1935, Mr. A. E. Pollard is already well known in official and commercial circles as the author of "Kenya," comprising Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. He is at the time of writing upon the wide travels essential to success, his mission of assisting British business in East Africa, particularly by the collection and dissemination of information likely to be of value to British houses, and to assist them in establishing their position in those markets.

Before 1914 Mr. Pollard was in the General department of the General Post Office, London. During the War he served with the Royal Engineers in Egypt and Palestine, being mentioned in despatches and leaving the Army in 1919 with the rank of major. After demobilisation he was transferred to the Department of Overseas Trade, serving as a Headquarters staff for six years and appointed M. Trade Commissioner in Western India in 1925.

In 1928 he was appointed to a similar office in South Africa, and early in 1935 was transferred to the

July 9, 1954

PERSONAL

Lord Stowhavon has left London for Tanganyika.

Mr. S. A. Morrissey has arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Nicol have arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. D. Peterson, technical manager of Beira Diamonds Ltd., is on holiday in England.

Mr. J. F. Railbone, been elected to the Nairobi Town Council as member for the Hill Ward.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stewart Symes had the honour of being received by the King one day last week.

Mr. D. A. Scorgie, a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board, has left the Colony on overseas leave.

Mrs. J. E. G. Merrick, wife of the Resident Commissioner of Uganda, has been spending a few weeks in Nairobi.

Mr. R. S. Wilson, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, is making good progress in recovery from his recent illness.

Major General Sir Alan Lumsden, Commissioner of the Tanga Nyika Police, has been on an aerial tour of the Northern Province.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McDonald are expected to reach Scotland shortly on a six months' holiday from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Charles McLean, who served as a printer with the U.M.C.A. in Zanzibar from 1890 to 1902, has died in Edinburgh.

Mr. J. H. Gibson, of the King's African Rifles and Miss Jean Ferguson after a long convalescence at Plymouth, on July 10.

Dr. H. A. Stay, the blind anthropologist, is making an extensive motor tour of Africa, is present/staying in Kenya.

Mr. R. F. C. Childs-Cleary has been appointed assistant to the Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Uganda.

Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Uganda, has become Patron of the Kintamalo Section of the Mountain Club of East Africa.

The death has taken place at Mitsidi of M.L.W. W. Miller, of the Zambia Industrial Mission, who was one of Nyasaland's oldest pioneers.

Recent visitors from India to East Africa include Captain B. M. Morton from Delhi and Mr. Justice Bennett, accompanied by Mr. Harries.

During Mr. J. N. Davis' absence in England Mr. A. J. Buttress is in charge of the Commercial Bank of Ceylon's office in Nairobi.

Colonel J. G. Newill, D.S.O., who was one of the members of the British and Indian armistice delegation, has arrived back in London.

Mr. V. Brambridge, Surgical Specialist to the Royal Medical Department, successfully performed an operation on the Sultan of Zanzibar last week.

Mr. T. Donovan, D.C.M., who has served in Somaliland for the last 16 years, lately as District Officer, has arrived home on leave pending retirement.

Four lions recently released from cattle boats on Mr. John Boyes' farm near Nairobi, and two of them were killed by Mr. John Boyes, Lt. and Mr. Paulsen.

Mr. G. H. Ward, for many years manager of the Victoria Falls Hotel, Livingstone, has left Northern Rhodesia with Miss Ward and their two sons to Scotland.

Mr. G. H. Barnes has been elected Chairman of the African Investment Company, in succession to Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, who has resigned from the board.

Colonization Lady Knott, widow of the late Sir Knott, recently passed through the East African territories on a motorizing tour from the Far East to their home.

Sir Harold and Lady Knott, who made an up-country tour of Kenya before proceeding to Dar es Salaam, where Sir Harold attended the East African Economic Conference.

Mr. G. H. Bindon, who was sent out by the Colonial Office to investigate matters among the Zanzibar clove industry, has completed his work and is on his way back to England.

Mr. J. Irvine, of Messrs. J. W. Parry & Co. Ltd., has arrived in England. He is a former member of the Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, which delayed the Australians three years.

Miss Edith Ramey, who has served as a missionary in Madagascar for the past 25 years, has died in Paris. For some years she was Secretary of the Committee of Missions in Madagascar.

Mr. A. E. Pollard, H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, visited Nairobi last week and drew the attention of local manufacturers to the manner in which the Japanese are exploiting the East African market.

Mr. J. L. Kathadu, who has been engaged by the Malagasy Government to advise on problems of control and distribution of the natural water supplies for Mount Kilimanjaro, was formerly Director of Irrigation in South Africa.

Major F. W. Cavendish Bentinck, on behalf of the European, Ceylon, Chambers, and Archdeacon Burmese, tributes to the work of Mr. H. G. Sikes, the retiring Director of Public Works in Kenya, at a meeting of the Kenya Engineers last month.

We regret to learn of the death in Mombasa on March 6 of Mr. J. H. Wilson. Born in Australia, Mr. Wilson accompanied M.M.S. on his walk from the Cape to Cairo in 1928-29. He died as he was about to attempt to climb Mount Kilimanjaro.

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. D. Bigland, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard F. Bigland, of Moorbank, Devon, and Miss Margaret M. Lee Booker, second daughter of Mr. J. R. Lee Booker, of Alyssalane, and Mrs. J. R. Lee Booker, of Robin Hill, Dartmouth.

After two hours' dust instruction and four hours' flying, Miss Tracy Valentine, a young Rhodesian girl, will become the first to fly solo Southern Rhodesia unaccompanied by Mr. J. Charters. She now has had 100 hours solo training, the French coast having been her latest flying ground, nearly Torquay.

Miss Mary Hermann, formerly of Cork, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. O'Connor, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Miss Beatrice O'Connor-Gore, was married in London on Tuesday to M.Y.R. F. Campbell, only son of Mr. Ronald Campbell, H.M. Minister in Belgrade, and Lady Campbell.

The wedding took place at St. Paul's Cathedral, the bridegroom being the son of the late Sir John Campbell, who was at one time manager of the Peter Jameson branch of Barclays Bank. Mr. and Mrs. John Partridge, Cork, only daughter of Major and Mrs. H. Gore of Fort Jameson.

Before leaving Mombasa for Dar es Salaam, Mr. E. C. Phillips was entertained at luncheon by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, whose President, Mr. W. G. Nicol, described him as a man of great public spirit who, during his year's residence in Mombasa, had shown himself unable to do other than the right thing.

Mr. T. Watson, Jr., son of the well-known Nairobi dairy farmer, who has been appointed an assistant engineer in the British E.W.D., was born in Nairobi and did not leave Kenya until three years ago when he came to England for professional examinations. He was for some years assistant principal engineer of Nairobi.

Mr. J. E. Tracy Phillips will address the African Group of the Overseas League on Thursday next, Jan. 16, taking as his subject "Some Ethiopian Repercussions in the African Near East." General Sir William Furze, Chairman of the Group, will preside at the meeting, which will be held at the headquarters of the League, Overseas House, Verulam Place, St. James's, London, S.W. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m., and the address begins at 4.15 p.m.

The wedding will take place in Nairobi shortly after Mr. McPharward to Miss M. M. Bellasis, who is a granddaughter of Sir Michael and Lady Hayman.

Major J. F. Charters, M.C., 57th Punjab Regiment, and officer commanding the British Legion Guard at Addis Ababa, has been promoted to the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He has done admirable work in Addis Ababa, particularly during the period when the Italian War reached its height. His influence in the town was in the hands of the mob; and it was largely through his efforts that the persons of several other Legions were evacuated to safety.

Brigadier-General Sir Leslie Montague Herd, B.C.M.G., D.S.O., who has left England to take up on July 24 to inquire in South Africa on behalf of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory into problems connected with the co-ordination of the various forms of transport in those Dependencies, came from the South African War as a Deputy Assistant Director of Railways and Armoured Trains, was employed by the Paukoko Railway in West Africa, from 1919 to 1921, and during the War was Director of Railways in France. After his retirement from the Army he was appointed British director of the German Railway Company in 1922.

East Africa & Rhodesia

Competition for New Cover

In view of the title at the top of the present page relating to East Africa and Rhodesia, it is intended to adopt an entirely new cover in connection with which the co-operation of our readers is cordially invited.

For any proposal which may be adopted, the entries, a design for full-gilted and to be presented to the service or to any charity which he or she may nominate. Strangers may, if they prefer, submit suggestions on a postcard and their name, address and social address must also be attached. They are not necessarily for publication.

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

Entries may be dispatched forthwith, preferably by air mail by readers resident abroad, for the competition will be closed on April 15, though a really suitable suggestion is much thought not before the end of July in any case. In the event of 500 entries being considered equally suitable, the judges will be made to decide received, or, if none of the two ideas is impossible, divided equally.

Each entry is to be accompanied by a brief biographical note of every individual. The names of the members of the family will be given, and this is important.

Address all communications to Mr. George C. Jackson, East Africa and Rhodesia, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.I.

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Tribute to Kenya Hunter

The Late Mr. T. E. Cunningham.

The following tribute to the memory of Mr. T. E. Cunningham, who has recently been reported in the U.S.A., has been received from the G.A.C.

The death in Kenya of Major A. J. Cunningham has come more truly to the long list of fine men who have paid with their lives for their daring love of the most dangerous of all sports. Teddy Cunningham was only 21 when he shot his first lion at Bulindi when he was 12 and 3 years of age, and could thus claim to have constant contact with dangerous animals. For the last nine years he had been employed by the Kenya Government in tracking the herds of elephant that were becoming a menace in the Rumania district, and it is while he was so engaged that he met his death.

Teddy was one of the most modest and charming men, and during his short life won the admiration of all who knew him. His years were full of incident and adventure, and in the end his skill and cool courage cost of his valour against the fierce maddened bull elephant. The son of Captain of Cobb's Cunningham, who settled in Kenya in 1919, and his brother Kenneth were educated at Kenya College, and were fine examples of the younger generation in the Colony. They beat out the and his brother won the tennis doubles championship of Kenya some four years ago, and after Teddy's youth-singles championship. He was a brilliant boy, a brilliant big boy, the son and had absorbed all the secrets of nature from the Wandering when he tracked game with his father, both during his holidays. Teddy was no rough-and-ready game. He just loved the life of the wild, its perils and dangers, and professed studying the animal to shooting them. To accompany him after bush-life was an education. Many hunters have ridden after lions till they turned bay, but Teddy was the only man I knew who could run down lion and kill them. But such life as his was not wasted. While our Empire can breed men of high fibre there is hope for us.

Volunteers for Mombasa Defence

About 350 natives offered themselves for the K.F.R. detachment to defend the Mombasa port defence, and 21 were finally chosen. The detachment will be sent up to strengthen the garrison at Mombasa.

The Kenya Anti-Sabotage Society staged a special exhibition of pictures, photographs and crafts in Nairobi on July 15, at the request of the Inter-Territorial committee organisation, the Anti-Sabotage Display, an Empire exhibition in Johannesburg.

Native Governor and Matabende

Mr. V. P. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, on the completion of his recent tour of the Northern and Eastern Provinces was able to claim that he had visited every administrative station in the Protectorate with the exception of Matabende. "I feel we have gotfully about this," he said at the last meeting of the Legislature, "in that I have already suggested that we ought not to have a station in Matabende at all."

Native Fight with a Crocodile

A Native is now in Likoma Hospital, Nyasaland, recovering from severe wounds after a night fight with a crocodile. He was crossing a river, and had just crossed the other side when the crocodile seized him by the right leg. It pulled him into the water, but the man fought him off, and managed to get his hands. The crocodile leapt onto another bank, and bit the man's body, making a deep gash in his back. The native took a knife he had hung round his neck and fought as best he could till the crocodile swam away. He climbed out of the river, and two men took him in a canoe to Likoma Island. It was not till about five hours later that his wounds received attention.

Kenya Golfers at Home

Results of Match at Blackheath

The results of the annual match played last week between the Royal Blackheath Golf Club and the Kenya Golfers' Society were as follows (the Kenya team appears first in each case):—

Foursomes—Colonel E. B. Hawkins and R. A. Willis v. C. E. Easton and W. R. Worthington & S. D. Parker and W. A. Mackenzie v. J. E. Watkinson and J. A. Whalley (4 & 3); Captain Commander H. W. Barry and J. K. Figg v. Captain W. E. Dyer and M. B. Larkin (4 up); Major H. W. Gray and J. W. Milligaw v. A. J. Somers and W. O. Willis (4 & 3); Captain R. A. Hastings v. D. Bagerton, halved; Colonel E. B. Hawkins v. W. D. Worthington (4 & 3); S. D. Parker and J. E. Watkinson (4 up); Captain W. E. Dyer and M. B. Larkin v. Captain H. W. Figg and J. A. Whalley (4 up); Major H. W. Gray and A. J. Somers v. D. Bagerton (4 up); Royal Blackheath 10, Kenya 10.

Mosquito Control Course

Short courses of instruction in mosquito control work have concluded at the British Mosquito Control Institute, Hayling Island. These courses, specially arranged for university graduates about to take up administrative appointments in various parts of Africa, were instituted in 1931 at the suggestion of Sir William Rivers, the Governor of Uganda.

The technique of work is especially practical and includes the inspection of "active breeding places" of mosquitoes where each student personally carries out the operations of searching, and collecting, mosquito larvae which he subsequently examines in the laboratory. An innovation of this year's course has been the employment of a newly-designed photographic apparatus by means of which the important diagnostic features of adult and larval mosquitoes are displayed not only on a greatly magnified scale, but also in stereoscopic relief.

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A simple cold COFFEE
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V.D. and a few drops of
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A traveller in East Africa
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For LONG DRINKS
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1/2 oz. Soda (or Apple Bearer)

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EAST AFRICA. See ensure Special Attention

Emperor Appeals to Friends to the League and British Public

The Ethiopian problem during the League was complicated by the submission of two resolutions by Ethiopia, one asking the League to recognize territorial changes effected by force, and the other requesting a loan of £10,000,000 to defend her territorial integrity and her political independence. The resolutions were rejected by the League on Saturday. On that failing or, if necessary, as a last resort, abstained from voting, and only one State—Ethiopia—was in favour.

Immediately following his return to Addis Ababa, Geneva, the Emperor issued an appeal to the British public for subscriptions to a £2,000,000 war chest, declaring that his "large private fortune" was "imprudent" and had been spent in England while a few thousand more were.

The application of sanctions against Italy will cease on July 15 if the recommendation of the League's Executive Committee is accepted. In the meantime, however, the Chairman, Senator Vincent, has issued another directive which calls for a more closely matched assistance by economic and financial measures, which may be the greatest import to the victim of aggression.

Figure given by the Chairman of the Economic Committee shows the application of sanctions would mean an six months Italy had been reduced to Italy of about £183,000 in gold, or about half the original reserve.

South Africa Supports Sanctions

A strongly worded resolution of retaining sanctions was passed at the League Assembly by Mr. W. E. Lyon, South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, who said that the Italian forces were able to dare their powerful enemies because they were weak in their last stand.

The Italian journalists who demanded an audience with the Emperor of Ethiopia when he met the Inter-Allied League have been released from prison, and allowed to leave the Capital until the end of the Asterley.

All private enterprise in Italian East Africa will become subject to the supervision and control of the State under a Bill approved by the Cabinet last week, creating four councils under the Colonial Minister to control agriculture, transport, trade and industry.

Italian architects and engineers who are engaged in the great buildings being built in Eritrea will be sent to Tanganyika, Uganda, South Africa and certain parts of Egypt to avail themselves of the experience of others.

The Italian Cabinet has decided to have all taxes on the export of Eritrea during the current year to provide a sufficient supply of teachers to the Colonies, and to send 1,000 young men to technical colleges for their development.

Marshal Balbo has been given an income for life, and will receive special compensation for the services rendered for the conquest of Ethiopia.

During "Police operations" in Ethiopia from the end of the war up to June 30, ten Italian officers have been killed, 150 are disabled, 100 wounded, five are missing, and 220 have died from illness or other causes.

The Italian Ambassador to India, the new Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Addis Ababa, and the Italian Consul, and he has proceeded to Port Said to await instructions.

Addressing a number of Ethiopian chiefs in Adulis, Ababa last week, Marshal Balbo said: "The Sultan shall be honored; those who break their promises shall be destroyed." This is the law with which one has in the past conquered the nations and peoples of the earth."

Sir Horace Musgrave, the British Consul in Addis Ababa, Military Order, has accepted an offer by the Sovereign Military Order of Malta to establish a hospital and colony for lepers near Addis Ababa.

Thanks to the efforts of the Italian Legation in Addis Ababa, the Italian campaign will bear the brunt of the enemies' much-noticed "mussolini."

Sir Horace Musgrave, the British Consul in Addis Ababa, watched from Lake Tana as the return from Ethiopia accompanied his lady son. In an interview, Lady Musgrave declared that when she reached Addis Ababa immediately before the Italian invasion, she said that when the Emperor left, the country was mad with fear and despair. She also paid tribute to the efficiency, courage and capabilities of the Ethiopian women during the war.

Fifty cottonseed factories, which have reached Addis Ababa are said to be still in negotiation, and the

Government and other, across the plain, a distance of 10 miles, with a maximum speed of 60 miles per hour, their weight is 1½ tons gross, and their load varies from four to seven tons. A ton when carrying a load of 1½ tons so tons. The vehicles are to be employed immediately it is added, in the occupation of the territory during the rainy season.

Colonel Sturges Speaks

The White paper issued by the Colonial Government on responsible government in the colonies, the responsibility of British and Imperial nations in Addis Ababa, page 16 includes the report by Sir Edward Sturges, Comptroller of the refugee camp. This gives valuable insight into conditions in the Ethiopian capital during the distribution and administration of relief on the part of the British Government.

Speaking of the cosmopolitan nature of the foreign communities in Addis Ababa, Mr. Sturges writes: "It is thought twice as many persons for the collection of the respective nationalities and communities, and group them in such order as to minimise the danger of disorder arising by reason of racial or religious antipathies. It was well that the arrangement had been made, for on the very early hours of May 2 an extremely serious situation suddenly developed, and before twelve o'clock a large number of refugees presented themselves at the League appealing for admission, and were at once placed upon the grounds. As the developments of the morning and night continued, and created such panic that the flight of the refugees assumed the proportions of a stampede, hundreds of men, women and children of all races, leaving the League. Many took refuge among the parties they were visiting. Many were in an extreme state of fear and exhaustion, others with families, others separated by death, grievously lost certain

Ethiopia Fights in Kenya

When a Bill providing for the term and conduct of inquiries of Italian and Ethiopian forces was submitted to the Kenyan Legislative Council, fees were again announced, but the Imperial Government, in view of the £1,000 to the credit of the Colony to meet expenses that had been incurred, directed a sum of £1,000

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LATEST NEWS.

Minerals in Somaliland.

Gold and Other Minerals.

Most of the present economic minerals have so far been known to occur in British Somaliland, and some may still remain to prove to the country's maturity.

At the time being, however, geological investigations are mainly directed to the discovery of new mineral supplies, for development established by the British Government, and the work is mainly concentrated on the phosphate deposit in the south of the country, and on the gold deposits of the Dallol area. Geological attention to the possible existence of tinplating minerals has not yet been made, though several samples have been taken. For some years, and although several holes have been made, no occurrence of tinplating has been found to the present.

Gold and platinum have been found in samples examined by the Imperial Institute, and other deposits of possible commercial value include silver-lead, barites, and garnets. Considerable deposits of valuable minerals exist, while mica and talc also vary has been found in several cases, such as the Maka Stream and Range. A concession is granted to a syndicate in order to stand by the company to find out what is of commercial value.

Company Progress Reports.

Developments during June.

Transvaal Operations. Output from mine for the month was 5,000 oz. working profit, £2,000. Rhodesia.—All developments and outputs 1,200 tons of 100% zinc or 100% copper, 14 tons of 100% lead.

Transvaal Goldfield Co.—Production totalled 5,000 oz. working profit, £2,000. Working profit, £1,000. Work expenses, £5,000.

Ellen Minster Mine.—The last and final company's annual report shows that no payable value of ore output in the year from boreholes drilled outside Balchen Dam property. Drilling was stopped at depths of 100 ft and 600 ft respectively, and no other operations were carried out.

Southern Rhodesia.—During June, 200 tons of ore milled, yielding 1,580 oz. net profit amounting to £1,000. Footage developed during the month was as follows: No. 1 main shaft, 22 ft. development; 5 ft. to 10 ft. incline; 304 oz. fine gold, of a net value of £1,000. "Grade during the quarter ended June 30, 1936."

Thiethi-Pieters.—A magmatic state, a section of the shaft, at 375 ft. level drive, took north adit and shaft, average assay value over a width of 10 ins. was 10.5 oz. per ton. No. 10 shaft sampled. Samples taken and assayed 15.0 dwt. over 40 in. Cam shaft, No. 10, 10 ft. north adit, 200 ft. west no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. assaying 10.7 dwt. over 50 in. No. 10, 10 ft. level drive, 10 ft. north adit, 10 ft. east no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. assaying 10.7 dwt. over 40 in. No. 10, 10 ft. level drive, 10 ft. west no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. assaying 10.7 dwt. over 40 in.

Reedie.—The following assays that had been completed, for a recent period, are given below. Estimated profit amounted to 10.0 dwt. per ton for the month: No. 1, 10 ft. west no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. east no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. assaying 10.7 dwt. over 40 in. No. 10, 10 ft. level drive, 10 ft. north adit, 10 ft. east no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. assaying 10.7 dwt. over 40 in.

No. 1, 10 ft. east no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. west no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. assaying 10.7 dwt. over 40 in. No. 10, 10 ft. west no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. assaying 10.7 dwt. over 40 in. No. 10, 10 ft. east no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. assaying 10.7 dwt. over 40 in. No. 10, 10 ft. east no. 10 shaft, 10 ft. assaying 10.7 dwt. over 40 in.

East African Goldfields.—A cablegram received during the week from the general manager states: "Saza mine, 10 ft. shaft, 300 ft. level, west drive Saza main reef intersected at 35 ft. west from 5 ft. to 85 ft. west, the average value was 4.8 dwt. over 40 in. striking with 10 ft. feet the samples at 78 ft. and 83 ft. West average 4.8 dwt. over 40 in. 10 ft. shaft, over 40 in. the results are as follows: encouraging, no reef was intersected, and mining in higher levels."

A further report from the general manager states: "Saza main reef, winze W. 60 ft. has been intersected at 150 ft. level in full face, and the samples are 10 ft. to 100 ft. number to 15 ft. above and below, and sample to 10 ft. feet, 10 ft. to 15 ft. 9.2 dwt. over 40 in. width. Further, the 10 ft. reef, 150 ft. level east of erosion, 1,000 ft. south continues to open up excellent widths and values. Ernberg drive at E. 180° average 17.7 dwt. over 40 in. quarry width, with more reef in face walls."

Mineral Juice Outputs.

Output from the Viminju mine in Northern Rhodesia was 1,000 tons milled, 2,000 oz. mineral juice produced, one gold recovered, 94.094 oz. tailings assay, 0.32 dwt. per ton, approximate revenue £6,567.50.

Transvaal Mining Syndicate.

The Transvaal Gold Mining Syndicate made a profit after tax of £1,057,000 for its operations during the year resulted in a profit of £1,111,000. From this sum the directors have taken £24,320 from preliminary expenses, and have placed £10,000 to income tax reserve. A dividend of 15% has been paid, and the balance of £2,834 remaining after providing for this distribution, £1,000 for the directors, additional remuneration is to be decided at year end. During the year the company promoted the German Gold Mines, Ltd., and it has also acquired an interest in the Caledon Goldfields, Ltd., a company formed to carry out preliminary development work in certain areas of the gold field. The annual meeting will be held on July 12.

Territorial Outputs.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during the year was as follows: Gold, 10,957 tons; lead, 15 tons; zinc, 300 tons; manganese ore, 710 tons; manganese, 100 tons; cobalt, 10,000 lb.; mica, 500 lbs; and gold, 500 oz.

The output of unrefined gold in Northern Rhodesia totalled 3,533 oz., made up of 1,020 oz. fine and 1,140 oz. viaudia from Kakamenga, 1,010 oz. lead and 44 oz. viaudia from No. 2 Area; 51 oz. mica from Areas No. 1, 2 and 3, and 35 oz. lode from the Matatse Reserve.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during the year follows: Gold, 6,651 oz.; silver, 222,000 oz. coal, 1,400 tons; chrome, 20,000 tons; asbestos, 4,704 tons; tin, 1,000 oz.; pyrite, 1,670 tons; lime, 500,000 lbs; talc, 1,000 tons; ochre, 30 tons. The value of gold produced amounted to £1,615,150 compared with £1,200,000 during the corresponding month of 1935.

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Sir Lionel Phillips.

Mining Pioneer.

Through Rhodesia and East Africa he travelled the world, and Sir Lionel Phillips, whose name is synonymous with South African mining, was associated with Rhodes, De Beers, and others in pioneer work which has exercised a tremendous influence on the development of Africa far beyond the sphere of his own concerns.

Sir Lionel reached Rhodesia at the age of 20, became managing director of the Gwana and Western Diamond Mining Company before he was 30, and general manager of the Proteus and D'Estree Company a few years later. When the Waterval iron-gold fields began to attract attention he was appointed mining adviser to H. Einstein and Company in Johannesburg. The Jameson Raid, following the collapse of which he and three others was sentenced to death in 1900, and liberated three months later on payment of a fine of £25,000, brought that part of his South African career to a close.

He returned nine years later to resume charge of his affairs in Johannesburg. During the Great War he took charge of his firm's business in London, but in 1925 decided to reside permanently in South Africa.

East African Share Prices.

Investments on London Market.

There has been little business in the East African and Rhodesian markets during the past week, though transactions have been consolidated, resulting in a further slight appreciation in those shares, increasing their value from 4s. to 5s. within a fortnight. The only other East African shares to respond to market activity were Tanganjika Diamonds with an increase from 1s. 6d. to 2s. With very few exceptions, other shares in the East African group maintained last week's figures. Rhodesian shares were likewise affected by the general lack of interest. Consolidated African Selection, after suffering some attention with the price rise from 88s. 6d. to 95s., with the Exploration Co.'s shares changed hands at prices up to 1s. 4d. against 1s. 9d. a week ago.

	This week	Last week
Bushfield Mines (1s.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 6d.
Cam & Molar (1s. 6d.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	88s. 6d.	85s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Anti-Consolidated (8s.)	1s. 8d.	1s. 6d.
Gababit Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Kasima (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	5s. Od.	5s. Od.
Kavango Gold Mines (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kentan (10s.)
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Kimingiri (10s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Loango Concessions (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
London Australian & German (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Luiri Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 7d.
Mashaba Asbestos (4s.)	10s.	10s.
Rezende (1s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia (B. & F. Hill Co.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Mining Concessions (5s.)	3s. 1d.	2s. 10d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo-African (10s.)	1s. 8d.	1s. 9d.
Rhodesian Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 10d.	5s. 10d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Rhokana (10s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Rio Antero (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rosternite (5s.)	7s. 6d.	6s. 9d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	1s. 8s.	1s. 9d.
Sherwood Stars (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tanganjika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Tanganjika Concessions (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganjika Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tanganjika Minerals (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Wattende (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Gambessa Exploring (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Central Line Steel (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Consolidated Steel (4s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
East African Steel Plantations (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Electro Power and Lighting (4s.)	31s. 6d.	31s. 6d.
Imperial Airways (4s.)	50s. 6d.	50s. 6d.
Katsala Copper (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Mozambique (10s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
North Chartered Trading (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (10s.)	35s. 6d.	35s. 6d.
Tanganjika Cordage (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
W. Pref. (5s.)	41s. 6d.	41s. 6d.

Nairobi Supplies.

We have received the following prices by air mail from the East African Agency:

	Last week	This week
Edwards Ridge (5s.)	2s.	2s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	2s. 10cts.	2s. 10cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 50cts.	5s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmines (ad. 5s.)	7s. 50cts.	5s. 50cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	8s.	8s.
Kosi-Mullim (20s.)	10s.	20s.
Miyama Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	5s. 50cts.	5s. 50cts.
Pakwach (5s.)	5s. 50cts.	5s. 50cts.
Tanga Gold (5s.)	1s. 10cts.	1s. 10cts.

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Loangwa Concessions.

Sir Edmund Davis's Review.

THE ordinary general meeting of Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd., was held in London last week. Mr. E. F. Price, having read the notice concerning the meeting, Sir Edmund Davis, Chairman and managing director, who presided, said, in the course of his speech:

"We summarise the present position as far as the assets are concerned without putting any value on the concessions, building equipment and stores. I may take the 1% Bond Loan and the shares and debentures of Angolan African American Gold, Amakwana Mines, 1930, and the shares in the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation at £1,100,000, making £120,820. Adding to this cash and debts of creditors we have a total of £1,171, representing £1,000 per share."

"A reward for prospecting rights," said at the annual meeting, "that we had agreed to surrender the rights to extract as part of the original area of 154,000 square miles in Northern Rhodesia, in accordance with the agreements of January 5, 1933, and July 1, 1935, with the British South Africa Company, our exclusive prospecting rights have been extended until December 31, 1940, over 1,138 square miles of the original 154,000 square miles. The remainder, 50,172 square miles, being thrown open to bidders of prospective licences, and 50,000 fully-paid shares of this company were issued to the British South Africa Company during the year as consideration for the extension to 1940."

"Our geologists and prospectors have systematically traversed 1,403 square miles during the year. In the total area examined we included 749 square miles within the North Chitshana Concession. Last year I explained that we had worked with the owners of that concession, for the last 15 months, 1,403 square miles until October 1935, and had given up our rights on that area as the result of my, in the opinion of our consulting engineers, justify further expenditure. Before abandoning the area, we had applied to claims on the northern boundary of the Sasare West claims. The option over the ore claims known as the Rhinoceros in the Mzimba district, was allowed to lapse, as the work indicated that the probable ore reserves were too small for our purpose."

Prospecting Results.

"In regard to work within Loangwa Concessions, our engineers report that traversing 1,138 square miles, not previously explored, resulted in regarding the presence of certain occurrences of high-grade manganese ores to the south-east of Kapita, mostly within area 75. Considerable work was done on the gold-bearing alluvium deposits of Chitshana and Moyoro, and on a gold-bearing quartz vein at Chitshana; pot-holing and trenching are in progress to determine the gold content of the more extensive alluvial deposits of the Moyoro stream."

Considerable trenching was done on the old Littera gold Prospect, and a gold-bearing quartz vein, possibly averaging 4 to 5 in. in width, and finally attaining widths of 16-18 in., was proved to have a length of 400 ft., but it pinched out at both ends. Sufficient work has been done to prove that the veins are too small and gold content too low to be workable. In two other localities southward from Littera considerable trenching was done to locate the bedrock sources of two boulders which yielded encouraging gold assays, but the average gold content of the veins was much too low to be attractive. Although some picked samples from the Chitshana prospect yielded encouraging gold assays, the average gold content proved much too low to be of value. In the Mzimba alluvial deposit operations demonstrated that they could not be profitably worked."

"At previous meetings I have referred to the discovery of graphite on our properties. Samples from Mzimba graphite deposits were tested at Nkana, and analysis showed that at least 85% of the graphite in the rock could be recovered without presenting unusual problems. A representative sample of the fiskegranite concentrate is being sent to London for submission to us for graphite. Price depends upon quality and varies between £12 and £15 per ton."

"It naturally leads us to expect that on a satisfactory grade, with regular monthly outputs, something might be done with the deposits in account, but we still have a long way to go before the principal difficulty, namely transport. The deposits are only about 85 miles from Lake Nyasa, where the graphite would have to be delivered, and we are obtaining information concerning transport rates from the Rhodesian and the United Kingdom."

The resolution adopted to report and accounts was carried unanimously.

Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd.

Encouraging Prospects in Kunguta.

THE ordinary general meeting of Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., was held in London last week. Colonel G. J. Scovell presided in the absence through indisposition, of the Chairman, and read a speech prepared by the Hon. H. Fletcher Moultin, in the course of which he said:

"Result of the start of the Mzimba Kungutas property have been very more favourable. Not only has the option on the original 1,138 square miles been exercised, but we have acquired an additional 1,138 square miles, and half claims lying on the side of the reef. We have also applied for an E.P.L. of 1,138 square miles. We have just received notification from the resident engineer that the application has been granted, and I personally have great hopes that further discoveries of payable ore will be made in the area of 1,138 square miles under the E.P.L."

"We have good reason to be gratified with the results obtained from Kungutas. Since the report of the general manager was made, a further report has been received from the resident engineer, from which it appears that at the end of May there was in one block 7,400 tons of ore averaging 13.1 dwt., over an average stoping width of 47 in. all above the stopet level, with every indication that the block would continue as we deepened the shaft. In addition, on the 'C' reef there is reason to suppose there are at least 1,000 tons of ore average width of 6.8 dwt. over a stoping width of 12 in. at a very shallow depth and capable of being mixed very economically."

"The question of plant has been exercising the minds of your board. Our main difficulty has been that of deciding the type of plant to install while still in the developing stage, and therefore really unaware of the ore we should have at our disposal for crushing purposes. When visiting the company's property in April, the question of plant was foremost in my mind and is that of the representative of our general managers who accompanied me."

Output from Mzimba.

"When development results were sufficient to indicate reasonable amounts of ore, your board felt it would be in the best interests of the company to utilise temporarily the old mill we possessed at Discum, and to add to it from time to time. The removal of the mill from Discum to Kungutas was authorised, and crushing began at the latter property towards the end of March. Whilst if has not been entirely efficient, it is nevertheless winning some gold (approximately 2,000 oz. up to the end of May), while the gold in the tailings, estimated at 4 dwt. per ton, will be available for treatment when we improve our plant."

"Even with the present low recovery the property is probably paying some 50% of its working expenses, including development, and with the installation of a tube mill and concentrator the proportion should greatly increase even before the actual tonnage is increased." Mr. Davidson, the general managers' chief metallurgist, is now at Kungutas to advise on the question of plant.

"Regarding the question of our Kungutas property, I am pleased to say that the installation of additional plant seems justified, but owing to the state of the company's finances, your board think that some arrangements will have to be made for the raising of further funds, but the question will, of course, have to stand over until the actually arrives. The raising of further funds will be greatly simplified if we can show satisfactory development results on the property, or, in other words, if we can show that we have got a mine waiting to be worked, rather than to have to ask for funds to prove whether or not there is a mine there. We are, therefore, making every effort to conserve the company's finances to achieve these results, and as a measure of temporary economy, your directors, the general managers, and the secretaries have agreed to postpone drawing one-half of their fees."

Dealing with the accounts, the Chairman said: £17,000 has been expended on prospecting and options have been abandoned. The option on the mine, he exercised, entailed floating a company with a large capital within a few months, but the report of Mr. T. H. Bayton, the man sent to examine the mine, made it impossible to find a company with the mine in its present state. Nyumba concession, also called for a public company, but as a fact it was evidently not wanted, so the option was not renewed. Options have been taken on other properties, but in no case have the boards of justified continuing, and our present intention is to confine ourselves to the Mzimba property until it has reached a self-supporting stage."

BUSINESS POINTERS.

In the system of clearing the equipment of the Uganda Company, Africa's First, it is always glad to accommodate, among the customers to many firms and dealers, and to its merchants and buyers in East Africa in touch with importers of suitable goods. The corporation's interest in this service is cordially solicited.

Dar es Salaam Township Authority is forming a publicity committee.

A considerably increased number of tourists are expected to visit Southern Rhodesia this year.

The reappearance of hoppers in certain areas to the south of Lake Victoria has necessitated anti-hopper measures in populated areas.

A representative of the United Africa Company has been visiting Southern Rhodesia investigating possibilities of large Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco in the growing trade with the West Coast of Africa.

Imports into Nyasaland during the first five months of this year totalled £2,724, compared with £52,500 in May, 1934. Domestic exports during May amounted to 2,000 lbs. For the five months the total export amount was 10,000 lbs, compared with 8,664 lbs for the corresponding period of 1935, an increase of 8.6%.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A Lusaka and District Children's Holiday Association has been formed.

The next meeting of the Coffee Board of Kenya will be held in Nairobi on July 17.

Thus from the Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya and the Sudan will participate in this year's competition at Bisley.

A meeting of Kehy fruit growers was held in Nairobi last week to consider the formation of a Fruit Growers' Association.

The South and North-Western Rhodesia Board of Executors and Trust Co., Ltd., has been voluntary wound up. Mr. George Pearce is liquidator.

A tobacco drying machine and the building housing it were damaged by a recent fire at the Imperial Tobacco Co. factory at Limbe.

The Nyasaland Government Association is requesting Government to reduce to the penny the stamp duty on the terms and conditions forms for animals, ships and aeroplanes.

East African Estates, Ltd., are applying to the Crown two acres of land at Chonwe, Mombasa, for the erection of a wireless transmitting and direction finding station in connexion with the new Empire air mail service.

Kenya's increasing white population.

The non-Native population of Kenya was estimated at the beginning of 1935 to be 500,000, and, at the end of the year 766,465 as compared with the total of 500,000 when the last census was taken. The European population increased, however, from 45,812 to 15,707 during the period 1931-35, the decrease in the Indian population which in 1931 was about 40,000 against 30,000 at the end of 1935. The report of the Statistics Section states that the unfavourable balance of the local and world-expansion on Kenya migration has definitely passed. The low point in the outward excesses was reached in September, 1935, when a small upward trend had recorded. During 1935 the inward excesses increased considerably, and this was reflected among the races.

Uganda Company Ltd.

Annual Reduction Proposed.

A resolution authorising the reduction of the capital of the Uganda Company, Ltd., from £300,000 to £125,000 was proposed at the annual meeting of the company to be held in London on July 24.

The shareholders stated that as at the end of October 31, 1935, there was a loss of £10,555, but the actual deficit for the year was the result of movement on the results of the past nine years. There was every indication that the trading for the current year would show a profit, and the directors trust that if their proposals are accepted, will be impossible to establish the company again on a profit-making and dividend-paying basis.

Mr. J. M. Cameron, a retired general manager of the Company, was appointed managing director in February, and placed at the disposal of the company to investigate the company's assets. After a thorough survey he concluded that the sum required to adjust the capital position to actual values amounted to £10,555. This amount added to the accumulated debit on the profit and loss account makes a total of £107,500, or £107.50 per share on the 300,000 issued shares of the company.

The proposal to be considered at the annual meeting is that the issued share of the company be reduced to a denomination of £10s. and in order that they may be in more marketable units, they will be re-quoted to shares of 10s. each. Upon the conversion of capital taking effect, the authorised capital will be increased to £30,000 by the addition of £15,500 in ordinary shares of 10s. each.

Zanzibar Debt Moratorium.

The Zanzibar Government have extended the existing debt moratorium for a further maximum period of six months within which they hope to announce proposals for dealing with the problem of agricultural indebtedness. According to a telegram from a Zanzibari correspondent of *The Times*, the British Resident has informed the Legislative Council that the extension is due mainly to a request from the government of India for further examination of the situation.

During April Nyasaland imported 100 tea chests more than in April, 1935.

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East African Market Reports, Late Steamship Movements

The latest arrivals from the ports of East Africa are as follows:—
 COTTON.—Arrived at Mombasa 15 lbs 2 ozs, per lb. od.
 Peas.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Cassia.—Arrived at Mombasa 11 lbs 2 ozs, per lb. od.
 Cotton.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Peas.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Beans.—Arrived at Mombasa 3 lbs 15 ozs, per lb. od.
 Peas.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Corn.—Arrived at Mombasa 3 lbs 15 ozs, per lb. od.
 Beans.—Arrived at Mombasa 3 lbs 15 ozs, per lb. od.
 Peas.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Cotton.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Beans.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Peas.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Cotton.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Beans.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Peas.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Cotton.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Beans.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Peas.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Cotton.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Beans.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Peas.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Cotton.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Beans.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.
 Peas.—Arrived at Mombasa 4 lbs 14 ozs, per lb. od.

Groundnuts.—Arrived at £15 5s. per ton. (1935)
 12 lbs. od. 1934 £8 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934)
Gold.—Higher at £31 11d. per oz. (1935) £40 16s.
 £54 18s.
Groundnuts.—Arrived at £15 5s. per ton. (1935)
 12 lbs. od. 1934 £8 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934)
Pyrethrum.—Steady at £42 per ton.
Simsim.—Steady quoted at £15 7s. 6d. per ton.
 £10 35s. £7 4s.
Stsal.—East African quiet, No. 1 July-Sept., 5/5
 £2 55/- per ton, sellers; Aug.-Oct., 6/5, sellers; Sept.-
 Nov., £2 75 ss., value; No. 2, June-July-Sept.,
 £2 7, sellers; Aug.-Oct., 6/5, sellers; left Nov., 6/15,
 buyers; No. 3, Aug., 6/25-26, s.t. 1. on p.
 (No. 1, 1935: £2 7 10/-; 1934: £1 10/-)
Tea.—Steady with tales of East African, at £ton mid.
 to 1s. 0d.; per lb. 1s 0s. 0d. (1935)
Tin.—firmer, standard for cash selling at £1 10/- per ton
 (1935); mid 1934 £1 23 1/2 ss.

Tanganyika Commodity Estimates.

The latest Tanganyika crop report gives the following estimates in tons of 1,000 mils:—
Stsal. 80,050;
 cotton, 12,905; groundnuts, 23,050;
 0,750; maize, 11,469; rice, 12,815; and simsim, 3,070.

Union-Castle and Transport.

New articles of association embodying the Union-Castle and Mail Steamship Company to establish and maintain transport services and generally carry on the business of carrying by sea, etc., to be placed before a meeting of shareholders of the company on July 30.

Bengala Railway Co.

The Bengal Railway Company, which is controlled by the Tanganyika Commission, Ltd., announces a profit of £1,273,000 for 1935, to which has been added a debt of £57,220 raised by the controlling company, making £58,491. This has been applied in cutting down stock by £27,273, providing £3,096 for doubtful accounts, adjustment of railage on ore, trams, etc., and creating a renewal fund of £3,183.

SHIP-INDIA.
 Madura left London, July 1.
 Salala left Marsaxlokk early July.
 Mantola left Zanzibar for Dar es Salaam.
 Matana left Mombasa homeward.
 Zanzibar left Bombay via Durban July 8.
 Tanga left Port Said, via Selam, for Durban.
 Takwa left Mombasa for Colombo July 9.
SHIP-AND-AFRICA.
 Diamantina left Durban outward July 20.
 Bonnefonten left Port Said outward June 26.
 Boschforde left Rotterdam homeward June 27.

TRADE.
 Inbound.—Cape Town (arrived July 2).
 Simanche left Madras for Grenada, July 3.
 Saldanha left Callao for Manila, July 5.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 Beaufort left Pier 10 left Liverpool June 25.
 Operateur Maritim left Odessa for homeward July 5.
SHIP-CASTLE.
 Dunbar Castle left London for Beira, July 3.
 Dunrite Castle arrived for Beira July 3.
 Bonnetto Castle left London for Beira, July 3.
 Gresham Castle left Southampton homeward July 3.
 Landover Castle left Mombasa for Dar es Salaam.
 Llandover Castle left Cape Town homeward June 27.
 Llansterian Castle left Ps. Said homeward July 2.
 Rothesay Castle left Liverpool homeward July 3.

SHIPS TO EAST AFRICA.
 H.M. Customs, British Dependencies. Trade and
 Navigation Office in London received the following
 details of shipping in port territories during the period
 indicated:—
 July 1 (continued from June 24).—Lanangan, 0 74; Anch.
 185; Blantyre, 0 85; Fort Hall, 0 04; Fort Kipalo, 0 29; Gainsborough, 0 07; Kabete, 0 05; Kamande, 0 03; Kigamboni, 0 24; Kilifi, 0 05; Mombasa, 0 66; Marianne, 0 52; Naivasha, 0 57; Kitale, 0 31; Koma, 0 58; Lake Victoria, 0 81; Lumumba, 0 05; Makokos, 0 07; Masaki and Roads, 0 81; Malindi, 0 79; Matangire, 0 05; Molben, 0 06; Mikani, 0 72; Molo, 0 05; Mombasa, 0 15; Nairobi, 0 14; Naivasha, 0 06; Nanyuki, 0 02; Nanyuki, 0 03; Nairobi, 0 05; Njoro, 0 13; Nyeri, 0 02; Rongai, 0 78; Rumuruti, 0 42; Siwu, 0 33; Simba, 0 10; Sonohor, 2 33; Soy, 0 17; Tanga, 0 06; Thomson's Falls, 0 22; and Voi, 0 16; m.s.s.

Tanganyika (W.A.C.R. ended June 20).—Amani, 0 7 inches.
 Arusha, 0 40; Bagamoyo, 0 01; Biharamulo, 0 01; Buhora,
 0 02; Dar Es Salala, 0 25; Kilifi, 0 05; Lubukusu, 0 05;
 Mombasa, 0 05; Moshi, 0 05; Mwanza, 0 05; Simba,
 0 02; Tanganyika, 0 05; and 0 05 m.s.s. coaches.
SHIPS TO ISLANDS (W.A.C.R. ended June 20).—Chamazi, 0 15; Mwala, 0 02; m.s.s.

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Scott, Captain J. & Mrs.
Lambert, Mr. &
Hawkins, Mr.

Burke, Salazar
Anderberg, Miss P.
Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs.
Butterworth, Mr. & Mrs.
Cadic, Mr. & Mrs.
Fairweather, Mr. & Mrs.
Fife, Mr. & Mrs.
Goss, Miss G.
Jones, Miss
Locke, Mr.
Kingston, Mr. & Mrs.
Kirkdon, Miss A.
Levens, Mr. & Mrs.
Morrison, Miss E.
Morgan, Mr. & Mrs.
Nelson, Mr. & Mrs.
Redman, Mr. & Mrs.
Rowe, Mr. &
Roxburgh, Mr.

Dr. —
Dobie, Mr. R.
Dobson, Mr.
Edington, Mr.
Witts, Mr.

Tubb, Mrs. A.
Wallace, Mrs.

Mrs. —
Passenger embarked at Mombasa
disembarked at Mombasa

The m.v. "Empress," which arrived at Dover recently, brought the following passengers from
Balogh, Mr. & Mrs. O.
Lavers, Mr. & Mrs.
Lindquist, Mr. H. D.
Lindus, Miss C.
Mellville, Mr. & Mrs.
Moriboye, Mr. & Mrs.
Morton, Mr. H. H.
Niven, Miss F.
Paxton, Mr. & Mrs. T.
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Last Addition to Union Castle Fleet

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The "Athlone Castle" provides 350 passengers in one- and three-bunk rooms for men and women, a number of special rooms being arranged with private bathrooms adjacent. In the tourist class accommodation provides for 250 passengers in two- and four-bunk rooms. All cabins are fitted with hot and cold water supply and with ventilation and heating directions louvers.

Modern simplicity is the keynote of the decoration throughout the vessel. The walls of the saloon are pale yellow painted in panels, each panel grained with polished walnut panels. The ceiling is white, and the floor is polished oak. The promenade deck, the forward end of which has windows on three sides, is the library division. The lounge is lined with specially selected African mahogany furniture. Near by is the library in the long gallery, which is 100 ft. long and forms an additional lounge and smoking room. The tourist class public rooms have also been carefully designed on comfortable and gracious lines, and include a dining room with seating accommodation for about 120 persons, a well-designed and comfortable lounge, and a smoking room.

A large open and covered promenade deck with large sun and sheltered areas provided for both classes. The forward end of the promenade deck being enclosed by a screen with side folding windows. On one side a swimming pool is arranged in the after end of this deck for first-class passengers. The swimming bath for tourists is located on the shade deck.

A complete broadcasting, gramophone and record repeater system is installed while a radio control room is provided in the band in the first-class dining saloon to be operated in all the other public rooms and somewhere throughout the vessel.

Air Mail Passengers

PASSENGERS who sailed home from East Africa on July 2 included Mr. Siemsen from Salisbury, Mr. Linstedt from Mombasa, and Mr. Robertson from Nairobi.

The machine which arrived on July 5 from Mr. Harrison, Miss G. L. Fox and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. White from Nairobi, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones from Enseble.

Passenger who left London on July 12 were Mr. J. P. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Moshé, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Muller, Mr. J. J. John, Capt. to Nairobi.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN view of the time that has there been so well informed and so moderate a Parliamentary debate on East Africa as there is in the House of Commons last week, it is fitting Mr. ERIC DUFFIELD-GOTE, in his first opportunity since his promotion to Secretary of EAST AFRICA State, for the Colonies, and he has acquitted himself splendidly showing human touch and sympathy, combining with real knowledge and evidence of a determination to do his best, which made well for the territories under his charge—and particularly for Eastern Africa which has earned and will assuredly receive a special measure of his attention. The Minister was quick to detect and correct the most ignorant of the various statements from the opposition benches, especially those charges regarding white settlement in Kenya which have been repeated so consistently and with so little justification, and he thus kept the debate within realistic bounds. Other members with first-hand knowledge of East Africa participated, some very usefully, and some with more self-assurance than success.

Most important of the Secretary of State's remarks were his emphatic declaration in favour of income tax—an issue quite

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL
DEFINE NATIVE
EUROPEAN LANDS

likely to be resurrected with the imminent publication of Sir Alan Pim's report on the future of Kenya; the announcement that Orders-in-Council are at long last to fix Native and European areas in Kenya; an impressive promise of a full consultation with Colonial Governments on the need for urgent consideration of the problem of quatter labour; and the information that an enquiry commission is shortly

to be sent to Uganda to recommend measures for the development of Murchison Falls; this decision, fulfilling a prediction made exclusively some months ago by East Africa. Whether the promised Orders-in-Council will satisfy unopposed opinion in Kenya can, of course, be judged only when their terms are known, but it is clear that the Secretary of State disregards the desirability of an early settlement of a problem, in connection with which there has been far too much procrastination. As he emphasized, neither the whole of Kenya nor the whole of the Highlands will be finally allocated by these instruments, but since the dealing with Native lands will comprise areas which accommodate 86% of the total African population of the Colony, and since by the end of 1931 about twelve thousand square miles in the Highlands will be definitely set aside for European agriculture, a considerable step in the right direction will have been taken.

Wisely eschewing details, and downgrading of first principles, Sir Edward Grey avoided, in his speech on Colonial policy, getting out of the field of racial controversy and recommendation for a wider and more liberal interpretation of Britain's mission in Africa, for concentration of native municipal leaders upon the economic rather than the political difficulties of the country; for the provision by Government of cheapers' money for farmers for increases in Native production; the better organization of Native markets; increasing purchasing power; a common land policy; and the central authority of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory; and the adoption by the Imperial Government of a definite policy of full support of white settlement in Africa.

Mr. Winterton and Captain F. D. Guest also stated the settler case, and showed how impossible it is even to contemplate the surrender of Tanganyika Territory to Germany, but the latter, Mr. Kenyatta ill service, dwelt upon the horrors and better forgotten Vigilance Committee at a time when relations between governors and governors are better than they have been for a long period, and also by his categorical, and surely exaggerated statement that he had never known anyone to make money in the Colony. Captain Peter MacDonald likewise said some things which must have made his hearers with East African sympathies cry, "Say us from our friends," and his tendency to lecture the settler community was in striking contrast to the much more objective, moderate and modest remarks of the Secretary of State, and of Mr. Edward Grigg and of Earl Winterton, respectively former Governor of Kenya and a former Under-Secretary of State for India with wide personal knowledge of Africa.

Though more than a few absurd remarks came from all benches, it is gratifying to note that the **OPPOSITION** side of the House was **MORE FRIENDLY** much more friendly than usual, one member after another finding it in his heart to speak favourably of white settlers, even while denouncing or abusing the wisdom of white settlement in East Africa. This marks a distinct advance, and if such an atmosphere be preserved, differences of opinion can be discussed with much more hope of agreement, or, at any rate, with the prospect of friendly agreement to disagree, which is so much healthier than the impatience of tainted motives which has too often characterised past debates. Mr. Archibald Sinclair, liberal leader in the Commons, while voicing several criticisms, testified to the vital importance of the work done by white settlers in Kenya, and strongly opposed any idea of returning any Mandated Territory to Germany. Major Milner committed himself to the reckless and quite unfounded view that the white settlers in Kenya have been more highly subsidised than any other farmers in the Empire and Mr. Czech Jones, not content with the rash declaration that Southern Rhodesia has comparatively little in common with Northern Rhodesia, commented plainly that members of parliament cannot hope to know what is really happening in the Colonies. Does it not occur to him that the simple course of subscribing to suitable newspapers would correct that lack of general acquaintance, parliamentary ignorance? But, by and large, the voice was beneficial from the Xerxes, and especially from the East African, standpoint. Nothing could be better than that the House should act in accordance with Mr. Ormsby Gore's frank reminder that it can lose control of a great independent Colonial Empire only by exercising ignorance and human sympathy.

Mr. Pirow, with astonishment that Mr. Graw, South African Minister for Defence, told pressmen in Cape Town on Monday that "very influential quarters in Britain are agreed that there can be no permanent basis for a peaceful agreement with Germany unless the Germans are given adequate compensation for their colonies, including territorial compensation, not anywhere on the face of the globe, but in Africa," the whole force of the assertion—which *The Daily Mail* sought to print as a two-line heading right across its main news page—depends on the interpretation given to "very influential quarters." The South African minister wishes them to be seen as clearly indicative of the policy likely to be adopted by Great Britain. If so, his wish can be but faintly his thought, for he must know that there is no sort of justification for such an interpretation.

Having said so much for publication on his return to South Africa, Mr. Pirow can no complain if *East Africa* to put the matter in its true light, reveal that during his visit to **HIS VISIT TO LONDON**, London he repeatedly declared that the Union would oppose most strenuously any idea of the return to Germany of Tanganyika Territory or South-West Africa, but that he personally thought Germany should receive the Cameroons and Togoland—a proposition promptly combated by a number of people with East African interests to whom it was made, and who objected to the idea of giving Germany any land in Africa, since it would unquestionably be utilised for submarine submarine bases. What "very influential quarters" accepted the scheme we know not, but we do know "very influential quarters" which said frankly that it was unthinkable.

Once again, the danger of the Imperial Government's inexplicable refusal to make a categorical declaration on this whole subject **GERMANY SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO HAVE AFRICA** is brought home with force, for it is clear that such a declaration, made without evasion, of any kind, that the British Empire will not tolerate the re-appearance of Germany in Africa, Mr. Pirow would not have faced his audience. As we have emphasised before, German Colonial ambitions must grow so long as there is any impression of irresolution in Great Britain, which by refraining from an unambitious declaration is feeding hopes which, when they are at long last checked, will turn to a rage which could have been largely avoided by making the declaration of British policy at a time when Herr Hitler was himself definitely opposed to Colonial ventures. Colonial propaganda is always to be let loose on a寰球wide scale under official Nazi auspices, and, as we repeat, the height of folly for Great Britain to allow that impasse of the Manganese campaign to be started without making her own position absolutely clear, that can be done only by an immediate statement in the name of the Cabinet, better still, that the British Empire as a whole, that the British Commonwealth, is in full session.

IV. If the Government of Southern Rhodesia should have been requested in Parliament by Major Hastings, use it its most forcible language, to support so important a scheme as the **Holiday Scheme** for the greater colonization of **Holiday**. But as a holiday colony for Rhodesians **RESERVE**, it is an indication of the remarkable and accelerating change of opinion which has occurred in this connexion within the last few years. Not long ago Beira was almost universally regarded by outsiders as a wild, forsaken, inhospitable, and unhealthy place, on which no sensible being lingered longer than was absolutely necessary. Now it is recognised that the climate is pleasant and healthy for approximately half the year, and that it is also an accessible and inexpensive seaside place for Rhodesian children and adults, and that under the leadership of the present Governor the Portuguese authorities have shown their anxiety to do everything in their power to stimulate a movement which promises to bring many benefits in its train. Indeed, not many weeks ago a party of Portuguese children spent their holidays in the Umtali district of Rhodesia, thus re-enforcing the visits which are now regularly paid by Portuguese young men to their natural seaside resort on the Indian Ocean. Private enterprise at both ends—as well as in Nyasaland, the Rhodesia Railways, and the Press have shown their interest in developing this desirable tendency, and from every point of view it is to be hoped that the Government, who I trust may find it possible to combat plans for a more effective policy, money is not the prime factor; indeed the public purse might not need to be touched. That the right spirit prevails on both sides we do not doubt, and in that favourable atmosphere progress towards Major Hastings's goal will be rapid.

Kenya Debate in Commons

Mr. Ormsby-Gore Outlines Policy.

KENYA figured very prominently in the House of Commons on Thursday last when, in Committee of Supply, Mr. de Rothschild (Liberal member of the House) moved to reduce the Colonial Office vote by £100.

He argued that the existing land policy of Kenya would be seriously modified if some of the recommendations of the Morris Carter Commission were adopted, in that they would create a privileged position for Europeans of every nationality over non-European British subjects in Kenya, and urged that another important point was the question of the access of Natives to the courts of justice in respect of land claims.

"I do not wish to disparage the work of the European settlers in Kenya," he continued. "It is the admirable work of a host of bold and enduring pioneers who have gone there with their lives in their hands, and who have, no doubt, done a great deal to benefit the Colony and for the advancement of the Natives." Lord Francis Scott, to whom the white settlers owe such a deep debt of gratitude, did, I feel, express the views of the Europeans when he said in London the other day that their policy was in no way anti-Native. "About this new proposal, in so far as it is going to introduce a cruel racial and colonial system in respect of opportunities in better agricultural land, does not it promise to make for good relations between Europeans and non-Europeans?"

If there is a claim for the return of Mau Mau to some alien Power, we should not be bound or even entitled to consider it, that would be contrary to our duty as a mandatory Power, and to the principles upon which the mandates system has been set up.

I cannot imagine that the Natives would care to exchange British for Nazi rule. I cannot believe very many would care to be ruled by German governors who would

represent the Proprietary's pressing need for a new economic system, planters and officials in Nyasaland are jointly examining the possibilities of tung oil production approaching their task in a manner which seems to bring the full-time & cooperative action to their investigations and subsequent efforts in the field. Though the European acreage under this crop is still relatively small, it has increased nearly sixteenfold within the last two years, and reports by the Imperial Institute on tung oil from Nyasaland have encouraged the Board of Agriculture to make further inquiry into the possibilities of extending production. Indeed, the Government is being urged to take the long view by investigating the case similarly to that of tea, and to bring plantations to the producing areas, bearing in mind that this is not a case of the extension of a trade or the buttressing of an industry, but the broadening and strengthening of the foundations of the country's prosperity, and to permit it to subsidise individual industry. The Colonial Government has already answered that question in the affirmative by giving assistance to European settlers during the depression, just as planters and farmers in Kenya and the Rhodesias were assisted. Since the amount of money involved in a plan for the regulated extension of tung plantations would be small, since the Government has repeatedly stated its conviction that no maintenance of a white settler community is desirable in the general interest, and since that community has suffered severely in recent years through an over-hasty encouragement of Native tobacco growing, the case for a sympathetic consideration of this proposal is strong.

Mr. Haldane's view that the black man should always be inferior to the white man, that the black man's superior race will never attain to a higher status, nor can I imagine that if German specimens of Native Power, the Natives would feel confident that the Queen would observe her responsibilities under the League.

But in the field of medicine, science and technology the interests of Natives and of Power without Colonies coincide. The German War administration had at least tried to recruit good men from these fields who devoted themselves to the betterment of African populations, and I hope the Colonial Secretary may consider the suggestion that the technical branches of the Mandate administration should be open to men of non-British nationality.

Mr. Morgan Jones (Labour, Caerphilly) considered that provision of educational facilities for Native Africans was inadequate, recommended a thorough investigation of the position in the African colonies, asked that the Government intended in regard to the report of the Commission on the recruitment of Native labour in Nyasaland proposed increased labour in its portative staff, suggested the admission of the model Workingmen's Committee on Odingende to Chamber of Commerce, repeated his warning that a future Labour Government would not consider itself bound by action arising from the Morris Carter Report, criticised Native pass laws and demanded the absence in Somaliland of any system of legal defence. "I know that the European settlers in Kenya have discriminated and even persecuted the flood of light which has been thrown upon certain transactions in that area. I think our nation is far from some opposition to these settlers. That is not the case. We have no objection to them at all, but we do make objection to them in that they have a pre-eminence to the right of the people in that area." The African Settlement has not been an appeal to the settlers themselves, but has always been concentrated upon the reaction of the Government to the approaches of the settlers.

There may be a case for encouraging white settlers,

but when I have read stories of the relations between white men and others in the various parts of the Empire I have wondered whether it is worth while encouraging white settlers to go anywhere.

The Settlers

Earl Winterbotham (Conservative) has said that he claimed that he had in pre-War days visited every African, French and German Colony in Africa. He said India seemed to him to be the German claim that they were excluded from the raw materials of the world; emphasised that trade both ways between Germany and Tanganyika was to-day larger than when Tanganyika was a German Colony; asked the Liberals, who were in favour of Free Trade, not to give "fictions" as to the Nazi case; declared that there were more Germans in Tanganyika to-day than before the War; asserted that millions of Indians would flock into the Native Reserves of Africa if the Government did not make in the present paper discrimination; and concluded with the words:

"No Government could take direct and unfair action against the settlers of Kenya or Northern Rhodesia or anywhere else. If they did, they would break up the whole Empire. You should have the whole of South Africa saying: 'We stand by these men.'

"The settlers are often difficult but they can be more easily and firmly driven, under some sort of criticism, that they get in this country leaves them cold, but it makes them more ill-feeling white gentlemen beyond the territories themselves. It percolates to South Africa, and even to Australia and Canada, and you meet men who say: 'What does the British Parliament know about us? What's that? Is that a bad thing? We should endeavour to find a method of getting on with the settlers of our own race overseas.'

"Sir Philip Dyer, whom she had visited Kenya every year since 1922, told her at Arusha during the War, after a talk with one of his friends, to his advantage of the Government's policy of free labour. This was the Central cause of the difficulties of settling. The Government's policy of free labour, which we try to come away with our money, those of our own as much as he could count, and those who had paid him, or those who got 50 pounds for their Colonies. Sir Philip's policy, encourage and settlement should be as simple as possible. To day there are not more than 200 farms in Kenya, and there are no, or very few, small farms. I am sure they are all good farms, but we afford a way that they are all good farms."

Many of the settlers were the children of simple folk at school and in the Army, and it is difficult to imagine what, when they get a breaking point, they cannot be enraged any more. When they get to a breaking point Britons always go on strike.

Difficulties in Kenya

There is the Vigilance Committee. It was a very strong step for any colonist to take, it means secret organisations and revolt against the administration. I have urged them to take a decisive action. I know quite well what happened as before, in setting up of the Vigilance Committee, and then changing the Kenya Defence Force. The way that was done, assure the right hon. gentleman will admit it was conceivable. It meant compulsory service; every settler available in his area to give assistance to the law should there be any Native uprising. The commanding officer of the Defence Force was a most distinguished general of the Army, and incidentally an aide-de-camp to the late King. Without one word of warning, the Defence Force, of which I am a member, was disbanded by a stroke of the pen. The two members of the Legislative Council on the Executive Council, which is the nearest advisory body to the Governor, were never informed nor was the commandant himself. I submit with the greatest respect that this is a matter which wants the closest attention. It may be a tiny dispute which only needs a match to set it alight.

Three years ago export taxation had to be imposed. Anti-native tax was proposed, but the settlers opposed it tooth and nail, probably they were impulsive. They might have been wiser if they had adopted the logical tax, which is an income tax.

As to the Tanganyika Mandate, when you get within its borders such a variety of states exists, it is no wonder that settlers in Kenya and Tanganyika do not quite know where they are. I was very glad when it was decided to banish production in Tanganyika to the extent in this article.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, having said that he had had time to receive Sir Philip Pim's report, a few weeks ago, and to consider it, told me that it was better in the long run for the farmer in Kenya to have this gradual poll-tax imposed at once. I think the primary producers in Kenya immediately benefited it for a long time past, because an increase in price presented to the consumer in the colony which has the benefit, even the primary producers. I have always been of the opinion that the titles have been definitely wrong in thinking that Kenya is likely to be attractive to Kenya moves there and other part of the Empire because there is no income tax. I think that idea is a complete delusion.

"It has been said that we dictate from the Colonial Office, and I can assure you, it certainly has not been so since I have been here. If anything, it is the other way, and I have always been consulted and told that before I make suggestions, the local government must be consulted. The whole spirit of the tradition of British self-government is to consult locally, and the characteristic feature of British Colonial Adminstration is, first, the absence of dictation, the absence of uniformity, and the endeavour of every Colonial Secretary to adapt ideas and proposals to local circumstances in full consultation with the local people.

The Free Supply of Raw Materials

"It is not true that the Colonial Empire is holding up, or threatening to hold up, the free supply of raw materials to Germany and other foreign countries. The principal anxiety of the Colonial Empire is to find markets.

"More and more attention is given to education, and we intend forthwith to take steps in regard to the extension of the Makerere College in Uganda, as a centre of higher education for Africans in East Africa. A commission of experts will go out there this winter in order to do some definite planning with that end in view. It is already on a good foundation as a centre of higher education, but it requires considerable development, and we are determined to develop it.

"The people of Nyasaland—one or two tribes in particular—are most enterprising. You will find them, as far as Cape Town and Kenya, and doing all sorts of jobs in Tanganyika and in the Congo. They like to travel, and things do not stay静止不動 with them, and the Government may have to consult with Governors in neighbouring territories as to the best way of抑制 the inevitable tendency to migration of these people who have such a desire to see the world.

"There is misunderstanding about the Morris Committee Report and the general situation in Kenya. What is complicated is the issue of two Order-in-Councils. One is to define the Native Reserves, and the other to decide the boundaries of those parts of the Highlands to be set aside for non-Native occupation.

"This will not finally divide up anything like the whole of the territory, or even the whole of that part called the Highlands. The Native Reserves as defined by one Order-in-Council will comprise 46,140 sq. miles, and it so happens that in that area, 86% of the total Native population live in the European area, which will be defined by the other Order-in-Council will be 16,700 sq. miles, of which 9,500 sq. miles, although included in the area defined by the other Order-in-Council will be preserved for all time as a first reserve. That means, in effect, that for purposes of non-Native agriculture, there will be about 12,000 sq. miles in the Kenya Highlands with a defined boundary.

"There is nothing in either Order imposing any disability against Indians or against any person on the grounds of race, colour, creed or anything else. Equally I hope to make clear that the existing administrative practices will be carried on by Lord Elgin's will be continued, with that to be understood clearly in India and elsewhere.

"There are now no fewer than 150,000 Natives living on European-owned farms. It presents a very serious problem for the future. I am not sure how far it is in the interest of the Colony to have more and more in its restricted European area taken up by the Native population, and how far it is not better in the interest of Native development for labour required on European farms to come in and out of the Reserves. I have no objection to any decision of that sub-committee, and I may take a little time.

Mr. Archibald Sinclair (Liberal), Calcutta, though critical, said that the last thing any one of us wants is to appear as champion of Native rights against settlers or of settlers rights against Natives. I appreciate the vital importance of the work the settlers are doing in Kenya. He strongly opposes any idea of the return of any Mandated Territory to Germany.

Sir Edward Frank's Advice to Settlers.

Sir Edward Frank (Conservative, Altringham) began with the point that Kenya had been hurried and hasty in its policy at all hours, but that there was now an opportunity of getting some of the trouble removed, but that the time when could be said to have been the first principle of colonial administration, was highly important to His Colonial Policy, but on the side of party controversy and political recompensation.

The British Empire was not second to any in giving, by written peace and public word, to its subjects, but it had made it a principle to spread responsibility as widely as possible, and to bring people to the use and enjoyment of freedom.

The only was that too many people only were allowed our Imperial trusteeship. Our task was to develop the Colonies for the benefit of the majority and for the general welfare of the world. We could not be denied advantages thereby, rather that a few primitive people should remain undisturbed was dangerous, to regard the task of administration primarily politically, it was primarily economic.

I could have any hope that my friends in the settlers in Kenya would listen to me, I would see them to leave political agitation, alone and to concentrate on their economic necessities. They told me this is a dangerous position; it is the economic question on which our future depends, and it would be far wiser for them to concentrate on asking for the things which can help them economically than on making political demands which certainly do not meet with much sympathy in the greater part of this country.

Why was the white settler brought to Kenya? Not for his own benefit, nobody cared about him, not for the general welfare of the Empire, it was for the benefit of the Colony because further revenue was necessary in order to enable the Colony to live. The records are quite clear—the records of Sir Charles Mott, the first Administrator to bring in white settlers, and the records subsequently up to before the War. It was the same reason for which settlers were brought in after the war, to meet necessarily to keep an account revenue and to carry the burden of the improvements which we were undertaking in Kenya for all races. If that is true, settlement was introduced not primarily in the interests of the settlers but in the interests of the Colony, and those settlers are still vital to the Colony. Full development is the life-blood of Kenya. The place would collapse if either Native development or white development failed; they are the two pillars on which it rests.

Land and cheap Capital.

The settlers need security of land for non-Native development. They will get that if the Government pursue this policy by Order-in-Council. They all want us to do this by capital. The amount of money spent by the Kenya Government on the support of farmers during the last few years compares very badly with the immense sums spent everywhere else throughout the Empire upon farmers during the crisis. One way in which the Government can help the settlers is by making credit available at the lowest possible rates, as has been done for farmers in other parts of the Empire. The other thing they need is that the area now set aside for non-Native development, the Imperial Government are at the last resort to give their support to the white settlers.

Imperial Native production is absolutely necessary. People talk of keeping Africa African. You cannot end up by doing so, you spend a great area of land and say it is deserved for the Native. You will have to go further and lay down principles as to how it is to be held, by groups, families, or even by individuals.

This question is too big to be dealt with on the basis of Kenya alone. It is an Eastern General African question. You cannot have one land policy in Tanganyika, another in Kenya, and another in Uganda. The same principle should govern the development of all of them, that is the strongest argument for a central authority in the three territories at the present time.

There ought to be a development of the Native market and of Native purchasing power throughout East Africa by a central authority. I have considered plans. That would ensure the prosperity of these territories. Nothing else would.

Major Malmer (Labour, S.E. Sedes) asserted that the white settlers in Kenya were the most highly subsidized farmers in the world, or certainly in the British Empire, quoted from Sir Humphrey Leggett's evidence to the Joint Committee on Closer Union, and made much play with detailed quotations of railway rates in Kenya, and the statement that finance he had made £1,000,000 on ten Kenya gold mining concessions in the past two years, where Native emulated in the mines received an average monthly wage of only £2.

Mr. Pritchard (Conservative, Exeter) said that the Governor's Report had most effectively analysed the problem of education in Africa, Mr. Cromer's Kitchener's State and Drama, the state of the educational system. He said that higher status should be assigned to the educational body which should, in conformity with the demands of cultural, "and that Directors of Education should have some opportunity of influencing big decisions."

Mr. Grech-Jones (Labour, Shire) doubted whether white colonization in Africa had justified itself, and hoped the Colonial Office would oppose amalgamation of the Rhodesias. Mr. Smith, Mr. Braden, Mr. Nesdell had comparatively little in common with either.

Colonel Peter (Labour, Falmouth, Isle of Wight) urged that at the early time has been spent by the white settlers in Kenya, as far as they are in magnifying their grievances against the Home Government and their own Government, to meet and solve their real problem, which are economic. There are now causes for complaint: taxation is high, their strengths and interest charges are high, and the Colonial Administration is out of proportion to the size of the Colony. But these are things that have grown up without much complaint by the settler until the Colony was prosperous, prices higher, and markets good. They were only too pleased then to enjoy the fruits of all these things, and to go on borrowing money without thinking of the future. To-day they have to face realities, and it is not pleasant.

"It is no use forming Vigilance Committees to bring pressure on the Governor and the Home Government. Mistakes have been made on all sides. The settlers were otherwise, when they were faced with the crisis, not too slow to assist the Governor to deal with it.

Sir Joseph Byrne is a man I have known for many years. He was a good Governor of Kenya at a time when he had to face problems which would break the heart of any Governor. He found himself with instructions from the Colonial Office that as there was a financial crisis at home, all Colonial Budgets must be balanced. He asked the advice of the settlers. They told him no assistance, said they were overtaxed, and that he must cut down administrative and freight charges. That was done, but it would not balance the Budget. So the Governor had to take decisions without assistance from the settlers, and he imposed an income-tax. Representations were made to the Colonial Office who, I think wrongly, upheld their view, and overruled the objection of the Governor. That destroyed the prestige of the Governor, added to the difficulties in the Colony, and the settlers now think that whatever decision the Governor takes they have only to actate sufficiently and the Home Government will uphold them."

Non-Professional Governors.

Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher (Labour, Tunbridge) suggested that it might be a very good thing indeed for all our colonies, as far as may every 12 or 15 years, a Governor be sent completely outside the Colonial Service were appointed for a period of two or three years. I think that such a man from complete outside the Colonial Service would be less dependent in any way upon the Colonial Office, but for the gratification of his ambitions he will be Governor who would render to the Colonial Office reports on the Colony whom a completely fresh non-partial stand might well result in the Colonial Office getting the most valuable information and insight into the affairs and condition of each Colony in turn."

Sir Arnold Wilson (Conservative, Hitchin) said that Britain had done more to publish a series of reports for the Jews in Palestine than for the national debt for the British in Kenya.

Rising up she debt, Mr. James Gore urged the House to demand that the only way in which we could keep control of our colonies in East Colonial Empire by understanding its social problems.

Colley was more optimistic than Kenya, more had greater problems. When Sir Charles Mott was Governor of the East African Protectorate he told this year at a special conference of his members that Sir Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, and Lord Lansdowne as Foreign Secretary saw the then leader of the Zionist Movement, Dr. Weizsaecker, and offered him a version of the Highlands of Kenya as a national home for the Jews. He rejected it, and was then that the Government advised, said, "In order that this country may be developed, in that we may have some return for the electric railway up from Nairobi to the headwaters of the Nile, we will settle in this country, and the first settlement will be done along the south Africa. We"

Organisations and Advertisements

Colonial Producers' Advice to Producers

M. R. W. ANDREW ORMSBY-GORE, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and Dr. Carte Page, Deputy Finance Minister of Australia, were the chief guests at last week's luncheon of the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

Sir Edward Davson, Chairman of the Organisation who presided, said that it was very important that the chief consideration in selecting men for posts in the Cabinet should be their previous experience and qualifications. Mr. Ormsby-Gore was no novice at the Colonial Office, for he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies for seven years, and he had also "travelled extensively through what might be called his 'constituency.'" Indeed, he hazarded a guess that Mr. Ormsby-Gore had visited more British Colonies and Dominions than any other man alive. He had been Under-Secretary of State for seven years, had been doing excellent work in another Department for seven years, and would, they hoped, be Secretary of State for the Colonies for the next seven years.

"An Unrepentant Chamberlainite Imperialist."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said:—

"I count it a great honour that one of the functions I have attended since my return to the Colonial Office is a luncheon of the British Empire Producers' Organisation. Sir Edward Davson has told you I am a much travelled man; that is true. But so is he. On more than one occasion in the course of my many Colonial tours I remember him turning up at the same place at the same time."

"I stand here as an unrepentant Chamberlainite Imperialist, and when people talk about Imperialism with a sneer I am never ashamed to proclaim myself an Imperialist. I believe in the British Empire, and I believe it is one of the world's blessings." Human history.

"Today I respond for the Colonial Empire, which is the world's chief producer of tropical crops—tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, sisal, etc., and in the exception of sugar, most of those crops are non-competitive either with Home or Dominion agriculture. Colonial trade with Great Britain is almost entirely completed, but the British Colonial Empire produces three groups—rubber, sisal and palm oils—in excess of requirements, not merely of the Mother Country but of the Empire, and therefore we as Colonial producers need access to foreign markets. Let us hope the seven-year rearmament now passed, and that we shall now have seven fair years. But in the Colonial Empire we are still far from a remarkable period of prosperity which occurred between 1922 and 1929, and which covered my own period of service in the Colonial Office."

Producers Must Help Themselves

"We in the Colonial Empire cannot forget that the United States of America is one of our best customers for tropical goods, and that its recovery has helped us, but while that country as a market for rubber and cocoa has been restricted, we are faced with restrictions and excess economic nationalism, notably in European continental markets, and entry into those markets still presents the greatest difficulties to Colonial producers. Such entry is obtainable only as a result of greater bargaining, and even in particular matter. If the Government is to help, and this will be done, primary producers must assist and help themselves. If one feature of the modern world is that when things become difficult people look to the public to help them out, and then they feel they need worry no more."

"It is essential for primary producers to organise themselves. Even the sturdy old individuals, the British farmer, has been forced by modern world conditions to organise himself in marketing boards, and the creation of these marketing boards has involved a revolution in the former armfuls of traditions regarding the sale of the product. In fact primary producers do organise themselves, and Government can do much to help them."

"Let no one fall into the fallacy that if Government activities increase there is no room for voluntary organisations like yours. On the contrary, the need becomes the greater. There are several fields of work where you alone can do it, but it arises, because it is in the field of advertising which has become a factor of increasing importance and significance."

Organised producers can do their work in the way it should be done. In this country, the Mysore advertising reveals one important thing, namely, that the mere mention of Empire and products is not enough. Political sentiment counts to some extent, but it only carries a short distance. The mere advertising of 'Empire coffee' or 'tea' or 'Kenya coffee' or 'Mysore coffee' never has as much effect on the housewife as advertising 'Smith's Empire Brand' for the consumer is influenced by name and trade mark and by the standing of the individual distributor whom he or she buys. And in this matter of Empire trade the woman is far more important than the man.

Liaison with Distributing Organisations.

The annual speeches of the chairman of leading distributing companies show that success in any one of these businesses lies in personality, ability, the distribution of goods. The prices obtained by primary producers depend upon the skill and advertising efforts of retailers whose names are well known and account for far more than we have realised in the past. It is absolutely essential that primary producers' organisations should realise this fact, and there should be close liaison between organised distributors and organised producers. But however good your organisation, it is quality of product that counts. No matter what Government Preference may be given, nothing can in the long run maintain a market for products of inferior quality if better are obtainable from foreign sources. The importance of quality and grading after production is growing and not decreasing, and the days have gone when producers could plant any old crop and ship it in any old way and expect to find a market."

Meanwhile at the Colonial Office Lord Swinton established a new economic department to watch, assist and advise on all economic and trade matters affecting the Colonial Empire. Such an organisation is a valuable supplement to the Colonial Office General Staff, and supplements the work of the agricultural, medical, veterinary, and other advisers whom we are detailed into the Colonial Office. When I was Under-Secretary of State from 1922 to 1929, we at the Colonial Office were all anxious to help you, and I ask you to thank me." (Applause.)

English as Lingua Franca.

Governor's Advice to Missionaries

When Sir Herbert Stanley opened the Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference in Salisbury, he stressed the importance of female training, urged greater attention to the development of the artistic side of Native life, particularly with regard to their national musical talent, and, as the real solution of the language difficulty will be to teach the Natives English as Europeans would never learn a Native language.

The Rev. F. Noble, in his presidential address, said that whilst regard the increase in the Government of missions as an expression of confidence and as a token of goodwill, there was abroad a more sceptical and wiser concern regarding the uplift and progress of the African people, many of whom were proving by their character and industry their present and potential value to the State. It was still for African peoples to remember that whatever they might be tempted to obtain by agitation or even by legislation, was not to be compared with those vastly greater things they could secure and retain by their own character and fitness.

An inter-denominational committee was appointed to consider higher education for Africans, and another was set up to make preliminary arrangements for the formation of a joint missionary council under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia. The Conference approved the resolution submitted by the Southern Rhodesia Native Missionary Conference asking that the Native population should be consulted before the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia was effected.

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia suggested that as many items of importance were discussed at the Native Missionary Conference, future conferences should be planned to touch on, and enable an inter-racial conference to be held.

A resolution by a conference of headmasters, urging that a better salary scale should be introduced for Native teachers because of the difficulty of obtaining suitable applicants, was not adopted.

East Africa in the House.

The Kenya Land Bank.

Mr. V. Adams, the Colonial Secretary for an undertaking that he would consult with regard to the terms of any loan from the colonies, he would relate his policy, after 10 days' notice of the Union of South Africa.

Viscount Cranborne having referred him to previous answers on the subject, Mr. Williams asked if the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was aware of the large amount of proposed loans since in the area mentioned, and what steps were being taken to combat it.

There was no reply.

Replying to Major Milner's request for information regarding assistance extended to white settlers in Kenya since 1931, the Colonial Secretary said that under the Agricultural Advances scheme, mentioned in 1930, sums had been advanced from sugar plantations to farmers, and were repayable with interest. The amount outstanding at the end of 1934 was £100,505.

A Land Bank had been established with an authorised capital of £500,000, and steps were now being taken to increase that to £750,000, with a possible extension to £1,000,000. The total advances made by the bank to date had been £18,425; some of the original advances having been paid with interest and re-paid. A subsidy amounting to £12,500 to enable an economic price to be paid for maize had been approved for the current year. Railway rates on certain commodities had been reduced, but the reductions covered a variety of articles and were designed to benefit the trade of Kenya, generally. Native as well as European, and not any one section.

Loans totalling £110,000 had been made to the maize, wheat and barley industries. Provision was made for repayment by a sum on exported maize should prices hereafter permit.

Protectorates.

Mr. D. G. Venner asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether, before accepting the offer of £3,000 from the Union Government for the promotion of development schemes in the South African Protectorates, the High Commissioner consulted the resident commissioners of the respective territories as to the probable effect of this policy on Native opinion.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the resident commissioners were consulted beforehand by the High Commissioner, and it was arranged that they should communicate a statement explaining the commanding authority of the proposals to the Native authorities.

Asked by Mr. Palin for details of the new provisions in the Southern Rhodesia Natives Registration Act which applied to the control of Natives seeking employment in, or visiting, certain areas; Mr. M. MacDonald said the effect was that if and when the Government erected and maintained a hostel in any township for the accommodation of Natives seeking employment in a township, thereafter any Native so visiting the township and wishing to stay a night should reside in the hostel.

Replying to Mr. Mandel's Lord Cranborne said that the enclave at Gambella, which was leased by the Sudan Government as a customs post, contained, in addition to the Customs officers, a police post which had recently been strengthened to a total of 75 men under a British officer. He had no detailed information with regard to the Ethiopian town of Gere, which was some little way from the enclave, but he understood there existed considerable trade between the remaining Amhara population and the local populations. Communications from the Sudan with Gambella, an enclave which at this season are by water, are open, and there was a road from the enclave to Gere, which according to his latest information, could not be regarded as safe for ordinary travellers without escort.

This Week's Biscuit.

THE week's biscuit must go to H. M. Stationery Office for two references in the Hansard report of the debate on the Colonial Office's "to MacElroy College in Uganda." Makerere will be pleased.

Captain Peter Macdonald, M.P., was in the running with his assertion that "to-day in Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya most Natives have a bicycle on which they carry their hundredweight of cotton to markets."

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

312.—Mr. Sidney Charles Hillier.



Copyright "East Africa."

After leaving school Mr. S. C. Hillier, now Chief Accountant of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, entered the offices of the Great Western Railway, applying himself particularly to the financial side of transportation, and studying at the London School of Economics, where he was awarded the Brunel Medal. Six years' military service during the Great War, he was twice mentioned in despatches, interrupted his career, and it was not until 1921 that he returned to the Great Western Railway.

In the following year he was appointed Assistant Accountant on the Tanganyika Railways, and on several occasions during the next few years acted in senior capacities—1930 as Deputy Chief Accountant, and later in the same year was promoted to his present post. In the 14 years since Mr. Hillier first joined the staff, the responsibilities attaching to the financial control of the administration have increased considerably. He is a captain in railway circles as a senior official who is keenly observant, and quietly efficient in the discharge of his duties.

He has interested himself in the social life of Dar es Salaam, and has served the Lykhang Club in various capacities. He plays golf and is particularly keen on billiards, of which he is a good medium player.

PERSONS

Mrs. and Mrs. M. A. Molloy have returned to Canada.

The Queen's Own Guards regret to report the death in Nairobi of Major R. D. B. Macdonald-Mahoney, 42, B.A., M.A., at the age of 42.

Major M. A. Milne of Nakuru is expected to reach the country shortly on overseas leave.

Dr. J. D. Robertson has been appointed medical officer in charge of Kambari Hospital.

Captain R. E. Denbigh has been given leave to attend to the conclusion of his appointment.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Smith, formerly in Kenya, part of the team which sold the Suez Canal.

Mr. A. G. Morrison, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland, in the land off Chilanga as leader of a team.

Commander G. H. Gatten, the well-known African trawlerman, has gone into operation. An expert last week.

Captain W. Perrin, whose death has taken place in Johannesburg, joined in the East African Campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams recently journeyed up from Salisbury to join the "Llansteffan Castle" at Mombasa.

Mr. Robert and Lady Williams celebrated their golden wedding on July 12 at their Aberdeen residence.

Mr. J. Tweedy, formerly Resident Commissioner in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, is now in business in the City.

Mr. A. G. Morrison, the British Comptroller in Benin, is on six months' leave, to be succeeded by Mr. A. C. S. Adams.

Sir Joseph Byrne, Comptroller of Customs, has got off a short up-country tour of duty, during which he opened the new market in Mbale.

Mr. H. L. Collier, Inspector of the Veterinary Service, travelling to England in the course of his duties, has leave granted him for a month.

Sir Daniel Hall, who spearheaded the Soil Erosion Unit of the Royal Engineers, has arrived at Bristol on Monday last.

The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Thompson has arrived from London, where he had served as a missionary.

Mr. R. F. Oakley is visiting England from Bulawayo, where he has made a short visit to business as a manufacturer's agent.

Mr. H. Vialou Clark of Nairobi, and Miss Kathleen Jones, to be married in Manchester on September 19. They will leave for Mombasa on October 1.

Mr. F. M. Swynnerton, Justice of the Peace, has returned to Nairobi after being absent two weeks on his return to England.

On Captain F. C. Jagger's departure from Nairobi, Major R. D. B. Macdonald-Mahoney has taken over the duties of Provincial Commissioner.

Misses Mrs. E. A. Grogan, widow of Mr. W. H. Slater, has arrived in Kenya on a visit from India, accompanied by her two children.

The engagement is announced of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Mackintosh, and Miss Sheila Mackintosh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Mackintosh of Nairobi.

Dr. E. Martin Gau, bio-chemist of the Kenya Co-operative Board, is engaged to work for a few months at the Lyman Research Station near Moshi.

Mr. G. C. Garry, formerly of the Legislative Assembly Administrative Service, since 1933, has been appointed an Assistant District Officer in Somaliland.

The Hon. George Kinnaird, son of Lord Kinnaird, has embarked on a tour of the East African Countries and the Rhodesias on behalf of the Red Cross and the Sea Scouts.

Colonel P. Browne, the South African Minister of Defence, reached Pretoria by air from England last week. He was found to be suffering from slight food poisoning.

Sir John and Lady Maffey gave a luncheon party at the Ritz Hotel one day last week to meet the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lady Beatrice Osborne.

The Bishop of Bulawayo and the Standard preach the sermon at the annual service of the Old Gold streamers, to be held to be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Sunday, July 19.

Among the Southern Rhodesians who will attend the Royal Garden party on July 19 are Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Deligan, O'Keeffe, Mr. and Mrs. D. MacGillivray, Mrs. G. Lamman, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright.

Mr. Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Sopham, Inspector-General of the RAF, who recently visited East Africa, will this week reach the 25th anniversary of the grant of an air pilot's certificate.

Air Sidney Barton, British Minister in Addis Ababa, was received by the King last week when His Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Richard Godwin, recently Northern Rhodesia's representative on the Native Commission, was entertained by a number of Rhodesians in Livingstone last month before his departure for England.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
No. 1
Date 16. 1936

The wedding service in Mombasa has been delayed by the arrival of the medical authorities. Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, elder son of Sir H. B. Bowring, M.P.,

Mr. J. N. Ross-Og has been appointed chairman of the Kampala Agricultural Society. The Society contemplated the production of a "play in December" and a musical show.

Sir John Maffey, Permanent Under-Secretary State for the Colonies, is a member of the Corporation Committee of the Privy Council, which will consider the preparation necessary for the coronation of His Majesty next year.

Mr. G. O. Bulkeley, who was formerly with the Uganda and Rwanda Railways, is now general manager of the Nineveh Railway. He has been appointed an official member of the Nigerian Legislative Council.

Major A. S. Church, who visited East Africa some years ago as a member of the Ormskirk Commission, lost the by-election at Bishop's Stortford by 2,153 votes. His vacancy was filled by the resignation of Mr. J. E. Thomas.

A donation of £500 has been made by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester to the Sakuru War Memorial Fund, the proceeds being a collection of presents from the Royal Family, given on the occasion of their wedding.

With deep regret we announce the death in Antigua last week of Mr. H. E. Bader, who was appointed to the Colonial Secretariat of the Federated Islands last year. Mr. Bader served in Kenya from 1925 to 1933 and after a few months' service in the Colonial Office became private secretary to the Governor of Kenya in 1935. He married a daughter of the late Sir

Mr. F. C. Dalton, pursued justice in the Federated Islands until his appointment to the succession of Sir Sirkin Williams, who had recently left his service. He served in British Guiana for two years in the Government Civil Service and since has been out of office. In 1930 he

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Joelson have returned to London.

We regret to learn of the death in London of Mr. W. J. Fletcher, who died early in May. Mr. W. J. Fletcher, after acting as a legal representative in Kenya for four years, was transferred in a similar capacity to Langata in 1933. He had been an attorney for many clients.

Mr. F. C. Dalton, who is attending the Commonwealth Conference in South Africa, has arrived in Durban. On Tuesday evening the Scottie Victoria met the afternoon train at the second annual dinner of the Western Rhodesia Union Club in its evening session. Reports of this speech will appear in our next issue.

May 1st. The English-speaking members of the British African Society, the African League (also known as the African Congress), the African Farmers' Association of the Gold Coast, and the meeting were held in the Field Club, 11, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1. The meeting, presided over by Mr. R. J. Adderley, addressed the following:

East Africa & Rhodesia

Caricature of New Coat Design

With the exception of East Africa and Rhodesia's coat of arms, heraldic protocol is not standardised in either country. In November, 1934, the Secretary of State for India issued a circular letter to all the colonies.

It may be useful to know what we adopted. The first thing for us to do will be to pass this to the heralds of the day, so that they may make suitable Ensigns. If they break away from previous under a pseudonym, but the Royal Coat of Arms address must also be attached, though not necessarily for publication.

It should be noted that the Royal Coat of Arms will be distinctive descriptively, but the heralds of the day have said that it would be better to follow the example of the United Kingdom, so that the proposed coat of arms will be present, though the Royal Coat of Arms will be descriptive of the country.

It is clear that the Royal Coat of Arms will be the best method of colouring the coat of arms, or at least the base in which colour the coat of arms.

Ensigns may be divided into three parts. The heraldic part will be closed, and the suggestion is made that the Royal Coat of Arms be placed in the first part.

The second part will be the Royal Coat of Arms, and the third part will be the Royal Coat of Arms.

The Royal Coat of Arms will be the Royal Coat of Arms, and the Royal Coat of Arms will be the Royal Coat of Arms.

The Royal Coat of Arms will be the Royal Coat of Arms, and the Royal Coat of Arms will be the Royal Coat of Arms.

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Bandits Active in Ethiopia. Mr. Pirou and Panmunya

Massacre of Italian Miners

The Italian government has condemned the massacre of twenty-four miners, who were captured and killed by bandits in Ethiopia. An appeal for reinforcements has been made by the Italian minister in Addis Ababa, who says that the bandits have been operating for some time past.

Special messengers have been sent to guard the railroads, and the Italian authorities are threatening to recall their ambassador to Italy if he does not receive an audience with the Emperor. General Macfie, chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has sent one of Italy's ablest officers, Gen. G. V. Vassalli, from Calabria, to reinforce the Italian garrisons against Abyssinia. In addition to the lost miners, whose being an Italian priest who was left for dead while attacking the party, the bandits had also Addis Ababa in response to a message from London, asking for a delegation to Nachash, to land the party at "Final Station." At Nachash the party was shot and killed. Another message was sent to Addis Ababa, and on the 10th instant the Italian ambassador was summoned to the British embassy.

The Commissioner of Police in London has issued a circular to all British consuls in Italian ports, asking them to take steps to prevent the sale of arms to bandits, who find employment in the country. It is particularly desired that embassies preferential treatment should be given to those who are found to be members of the Italian community. Similar arrangements will be made for French, German, and American citizens. It is believed that the Italian bandits have been recruited from among the exiles who have returned to the country from Egypt, and in the course of the last few years according to Signor Ciano.

In addition to the Italian Government's offer, four less formal delegations from France, America, and Germany have been sent to Addis Ababa, and a further delegation from France has been recruited from Legien, which is thought to be an attempt to prevent messages from spreading messages on their own behalf. Similar messages have now been sent through the Italian, French, German, and American consuls.

The independent Ethiopian has thus far been supported by the French, German, and American delegations, and by the Vauxhall Light Six car, which is the official car of the Italian Ambassador. This car has been used by the Italian Ambassador to travel about the city, and it is understood that he has purchased a total of over £6,000 worth of Vauxhall cars for £20,000.

The appeal for reinforcements has been received by the British Embassy in London, and headed "Appeal from the Italian Ambassador," and signed by Col. M. C. Pirou, the British Minister, and Sir L. A. D. Munro, the Italian Ambassador. Both men are reported to have been born in Abyssinia, and are natives of Abyssinia.

The British Ambassador has informed London that he expects his colleagues to return to Addis Ababa as soon as possible, and that they will remain there for a period of three months. The British Ambassador has also informed the British Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, that he has been instructed to go to Addis Ababa, where he will be joined by Mr. G. V. Vassalli, his old comrade, like himself an ex-soldier coming from the Calabrian Legion, and by other members of the British delegation.

The Future of British Africa

Mr. O. Pirou, Minister of State for South Africa, was interviewed in Nairobi, and spoke as follows:

"According to a London telegram from Nairobi, we discussed the question of Tanganyika, a high and white unable to serve the purpose. He laid emphasis on the view held in the Union that Tanganyika was vital to the interests of South Africa and Rhodesia. He declared that it is a species of right to the possession of colonies, which did not constitute a source of revenue or territory, but which, on the contrary, of the opposite, was finding its place in the economy of the country. On September 11, 1914, the British Foreign Office issued a comprehensive circular to all the countries of the Empire, giving some

Mr. Pirou thought that in the future British Africa would be divided in three main portions: (1) the Union, (2) Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and (3) Kenya, Uganda, and Abyssinia. He urged the importance of colonial independence for Africa, and said that such a policy would be a recognition of native peoples by the British, and in combination with it, he favored closer contact between north and south and insisted that the precise nature of the British Empire, and its being complicated by the Union, was a great hindrance to progress, particularly for pioneers in the work of developing South Africa had done in that direction.

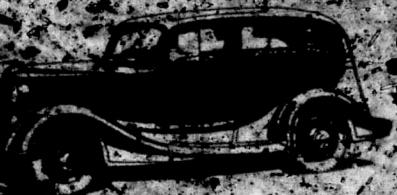
As a result of these and conversations in London, Mr. Pirou said, arrangements were being made which would enable the British government to carry out their scheme of training 1,000 engineers in the rear areas, providing the necessary machines, to review the possibilities of assisting their British territories in matters of defence, and finally, to organize a South African force. It is a strong alliance, so that in South Africa could make use of its superior geographical position, the boundaries of the Union.

Mr. Pirou said that the British government intended to continue its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of Abyssinia, and of Germany, and Africa.

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That note ended the great Chamberlain Centenary gathering in the Royal Albert Hall last Wednesday.

It was a solemn and inspiring tribute to Joseph Chamberlain, the greatest Colonial Secretary the Empire has known, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth was being marked by the initiation of a national campaign to rally the forces of British opinion to the ideals of Empire co-operation and unity. The leader of this Chamberlain Centenary Campaign is Mr. L. G. Amer, who presided at the Albert Hall meeting, at which Sir Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Lord Lloyd, Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., and Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., also paid tribute to the memory of the great statesman. Mr. Neville Chamberlain was present at a similar gathering in Birmingham.

Before Sir Austen rose to speak, a gigantic portrait of his father was unveiled. This was over 50 ft. high, and as the curtains were drawn, floodlights were trained on the picture and the packed hall stood in silent tribute, when waves of cheering rolled through the hall and continued for several minutes.

Another striking feature of the parade of standards, banners representing every part of the Empire, who grouped round a map of the world mounted on the platform, formed an impressive tableau of Imperial unity and strength.

Amer's speech.

Mr. Amer said that Chamberlain's policies still inspired the Empire, and that they intended to dedicate themselves anew to the ideals which his foresight had bequeathed. Though he only became Colonial Secretary, he was strong enough to make the next eighteen years a glorious history of the British people. He had shown the British position in Africa secure, had obtained rights in transport, scientific agriculture, health, in the fight against tropical disease, had introduced entirely new techniques of progressive government in long-neglected Colonial Empires, and had opened up new relations between the Mother Country and the self-governing Colonies under entirely new plans. His goal was unity against the outside world, unity in co-operative basis to develop those vast resources which would give to Britain abounding prosperity and strength.

"We have," Mr. Amer continued, "still another Imperial Conference. Following the Coronation of the Sovereign, the Empire will be better than anyone has known it before. That conference may well be decisive of our future. Let us set to it that the minds of the people are turned to the occasion."

Sir Austen Chamberlain said that while others thought of a great patriot and a great statesman, I thought of him as a centaur of energy and a closely uniting power, who shared his thoughts with all, and took an interest in all. He was ever ready to help with counsel if we sought his advice, but attempted to dictate our course, but trusted

to the atmosphere of the home land, rather than to anything to come to the rescue."

To him every opportunity was an obligation. Every privilege inherited or acquired had its corresponding duty. He saw in a united Empire a power for good, a power for peace, a power whose influence would be infinitely greater than that of any one state stood alone.

Lord Lloyd on Imperial Unity.

Lord Lloyd stressed the importance of Imperial unity in defining and agreed that all the Dominions should be brought to share with the Mother Country in all the personnel of the overseas services, in the Diplomatic Service, in the Indian Civil Service, in the Colonial Service, and in the armed forces, in order that they should learn not only the material value of Empire, but the spiritual greatness of its task in Asia and Africa.

Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., asked whether we were still confident, as Chamberlain's contemporaries, in the confidence of our Imperial destiny. It was not a question whether Tanganyika, or any other mandated territory should be surrendered, but whether we were entitled to have a Colonial Empire at all. If we believe that we are, "we add to our obligations the duty to protect the Empire, and to stand against all who may assail it." Let us recognise our obligations in leadership, and give this tribute to the Dominions that they gave us Imperial preference in return. (Applause.)

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., declared: "We have neglected to promote a real unity in the Empire, but when we establish correct understanding and complete co-operation, the world may see that it is possible for men of different race, creed and colour to dwell together in peace and unity. Only the fringe of Mr. Chamberlain's great Imperial conception has yet been touched. We want to set the ties of Empire so strong that every link that no force can break them. We need a virile leader to guide us to our destiny. Let us find friends among the nations where we can, but there is one definite home for us, in addition to our own prepared right arm, and that is the collective security of the 460,000,000 people who live under the British flag."

Finally, let us vow that from our trust, not one yard of territory shall be wrested, not one human soul shall be unwillingly torn from that freedom which has been our gift, and which we shall ever preserve for the children of the British Empire."

Cotton Board for Southern Rhodesia.

A Bill to be introduced in the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly provides for the establishment of a Cotton Industry Board, which would supervise and control finance, for research work on cotton, take over ginneries, and generally assist in the development of the industry in Southern Rhodesia. The Board will be financed by Government and staffed by officers of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

Next Kenya Census in 1941.

After several discussions in the Kenya Legislature last month, the Colonial Secretary stated that the cost of taking Non-Native census was about £3,000, and that for reasons of economy, and because it was thought that statistics of immigration and emigration taken in conjunction with the figures of the last census provided information adequate for practical purposes, another census would not be taken until 1941.

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News from the Properties

Rhodesian Industry's Needs.

Lower Taxation and Capital for Expansion.

Confidence that prosperity would return to the base metals industry of Southern Rhodesia with the revival of world trade was expressed by Mr. D. V. Burnett, President, at the annual meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Mines last month.

The known deposits of asbestos and chrome ore are so enormous that increasing production is possible without early exhaustion, he said. With gold, the position was that the known mines were wasting assets, and the maintenance of an increase in output depended, to a very large extent, on new discoveries and active exploration and development.

He stressed the colossal value of the mining industry's total production as he felt the public should be reminded of the great part the industry was playing in the Colony's development, and the serious effect the curtailment of its activities would bring about. Last year's output, valued at £1,250,000, established a new record, and brought the accumulated total value from 1890 to the end of last year to £11,399,003, of which gold accounted for £64,537,000.

Burden of Taxation on Mines.

It was incumbent on the Government to recognise that the very dependence of the Colony on the industry demanded that a limit be placed on the direct and indirect contributions to the national purse that the mines were called upon to make; excessive taxation of the gold mines was a short-sighted policy, as money could not be made available for exploration and development, and capital for the prospecting of new areas would be scared away. The mines were bearing more than their just share of taxation. The time had arrived for the fallacy that the mines, and only the mines, reaped the benefit of the gold to be exploded. The benefit was undoubtedly universal.

"The cry is for the introduction of more capital from outside our borders for the development of the Colony's mineral resources," Mr. Burnett continued, "but how will Rhodesia hope to get that capital if, instead of existing propositions being made attractive, they are made the reverse, either by legislation or by excessive taxation which certain members of Parliament advocate?"

Mr. T. A. Gimble, President of the Rhodesian Small Workers' and Tributaries' Association, directed attention to labour problems; said the disabilities of labour shortages were already evident, and that it would be necessary to make conditions more attractive by wage and other improvements.

The Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, who was elected Hon. President of the Chamber, said Government was doing everything in its power to create a state of affairs that would lessen the risk of a shortage in Native labour.

The Minister of Mines said there was little doubt that next year the President would again have a tale of record progress to unfold. In the first five months of the year there was an increase of 45,000 ounces in the gold output.

MINING PERSONALIA.

Mr. F. C. Gairis, Senior Inspector of Mines, Kenya, has been posted to Kisumu on his return from overseas leave.

Mr. R. Johnson, of the engineering staff of the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company, has also had a holiday visit to Kenya.

Mr. D. K. Waller, of the Kiboko Mines, Ltd., Kenya, is spending his holidays in England, and will return to the Colony shortly with his wife and family.

Mr. George Mitchell, Associate M., Assistant Government Mining Engineer in Southern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Bulawayo to Salisbury.

Mr. E. V. H. Creswell-George and Mr. P. Sutherland, both visiting Dar es Salaam to present the views of the main mineral workers to the Labour Committee.

Sir Cuthbert Bowdell, formerly Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been elected Chairman of Gold Coast Associated Companies in succession to Lord Worcester.

Mr. A. T. du Plessis, who served with the South African Infantry during the East African campaign, is revisiting Tanganyika and Kenya to report on the gold prospects on behalf of Johannesburg interests.

Wankie Colliery.

Receipts for June: Coal sales, 51,700 tons, compared with 52,930 tons.

Mobe and Phen. Output for June, 5,930 tons yield, 14,528 oz. fine gold, profit £9,760. Developments on level, driven 1 ft. assaying 28 dwt., 20th level, driving 45 ft., assaying 14 dwt., 35th level, driven 70 ft., assaying 12 dwt.

Gates Colliery. During June 2,200 tons of coal and 180 tons of accumulated tailings were treated for a yield of 253 oz. fine gold. The estimated expenditure totalled £1,880. Output was affected by power stoppage until June 21, but it is anticipated that the output for July will be in full victory.

Tanganyika Central Gold. Results for June are as follows: Amilled, 7,125 tons, mine siltion output, 877 oz., value of gold production (less royalty and charges), £4,381; estimated working costs, £2,402 profit, £1,920. Footage completed and payable, to date, 1,500 ft. wt. over 80 m.

Bushwick Mines (1934). The June report states: "In May 1,400 tons total yield, 1,000 tunc oz. Estimated working revenue taking gold at 1385.0d. per oz. 1000 tunc. to May 31, £6,074. Working costs, including £2s. 6d. a ton for development redemption, £7,532, net stated profit, £1,458." The Warwick section shaft has been descended to 112 ft. above the 7th level. Costs higher under the heading of mining on account of change-over to cut and fill the stopping system.

Edzawa Ridge Mining Company. The May Progress report states: "Development No 2 East Drive was advanced from 703 ft. to 800 ft. in country formations Dresser location. Prospecting continued on large float body, assay values low. Cushing Section—Prospecting continued from prospecting shafts, driven advanced from 1 ft. to 20 ft. and crosses on quartz stringers advanced to 50 ft. Mill—1,300 tons of ore crushed, producing 2 oz. sponge gold. General—Bad fall in main shaft, one resulted in mill having to run low grade ore. Erection of main shaft headgear and hoist completed."

Rosterman Gold Mines.

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., state in their annual report for 1935 that with the exception of operating the pilot mill, work in hand confined to shaft sinking and underground development, erection of plant and machinery, provision of permanent buildings to house the European and non-European staffs and the erection of all necessary workshops and offices. The profit and loss account shows that the net value of gold recovered amounted to £10,020, the debit balance of £5,760 being transferred to a mining development account, which now totals £4,260. The balance sheet shows the financial position as at the end of 1935, since when the capital of the company has been increased from £100,000 to £150,000.

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power.

The annual report of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company, Ltd., states that the whole of the debentures of the company have now been redeemed, and all liabilities in connection therewith discharged with the exception of £43,150, representing bonds and coupons not presented for payment at the end of 1935. Sales during 1935 increased 35% over 1934, and increased over 100% in the previous year, and during the first six months of this year exceeded the sales of the previous twelve months of 1935. After providing for a sum amount for interest and premium of debentures amounting to £4,500, and for depreciation of amounts written off the original debenture £15,000 and renewals £2,500, amounting to £22,000, the net profit amounts to £10,000, which when added to the general profit makes a dividend of 50c per share on the original shares that have been declared, while on the interim dividends already paid, makes a total distribution for the year of 12c. The £100,000 preference shareholders have received the full dividend of 30c per share up to their creation date, July 30, 1935.

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~~Answers to Correspondents.~~

Advice is given on the express condition that no legal liability is accepted by "East Africa."

Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa," each inquiry must be accompanied by the address to be found at the foot of page 924.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters). Please say replies will be delayed or published under pseudonyms.

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

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

M. MONBASA.—We should advise you to take your profit and put the proceeds in Kenyan providers, you are invited to take the long view.

P. M. OXFORD.—The position is uncertain and taking the long view we should be inclined to hold.

C. C. H. FORESTOR.—Your request would be more adequately dealt with by the secretary of the company to whom we should advise you to write.

F. C. LOWESTON.—The present market value seems low, particularly when the investments are taken at their current market values. We should be inclined to hold.

F. C. H. LONDON.—Step No. 1—Yes, you might take charge into Eldoret Mining Syndicate. This company has a big holding in Kimingini and Kenton, apart altogether from their own concession in Kakamega. The last progress report stated that they anticipated the mill on the latter property would be completed by the end of this month.

~~Trade Notes in Uganda~~

A bold new weighing scale—a record for Uganda has been found at Mission Kibale, and Gee, in the Kasese, alluvial diamond fields.

~~Guide to Rhodesia Miners~~

Many useful hints to miners and prospectors, and a summary of the laws relating to miners, prospectors and miners' associations, are contained in the "Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia" issued by the Colony's Department of Mines.

~~Smallworkers' Fight for Johannesburg~~

A working model of a smallworker's shop is being constructed in Salisbury for exhibition at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg. It is being financed by the municipalities of Gwelo, Queule and Gaborone, and by smallworkers' associations.

~~Copper Development Association~~

President at the annual meeting of the Copper Development Association in London last week was Mr. D. Owen Evans, M.P., Chairman of the Council, drew attention to the wide and increasing use of copper in the building industry, and to interesting developments in the electrical field, especially those connected with copper overhead power line transmission lines. The existence of the Association had coincided with two years of record copper consumption in this country, and the Chairman commented on the healthy state of the copper industry resulting from expanded consumption. Those present included Mr. A. P. Leslie Bradley, Sir Ferdinand Davison, Thomas Doctor, Colonel Edgar Pam, Mr. J. C. Bowes, Mr. R. I. Parker and Mr. D. J. Chappell.

~~East African Share Prices~~~~Improvement in Tanganyika Central Gold~~

An encouraging sign in the transactions in East African shares during the past week was the demand for, and increase in the price of, Tanganyika Central Gold, the shares rising to 9s. With the exception of Kenya Consolidated, in which there was a slight setback, and Bosterman, which showed an improvement, other shares in the East African group remained steady. Rhodesian Corporation's advance to 9s. 1d., and a slight increase in the value of Rich Antelope were about the only improvements since last week in the Rhodesian market, the shares generally in this section maintaining their value.

	Last week	This week
Bushbuck (Rh.)	12s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Cam & Motor 12s. 6d.	77s. 0d.	77s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (S.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (S.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Exploration Co. (S.)	14s. 9d.	14s. 9d.
Gabati Goldfields (S.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (S.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (S.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (S.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kasasi (Sudan) Gold Co. (S.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Mavrombo Gold Mine (S.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Kebari (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (S.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (S.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kitangiri (10s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Leonard's Corporation (S.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Londolozi Concessions (S.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 5d.
London Australian & Gen. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
London and Rhodesia (S.)	5s. 10d.	5s. 7d.
Duri Gold Mine (S.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.
Mashaba Asbestos (S.)	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Revere (S.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia British Mill (S.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (S.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Kataha (S.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	12s. 9d.	13s. 0d.
Rhodesia Corporation (S.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Sectional (S.)	11s. 10d.	11s. 5d.
Rhombwa (S.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Royal Antelope (S.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Norfolkman (S.)	6s. 9d.	7s. 0d.
Scotfort Trust (10s.)	19s. 3d.	19s. 0d.
Padem (10s. 1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 7d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (S.)	8s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (S.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (S.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (S.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
Waini Colliery (10s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Watene (S.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 9d.
Zambesi Exploring (S.)	14s. 9d.	14s. 9d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	20s. 4d.	20s. 4d.
Central Line Sisal (4s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisal (4s.)	21s. 0d.	21s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (4s.)	31s. 0s.	31s. 0s.
Kasai Cotton (S.)	1s. 10d.	2s. 0d.
Mozambique (B.M.A.) (10s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
North Chartered Exploration (S.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (10s.)	15s. 9d.	37s. 0d.

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Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate Limited.

Captain Morning's Encouraging Report.

The Annual General Meeting of the Tanami Gold Mine Syndicate Ltd., held at the Savoy Hotel, London on Tuesday, Captain A. H. G. Morris, Chairman of the company, in the chair, Mr. A. D. Cottis, Secretary, Mr. G. H. Cottis, having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman proceeded as follows:

"The meetings of our shareholders resulted in a sum of £1,124,430 which was intended by us to have been paid up in full and the remainder have been written off £1,500 has been written back to income tax reserves £2,500 written off in investment and properties account leaving £2,444 to be carried forward. The balance sheet is drawn up on a conservative basis all shares being taken at cost, which is the case of the holding of Rossmann's which below is quoted figure on the day the accounts were made up £1,124,430."

The primary business of this syndicate is to prospect and develop likely properties and acquire stakes in them in the early days of their development, and to turn its profits when they come to fruition. We are to some extent dependent upon activities in the stock market and these were adversely affected by the uncertain international situation in the latter part of last year, while this year we have suffered from the uncertainty as to the future of the mandated territory of Tanganyika. The fluctuations in market quotations of Rossmann Gold Mines Ltd. are a good illustration of my statement. When the European currencies broke out, the quotation was mark down to 5/- per ounce, but the mine was close to the frontier, being only over 50 miles away, so it kept its value in spite of a falling demand, as there was no real reason for alarm."

Effect of Mandated Territory in Tanganyika.

When the future of the former German Colonies began to occupy a prominent place in the news papers, shares in East African mines were sold off at perhaps 20% below the case of those situated outside the mandated territories. This movement spread to other countries and so you can return again to a "normal". It has been decided to hold only understanding. It is most unfortunate that the Government has not seen fit to give a definite answer to the question whether or not the territories will be annexed to Germany. The failure to do so has been a headache to those with interests there. No foreigner can do business so much uncertainty and no one can believe that the Government has got the right idea in the mind of its leaders. No hope that the will not be another Abyssinia and a long uncertain period. In view of the formation of a new colony, it is difficult to explore a large area in the Lutu Colliery. We have not succeeded far enough to say what would be done if the new company were to take over the operations. The future of the German colonies will not be known until we joined this enterprise in the belief that we were entering into a country which former part of the world had been a German colony.

At present the Government post is in a very bad state. It is controlled by the Palesians who have misgoverned and misappropriated the money. The Palesian Syndicate is now engaged in the struggle for the formation of another nation. I have nothing to say anything definite regarding it.

As to Rossmann, you will no doubt have followed the development of his venture from that point onwards. I am not in a position to say what he has done. It would not be fair to say what he has done. I may say I can't anticipate what he will do. I am only going to say that I am going to see the shareholders at the general meeting on July 25th and will coincide with saying that we have a hand in the value of our holding.

During the time we acquired a holding in Kierkehorn Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. we should prove very profitable, especially in the past. This company con-

sists of four areas amounting to 22,400 acres, of which we have also in November last year leased its interest in the Common Reefs Blockdorn Ltd. which is the largest holder and comprising the area acquired from the former company.

Prospects of Kierkehorn Company.

The Kierkehorn Company is now engaged in mining and milling operations upon its property and it is convenient to form an opinion on the merits of its prospects. Such interests being shown in the map and dimensions of the land and the work which has been done, the vision and foresight of the management for its inception will be readily rewarded.

At the beginning of this year we have taken a 10% interest in the Barbeton Gold Mine Ltd. This is situated in the Eastern Transvaal and is developed in the most systematic manner. The mine leads to high and cheap development as it can be opened up in small units, and the delay and cost of shaft sinking is minimised. Working costs are the same or less than in an otherwise would be the case, and as a result, we have a most valuable asset.

The shareholders confirmed the company's intention to get into ventures, and so do not believe that a better investment can be made at this time. There remains the one share in the Rossmann Gold Mine, which is the only common stock on the market and always a ready sale. In these days of mechanical mining, gold is always in demand, and its value naturally tends to increase than diminish, especially if the company's earnings programme now being indulged in is continued in accordance with the available financial resources.

There is hardly more. That the results and accounts regularly made up, and after the second I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put to me."

Mr. W. M. Macphail, M.P., asked the motion which was carried unanimously.

Colonel G. F. S. Scottell, the Financial Director, was pleased and Messrs. Montagu and Son, Accountants, were re-appointed auditors.

Before the conclusion of the meeting Colonel Scottell gave a brief summary of his impressions during his recent visit to South West Africa in the course of which he visited many of the properties with which the company is associated. He was much impressed with the results on the Rossmann mine, which he felt would be considerably better than they had anticipated.

On the motion of

Union Miniere Holdings.

The dividend of 7½ pence a share was declared at the meeting of the Colonial Minister of Finance Committee in Brussels on Monday, following the first half annual report. Gross results for the year ended 30th June show the production of the Belgian Congo and the diamond mining companies having increased almost 10% the revenue of the Company since it was 1930. The dividends for the present year would at least be equivalent to those for 1935, while the Picheture repayment scheme recently agreed to would warrant the adoption of a more liberal dividend.

Rhodesia British Hill Development.

The annual meeting of the Rhodesia British Hill Development Co. to be held on July 20 will be adjourned until November 1st to allow for further consideration of the new policy to be adopted for the utilisation of the lead resources. In connection with the diamond drilling programme the directors hope to be able to place before the shareholders a scheme for raising the money necessary for the further development of the industry and its equipment with additional plants to deal with the sulphurites.

Mr. Scottell says that operations of the electrolytic plant during the calendar year 1935 resulted in an output of 10,625 tons, compared with 10,546 tons in the previous year. Outputs of fused vanadium oxide and vanadium concentrates were 103 and 7,255 tons respectively.

The net profit was £22,860 against a loss of £30,917. From this has been deducted the debit balance of £37,481 brought forward, £5,000 written off on the aluminum and £6,375 fine compensation for the postpone-ment of the future indemnification December 31, 1937, giving a balance to the credit of £1,990 and less account.

BUSINESS POINTERS

THE following notes on assisting the development of trade in South East and Central Africa. "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to importers and others in East Africa in respect of supplies of raw materials, foodstuffs, &c. Co-operation of traders in this service is cordially welcomed.

M. J. W. Schlesinger has purchased the Tanga Hotel, Lourenco Marques.

Record crops of groundnuts and cotton are expected in Tanganyika this year.

Customs receipts of the port of Beira during May amounted to £26,020, compared with £27,581 for May 1935.

The Nyasaland Aero Club's machine, which had been undergoing repair in Johannesburg, has returned to Zomba.

The Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society's 35th annual show will be held in Salisbury on August 10 and 11.

Visitors and tourists to Southern Rhodesia during the first five months of 1936 numbered 1,000,000, as against 7,471 in the corresponding period of 1935.

The Bell Trustees have agreed to pay half the cost of the bridges on the new direct road from Ndola to Nkana, the cost of which is between £2,000 and £5,000.

Expenditure on Salisbury's new swimming pool, originally estimated at £10,000, has now reached £15,000 following the approval by the Council of additions and alterations in the scheme.

Matabeleland Traders' Association has been founded in Bulawayo, with Mr. D. MacIntyre as Chairman to promote and protect the interests of wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers in Southern Rhodesia.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first four months of 1936 amounted to £1,101,082, compared with £288,504 for the corresponding period of last year, and with £19,728 in 1934. Imports amounted to £914,455, against £66,118 in 1934.

The Salisbury City Council has informed the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. that it is prepared to erect hangar accommodation on the local aerodrome to be rented to the company on terms and conditions to be agreed upon.

A considerable increase in the electricity revenue reported by Mr. R. L. Phillips at the last meeting of the Salisbury City Council was attributed to the electricity exhibition, newspaper, publicity, the revised rates, and better hire purchase facilities.

Ride strips similar to those laid down in Southern Rhodesia were constructed along 1145 ft. of highway on the Namirembe Road outside Kampala in November 1935. They have stood up to an average of 500 vehicles per day and show very little sign of wear.

By ALAN PARK'S REPORT

When questions were asked by elected members in the Kenya Legislature regarding the date of publication of Sir Alan Park's report, the Colonial Secretary revealed that certain heads of departments had received tentative copies for comment and for the purpose of checking figures. Elected members asked for an assurance that the published report would be the report as submitted by Sir Alan Park, and the Colonial Secretary, saying he could see no reason for the reticence, stated that the report would be made to the Secretary of State who would decide the procedure to be taken.

News Items in Brief

The air raid warning system on station 3 will be the first to be heard in Southern Rhodesia.

A Pan-African conference on transportation will be held in Johannesburg from September 5 to 15.

The Governor of Tanganyika has prohibited the removal of Native foodstuffs from the Kagera district.

The Mombasa Brick and Tile Works, Ltd., has been struck off the Kenya register of companies and the company dissolved.

A British Commonwealth Scientific Conference will be held in London in September, with the work of the eight Imperial Agricultural bureaux, which established contact with scientific workers in various parts of the Empire, will be reviewed.

Barbados Trade Review

Barbados Bank (D.C. & O.) include the following cabled items from East Africa in their current trade review:

Kenya.—The picking of the early coffee crop begins shortly, but the main crop outlook is still uncertain and there exists regarding the realisation of earlier forecasts.

Tanganyika.—Due to civils between the Indians throughout the preparation of plants for the new cotton planting. The current season's purchases to the end of April are estimated at 3,000 bales. Trade generally is quiet but the outlook is regarded as satisfactory.

Tanzania.—Drier weather was reported towards the end of the month in most up-country districts, but heavy rains continued on the coast. The opening of the groundnut season tended to create trade activity in the Tabora district and in cash bazaars, but prices of the product weakened to about 2d. per lb. in May. Trade figures for the first quarter of 1936 show a considerable increase over the same period of 1935.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business was maintained on fairly satisfactory level during May. The survey for the new hydroelectric scheme at Victoria Falls has been completed, and tenders have been called for in connection with the construction of the canal. The Maize Control Board has fixed the grade of grade "A" grain at 10s. od per bushel.

Nyassaland.—Wholesale and retail trade showed an improvement over that of May last year. The Lilongwe fair-priced tobacco crop is expected to total 6,000,000 lb., and reports indicate the quality to be moderately good. The market opened on May 26, and 1,500,000 lb. of tobacco were sold in the first two days.

Southern Rhodesia.—General trading conditions were quiet but steady during May, the volume of business being larger than in the corresponding months of the previous year. Considerable quantities of tobacco were sold at the auction sales during May. The total crop for the season is estimated at 10,000,000 to 10,000,000 lb.

Mozambique Trade Statistics

Mozambique imports in 1935 were valued at £2,554,444 against £1,294,444 last year, while the 1934 exports were valued at £1,134,340, against £1,134,340 in the previous year. Oil seeds, sugar and cotton were the principal exports.

Combined Tickets to Johannesburg

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. will have advanced in conjunction with the South African Railways, Tourist Bureau, London, for the issue of combined tickets to the Kruger Exhibition at Johannesburg. The first vessel by which they will be issued is the R.M.V. "Stirling Castle," sailing from Southampton on August 21, and the last vessel is the R.M.V. "Carnarvon Castle," sailing from Southampton on December 18. In certain circumstances these combined tickets will entitle visitors to visit other parts of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia at moderate inclusive charge, and particulars of suggested tour are given in a pamphlet issued by the Union Castle Steamship Co. A copy of the pamphlet will be gladly sent to any reader of *East Africa* on application to the company at 26 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 4, or at any branch office.

July 10, 1935.

East African Market Reports.

COFFEE

There was an unusual demand for coffee auctions, but prices remain steady.

Kenya—A size 100 bags were quoted at 75s. od.

Tanganyika—Bags 100s. od. to 75s. od.

Peaberry—Bags 100s. od. to 75s. od.

Local stocks—3,800 tons. 110s. od. per ton.

The London Representative of the coffee auctioneers in Kenya gives the following summary of the coffee auctions during June:

Trade offering Sales Average bags

A 300 150 75s. od.

B 200 150 75s. od.

CB 134 107 75s. od.

CPB 15 5 75s. od.

During the first six months of this year offerings of coffee in Kenya totalled 53,862 bags, of which

32,148 bags were sold at an average of 75s. 8d. per

bag.

East African Markets

Coconut Seeds—Steady at 75s. per ton. (1935)

100s. od. to 75s. od.

Chillies—Quiet. Mombasa for shipment quoted

75s. od.

Mowers—Steady. Zanzibar import quoted 7d. and grade

July Aug. at 7d. 100s. od. (1935) 7d. 103s.

Copper—First standard for cash quoted at 33s. 10d. per ton. (1935) 25s. 10d. per ton.

Cotton—Higher at 11s. 7d. per ton for fair quality

(1935) 10s. 2d. od. 11s. 7d. od.

Cotton—Weather easier. with sales of East African at

od. 10d. per lb. 10s. 10d. 10d. 9s. 7d. 9s. 7d.

Cotton Seeds—Steady at 75s. 10s. 10d. per

ton. (1935) 53s. 10s. 6d. 52s. 10s. 4d. 53s.

Gold—Lower at 18s. 7d. per oz. (1935) 140s. 0d.

138s. 0d. 138s.

Gum-nuts—Firm at 1s. 5s. per ton. (1935)

1s. 2s. 6d. 1s. 2s. 10d. 1s. 2s. 10d.

Maint. Felt? No. 2 white felt quoted 10s. 5d.

per 100 lb.

Pork—Steady at 1s. 2s. per ton.

Sisal—Sisal at 6s. 5s. per ton. (1935) 6s. 10d.

Sisal—First grade East African No. 1 July Sept.

quoted 1s. 2s. 6d. per ton. value Aug. Oct. 1s. 2s.

value Sept. Nov. 1s. 2s. 10d. value Oct. Dec. and Nov.

Jds sold at 1s. 2s. 6d. No. 2 May-June quoted

1s. 2s. 6d. buyers July Sept. 1s. 2s. 6d. value Aug.

1s. 2s. 6d. buyers Nov. July Sept. 1s. 2s. 6d. value Aug.

1s. 2s. 6d. buyers c.i.f. od. port 1s. 2s. 6d.

1s. 2s. 6d. buyers 1s. 2s. 6d.

Soya Beans—Manchurian 1s. 2s. 6d. per ton.

Tea—Steady, with East African quoted at from 1d.

to 1s. 2s. per lb. according to quality (1935) 1d.

1s. 2s. higher, while Ceylon 1s. 2s. 6d. per lb. cash at

1s. 2s. 6d. per ton. (1935) 1s. 2s. 10d. 1s. 2s. 6d.

Wheat—Steady with educator and Governor No. 1

about 30s.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

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

Kenya (Week ended July 1)—Mombasa 5.4 inches.

Idjor 3.5; Kilama 2.4; Fort Hall 1.2; Fort

Yernam 2.6; Gilgil 0.9; Kabete 0.7; Kambo 0.5;

Kiambu 0.7; Kamburu 0.7; Kijabi 0.6; Kimana 0.5;

Kimberley 1.0; Kikuyu 1.7; Kitara 0.8; Kitale

1.0; Lavington 0.9; Lari 0.8; Limuru 1.0; Limbwa

0.5; Machakos 0.9; Matangi 1.0; Mau Mau 0.8;

Mwingi 0.5; Ngong 0.7; Nyeri 0.9; Ol Malo 0.8;

Mombasa 2.0; Nairobi 1.2; Naivasha 1.5; Natura

1.6; Nandi 0.7; Nyando 0.7; Nairobi 0.9; Nakuru

0.6; Njoro 0.7; Ruiru 1.2; Rumuruti 1.2; Suguta

0.8; Kuria 0.7; Uthiriong 0.8; Voi 0.8; Voi 0.8;

Thomson's Falls 0.4; 0.4; 0.4.

Tanganjika (Week ended July 1)—Aldini 1.7;

Inches Araps 0.4; Gamoye 0.4; Lindi 0.4;

Sulima 0.8; Kilwa 0.7; Kilwa 0.20; Lindi 0.4;

Lushoto 0.5; Magede 0.12; Morogoro 0.12; Mtwara

1.2; Tanga 0.7; Tanga 0.17; Tanga 0.17; Tanga

Lamungu 2.0; Nchesi 0.5.

Uganda (Week ended July 1)—Bududa 0.16;

Entebbe 0.10; Hoima 0.17; Kololo 0.15;

Lira 1.1; Masaka 2.1; Mbarara 0.16; Mityana 0.14;

Namasagali 0.8; Soroti 0.17; Tororo 0.05.

Rhodesian Railways Rates.

The Northern Rhodesia Government, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, accepted a motion by Colonel Stephenson recommending the engagement of an experienced railwayman to investigate manning relations especially those affecting second class men.

Standard Bank Dividend

The Standard Bank of South Africa reported a net profit of £472,530 for the year ended March 31, against £452,740 for the previous year. The total distribution for the year is to be unchanged at 10% (including a dividend of 5% and a bonus of 5%) now known as Simmonds' and 5% and 5% transfers are made of 10% to the bank pension fund. These appropriations leave £2,704 to be carried forward, against £1,05,100.

Boat Works

Mr. John Gurn, O.M.E., presiding, at the annual meeting of Boat Works, Ltd., said that the profit for the year ended March 31, 1935, amounted to £70,583, compared with a profit of £40,538 for the preceding twelve months. Concerning the prospects for the export of copper, he did not look for much expansion in imports of Northern Rhodesia or in the export of copper unless it became a sole for the Rhodesian quota under the copper restriction scheme to be increased. Trade conditions in Southern Rhodesia were, however, uncertain. He thought the Shell Oil Company were making progress with their bulk oil installation at Beira, and were also considering the provision of additional tankage for aviation spirit, which will be necessary for the building of the Imperial Airways flying boats on the African service. Negotiations had reached an advanced stage with the Vacuum Oil Company for a bulk oil installation at Beira.

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our files. If you want it, it is at YOUR disposal.

Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movement.

s.s. "Llandaff Castle," which left London July 9, carries the following passengers for
Mombasa:
 Aldworth, Mr. J.
 Amelius, Mr.
 Barwick, Miss
 Beale, Mr.
 Bell, Mr.
 Battie, Mr. D. R.
 Bedford, Mr. T. A.
 Besler, Mr. & A.
 Black, Mr.
 Canfield, Mr.
 Chisholm, Mr. E.
 Edwards, Mr. F.
 Evans, Mrs. M. M.
 Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. P. R.
 Gedde, Mrs. J.
 Ghanville, Mr. W. J.
 Gouge, Mr.
 Gray, Mrs. M.
 Grace, Miss O. F.
 Hannard, Mr. J. R.
 Hawkes, Miss S. H.
 Hewitt, Rev.
 Holmes, Mr. G. J.
 Holmes, Miss E.
 Hughes, Mr. G. E.
 Hunter, Mr. C.
 Hulme, Mr. W.
 Lawrence, Mr.
 Lentz, Mr.
 Main, Miss L.
 Munro, Miss C.
 Mrs. M. Z. N.
 Vandyke, Miss E. B.

Zanzibar:

Manning, Mr. & Mrs.
Bayre Saloon:
 Ascendo, Mr. T. N.
 Donn, Mr. A. C.
 Bustace, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Hill, Mr. J. A.
 Macdocks, Mrs.
 Molloy, Mrs. & Miss M.
 Scott, Mr. D. W. I.
 Venetzel, Mr.
 Vandall, Mr. G. A.
 Rydener, Mr.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs.
 Symington, Mr. C. F. M.
 Tracy, Mr. A. O.
 Vaux, Mr.
 Wallace, Mr. & Mrs.

Arrived at Marseilles

British India:
 Madras, Mr. & Mrs. London outwards July 12.
 Malabar, Mr. & Mrs. London outwards July 12.
 Mandala, Mr. & Mrs. London outwards July 12.
 Mysore, Mr. & Mrs. left Mysore for Bombay July 12.
 Nagpur, Mr. & Mrs. left Nagpur for Durban July 12.
German East Africa:
 Moifassa outwards July 12.
German South Africa:
 Cape Town, Mr. & Mrs. London outwards July 12.
China:
 Liverpool, Mr. & Mrs. London outwards July 12.
Holland-Africa:
 Rotterdam, Mr. & Mrs. Hamburg for East Africa.
 Bosphorus, Mr. & Mrs. Amsterdam for S. and E. Africa July 4.
 "Jagersfontein" left Mombasa July 4.

India-Africa:
 Madras, Mr. & Mrs. London for Zanzibar July 12.
 Shahabad, left Cuttack for Rangoon July 12.
 Trincomalee, left Colombo for Mombasa July 12.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES:
 Bernardin de la Parte, arr. Marseilles, new deck
 Ville de Verdun, arr. London outwards July 12.
 General Metcalf, Mr. & Mrs. Reunion homeward July 12.

Union-Castle:
 Dunbar Castle, Mr. Pt. Elizabeth, Mr. Beira July 12.
 Dundas Castle, arr. Beira outwards July 12.
 Bumettar Castle, Mr. & Mrs. Palmas for Beira, July 8.
 Llandaff Castle, Mr. London for E. Africa July 12.
 Llandaff Castle, left Dar es Salaam for Natal July 12.
 Ianstdun, Mr. & Mrs. left Mombasa July 12.

*Air Mail**East African Mail*

For Kigali, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar
 leave the "C. O. D." office, London, at 1 p.m.
 July 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
 July 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
 Bernhardine, Mr. Pierre,
 In view of mails from East Africa are expected
 July 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
 "C. O. D." office, the post offices and Post Offices
 will close at 12 o'clock, each Friday.
 Current air mails close at the C. O. D., London, at 10:45
 a.m. each Saturday and Sunday.
 Inward air mails are received every Wednesday.

Southern Rhodesian Imports

I imported 15000 lbs. of tobacco last month, during
 which time 210, of whom 6 were from home, arrived
 and 70 from British South Africa. Other articles
 subject to numbered 54, while 1000 lbs. were German,
 two Swiss, 16 Italian, one Belgian, one Rumanian
 and one Italian.

PASSENGERS who arrived at Mombasa for East Africa
 on July 12 include Mr. N. G. H. Hartley, Mr. E. Hartley and
 Mr. Ackroyd, from Hartlepool.
 Passengers who left London on July 12 included Mr.
 Brundidge, for Khartoum, Mr. C. Jones for Entebbe,
 Dr. W. R. Jones for Kisumu, Mr. H. L. Henry, Colonel
 Maxwell, and Mr. Tyson for Nairobi, Mr. G. Shaw for
 Salisbury.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company announce
 that the m.v. "Dunvegan Castle," which was scheduled
 to leave England by Swan, friars on August 11, will
 leave London on September 1, 1898. The m.v. "Dunvegan Castle"
 will take the sailing on August 11. At the same
 time the "Dunvegan Castle" will leave London on September 3
 for Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, returning to
 London on September 14. An opportunity thus provides
 for a trans-Continental cruise, the fare being £12.
 £12 per od. first class. The particulars of the cruise
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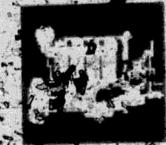
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	£1,000,000
Gold	£94,537,989
Absbestos	£11,699,376
Chrome	£5,644,574
Coal	£6,706,561
Copper	£3,673,205
Silver	£3,539,002
Nickel	£2,530,305
Other	£1,675,000

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1921	2,000,000	1932	27,000,000
1922	4,025,000	1933	32,000,000
1923	5,077,000	1934	34,000,000
1924	12,247,000	1935	14,000,000

For full particulars apply to
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