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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

COFFEE INSISTIONS are due to the Coffee Board's desire for the prompt publication of its annual statistics. It is, however, a difficult task to condense so much information into rather more than one hundred pages, and the coffee industry, which contains much up-to-date statistical information, is not characterized, for instance, by uniformity and exactness. At the end of May, the first annual report of the Board was issued, well organized, but containing documents which were printed in Nairobi and issued in London within six weeks of the close of the period which the Board had reviewed. It is often repeatedly claimed in these columns that there is no sound reason for official reports of over two years' operation towards the end of the next month. This is not true. In the annual Statistics, but the Board has an official habit still prevails itself. Now the Coffee Board has set the offending Departments an example which they might well emulate. Publication in time does much to assist any report. I readily concur in those who study this one—as far as it goes—in the East African coffee industry should well find it a most practical and comprehensive though not very broad record of good work.

The Board, which is almost as strong in its administrative personnel as the industry of the Colony could possibly provide, had to face a good deal of criticism in its earliest days, but it is now well known that it is a body of men of great ability and distinguished experience. R. S. Williams and Reger, No. 1, the Secretary and Vice-Chairman, and in Messrs. G. P. Sabine and H. G. E. Bell the various committees and the local representative of the industry has an unusually good man of wide service, who are all assisted by technical matters by the Chemist, one of whom, Mr. J. H. Shand, though now

represented by similar territorial bodies of their own, may yet nevertheless report to reflect on its advantages it would be, for all the coffee industry of the three territories were organised on a joint basis. In this respect the Board has set a lead. The formation of a single East African Coffee Association was, we believe, first advocated in these pages, and we are glad to learn that success has now crowned the negotiations conducted with that object, for everything is to be gained by the co-operation of all sorts of questions on the broadest possible basis. The Sisal Associations of Kenya and Tanganyika maintain close liaison for the same purpose, and we hope that the coffee industries of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia will also be represented by one central organ. Think how much better it would be if they combined to sell East African coffee, rather than Kenya or Tanganyika coffee, in Great Britain. The consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom remains steady at about 15,000 tons per annum, of which Kenya at present supplies about 5,000 tons, where other Provinces do not contribute at all. As almost exactly half of the requirements of the market thus remain to be supplied from elsewhere, there is ample scope for a fair effort and no reason for jealousy derived from fear that one or other Dependency might secure too great a share of the turnover.

So many public bodies and Government offices at all parts of the world display such anxiety to make and themselves eminent to the extent that they are in no true sense entitled to it, that it is refreshing to see the Coffee Board publicly admitting their secret of success. Both in the major ports and in that of the Island, representatives of the Board, for example, as is recalled in the extremely efficient

HIGH PRAISE FOR
PUBLICITY PLAN
FIRST PROPOSED
BY EAST AFRICA

"Encash" policy it scheme initiated when the plan was first suggested by Sir J. W. Wilson. Despite the fact that the Bond has to depend on importers in Kenya for their progressively smaller attitude by which the efficacy of the plan has been reduced by half, the considered verdict is nevertheless that no more effective form of propaganda can be devised. This, naturally, is a secret source of satisfaction to us that a plan which we have advocated for some time now—a decade should when at last adopted—will be highly successful. At the same time, independently, the traders' general movement which we were allowed to see unpublicised. Moreover, they are mainly seen in a market far higher prices were being realised for East African coffee, and in which funds for publicity purposes could conveniently have been much more easily obtained from the industry. Had the plan become operative in the same days as the decline in the price of the commodity might have been less severe, since increased consumption by maintaining demand at a higher level would have increased competition for supplies of satisfactory quality. Incidentally, the cost of the "show-ball" campaign has been as surprising, too.

A CORRESPONDENT, quoting a recently published statement of Mr. H. H. Melland, that the Colonial situation is likely in the immediate future to be the most important

BRITISH STEWARDSHIP in question is the most important in Eastern Africa, and he suggests that the record of British stewardship would make a ruthless analysis, not appear too satisfactory, has asked us to express our own opinion. It is that, while Britain has cause to be proud of her record in British Eastern Africa, here, of course, we must confine ourselves to the part of the Colonial Empire—on that again the whole, her acquisition and administration of the territories have been guided by disinterested motives. It was her horror at the iniquity of the slave trade, the extent of which scourge in what are today Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland is realised by very few people of the generation, and the desire to banish slaughter and tyranny by peaceful good government which took the flag into areas which were not until much later seriously regarded from the commercial angle.

There have, of course, been many mistakes, as is inevitable in all human enterprise, but most of them have been the errors of ignorance and indifference, and all evidence good intention, and of perspective, they must in fairness be weighed in

the knowledge of their day, not in the greater knowledge since acquired. It would not be difficult for the jaundiced critic to point to shortcomings in the present year of grace, any more than it would be to emphasise features of the past, but if anyone, at such time, would be found that the Government and the local settler community are fully aware of the situation and are endeavouring to deal with it so far as their means permit. The focus of Eastern Africa, as they are to-day, and must be in the right perspective, in other words, the offices should have in mind what has been achieved within the lifetime of men still able to recall the really awful scenes of yesterday. In things considered, we claim that the record of Great Britain in Eastern Africa during the last half century has been splendid. That that of the new man-comics will be either we have not a shade of doubt.

A S A HIGHLY curious discussion was held at a meeting in Nyasaland, Mr. J. A. B. Wilson, an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, by Kevin, a paper written at 2500 miles from Cape Town, South Africa to be possible.

DE-DEPORTATION suggested to the Convention of 1907, that the Colonies should be given the power for the Governor to deprive the absolute right to deport any person of the Protectorate without being called upon to state his reasons for doing so, a proposal which was rejected by the Convention in 1907 who were ready to suggest that the idea need not thereby be scrapped. Both Mr. Wilson and his co-inventor are evidently misinformed about the actual position, for the truth is that the Order in Council of 1907 gives the Governor power to remove any person, whether British subject or not, from the Protectorate either to the Cape or elsewhere, so long as he is satisfied that such person may be endangering the peace and good order, or is endeavouring to interfere with the people of the Province, and His Majesty, incidentally, there is no right of appeal against an order of deportation under the Article. There are also powers of dealing with persons of malignant character, or of grave disloyalty. It may be added that the question of the deportation of British subjects from Colonies or Protectorates has been under review at the Colonial Office for some time, and if unofficials in Nyasaland—or in any of the other Dependencies, for that matter—consider that the arbitrary powers now entrusted to Governors should not be retained, this is the appropriate time for arguments to be advanced.

AIR MINDEDNESS has grown in British Africa with a rapidity still not realised at home, those who have experienced the wonderful benefits of air aviation in this vast

SUCCESS OF AFRICA'S Dependence reflects a great **GREATEST-AIR RALLY**. content with travel by air has become as common as travel by motor car. For the purpose of fostering air-mindedness, the capitals of Southern Rhodesia organised, last weekend, an air rally, which proved to be easily the biggest thing of its kind which Africa has yet seen, had a hundred military and civic aeroplanes participating, some having flown from Cane and others from the Cape. Thus was an enterprise destined from the start that it was to be a success, and it was abundantly successful, for some twenty thousand European spectators, considerably more than one-third of the total population of the colony, attended the same number of meetings at which the best, however possible, fast flying was displayed, that the closest friend of Minister of Mines, Captain W. S. Senior, flying his own machine and assisted by his wife, won the utility demonstration and race. Does that establish a new record?—of the first Cabinet Minister in Africa to pilot his own aeroplane past the winning post? An indication of Rhodesia's air progress is given by the fact that Rhodesia, at any rate, is the first country here to be noted that has got a nonstop flight across the continent, a distance of approximately 4000 miles per week, an average distance of 300 miles, swiftly once the new airports and service points, the most of which have the title of "airfield," are built up.

French v. British Methods of African Administration

It would be better to turn to the other main book concerning French methods of African administration, Mr. Stoddard's. British and French students of affairs have told such authoritative bodies as the Royal Empire Society that the French are far ahead of us. Finally, I don't believe it, and if a book can carry me away from my desire to read the myth to shreds, as well as its better-known complement about the kindly treatment accorded to educated Africans in France than in England.

Others are for transforming the existing ideas about the alleged clash between white and black in Africa. There should read another work by Mr. Dolfing's Standard's "Clashing Races or Colour" (London, 1926, p. 60).

It will be seen at once that this book is on a very different plane from the author's earlier work, "The Rising Tide of Colour." When I read that work a dozen years ago, it disappointed me, for, rather than unpersuaded and unconvinced, too much had been made to fit into a hypothesis, and there was a tendency to moralism. Mr. Stoddard has not stood still. He believed in his hypothesis, but this time, as the result of many years of study, he is able to carry conviction for the development of his idea, and it is a book which no serious student of any colour question can ignore. He is only the African aspect can be considered, but the whole book deserves study, so chapters on Japan and on South America in particular are most interesting and have bearing on our racial problems.

French Colonies

Conscription of black man power is the basis of French colonization, and Mr. Stoddard thinks that it may be the basis of the French colonies, the uneducated colonies, in the French attitude to Native peoples. Here Mr. Stoddard must speak for himself. It is most important that we should grasp what is the alternative policy that is sometimes quoted as decay of traditional ideas.

The French never doubted their own superiority over the white race and they intended to maintain white supremacy in their colonies. But they were failing to take into themselves such exceptional individuals as had successfully assimilated French culture and had adopted the opinions of a philosophy of beatitude set in the seminal instructions of Albert Lecocq, the Minister of War, "Call the slaves to a community of life with us, not by force, but after instructing them in the exercise of our religion and even of our manners, so that they fully harmonize with those of ours who migrate to Canada, one and the same nation." In the West Indies, however, the Negro was regarded congenitally incapable of truly assimilating the French culture and mental attitude.

With the colour line because racism, it was largely white French thought even after the revolution continued to be maintained by Rousseau and the Encyclopédistes, who are still there now. They easily succeeded in the task of racial training and education, because the old colonial system did not take into account white French colonists. Dumas' "Tartarin de Tarascon" in every respect could not show the technique had altered but the objective remained the same.

We now understand that the French attitude toward racial equality? Whatever is the theory of protection, the French mean equality for themselves and their allies of recent converts. Here lies the peculiar characteristic of French colonialism, which differs greatly from English and other nations, as is the case with the French in India and elsewhere.

Obviously these strict regulations cannot be expected to carry full effect, but the rearrangement of evidence in the book is confined to do this. The writer returns to the theme in his last chapter, "Africa in Soliloquy," especially as regards the administration of the French Colonies, and here we come to East Africa.

In other African colonies there is no basic economic contrast between the races. The sole mining exception to this rule are the few Highland areas in East Africa where the elevation elevates heat sufficiently to produce coal veins, and again, as climatically, white man's country. It is, however, the home of a resident white population which is small, as well as growing at a fairly rapid rate. These white settlements are often referred to as problems involving a fundamental clash between the black and white, with eruptions that may erupt periodically throughout tropical Africa. When we look at the facts, however, this movement seems to have stopped. And the much-touted Kenya question turns out to be not only white African but also that certain whites would have us believe, but also in itself merely a small percentage very much greater whole. And no one of the phases of any genuine economic conflict between the races discernible. The position of the white is not really a bad one.

This chapter will help us East Africans to see our common problems, and to realize that we are not alone in being persecuted, as we are in the French policy and that of South Africa, with which Mr. Stoddard ends his survey. Of this he says:

"The difference from East Africa is the situation in South Africa where we find a very real clash between the black and white, a constant antagonism which causes the tension already grave and bound to become graver still as time goes on."

"(This South African) have never blinked the issue. The Boer White minority have 'Grandeur' explicitly in view. There shall be no equality between white and black. From that the colour, African, Dutch never has, and never will budge one iota." Furthermore, an overwhelming majority of the British settlers agree absolutely with the Boer on this vital point.

With race this is inevitably growing, and with the whites unable to increase their relative numerical strength, the situation becomes steadily more ominous and white ascendancy less so.

Towards a Transformed Africa.

Mr. Stoddard is emphatically right when he says, "Stay at home and look at Africa as a whole." And his ends an acerbic note, showing clearly how far he has moved since his earlier work:

"The world is not yet ready for a resolution having the white man back into it's sea routes because it comes as a judgment on an over-bought and jaundiced imagination. In South Africa as elsewhere on the continent, our civilization and our race will go forward, destroying and creating until the outlines of a transformed Africa shall finally be disclosed."

The other book which should be considered at the same time is "Africa's Dances" (Tubbs & Tubbs, 1926), the author of which, Mr. Geoffrey Gorer, makes only one small reference to East Africa, and he would have been very well advised to have omitted that part of p. 270, for the girl he saw for himself in West Africa, now in the King's wife, to whom he had dedicated his introduction, commanding "West Africa" in the tradition of the popular account of the Selwyn Gase which describes a section of the King's Hall, P.M.

Of what I have written the reader can judge from the book itself, which is being called the "black man's book" and will be sold in Constantinople, Cairo, and Berlin, and in our bookshops. At the same time it suffices that they are to be sold.

I thought in this review of East Africa to have bluffed from myself. West Africa is a vast and interesting continent, but its administration is an extremely difficult subject. However, French administration, the French government, and colonies at the expense of British rule and British influence.

*An Uganda Native's Book**An Apostle of Empire*

By Sir Llewellyn Mathews

SIR LLEWELLYN MATHEWS, the author of the book under review, died at the age of 75 on October 10, 1916. He was a Member of Parliament and Commissioner of the Native Tribes, British and Colonial Minister of the Indian Government, and a Member of the Indian Assembly of Empress. Dr. R. Ne. Lyne (Allen & Unwin, £1.6s.)

Llewellyn Mathews's East African career was one of high adventure, beginning at a time when vigorous efforts were being made to suppress the slave trade, and continuing during those eventful days when Uganda was a starting point in the scramble for Africa. The few months of the German methods of exploitation along the East African coast, and the book gives several instances of these "reactions in Prussian manner," of "marching the African forces by determination." The inevitable consequence of such excesses, foreseen by expatriates even on the spot, was that the people rose against their oppressors.

Lightning-like contrasts it offers between the British attitude and its effectiveness and that of the Germans, and revealing in its characterisation of the man a report sent to London by Colonel Sean Smith, the British Consul-General. Mr. Lyne quotes it thus:

"In the past ten years General Mathews has been the most trusted friend of the coast natives. He had far more power and influence on the mainland than the Sultan himself. With five or six men he could at all times and under all circumstances go among the tribes with absolute safety."

A significant development followed the insurrection which arose when Mathews went to the rescue of a party of Germans at Pangani. Chiefs from the surrounding districts assembled a large council meeting, and on the following morning Mathews found his house surrounded by 2,000 armed tribesmen.

A deputation was sent to inform him that he must leave as they were certain his object was to re-establish the Germans. In account of his many years of friendship with the Natives they would not take his life if he went away, but he must do so before noon. This was to be considered before the morning.

Mathews, according to him, in Zanzibar, in a letter to Sir John Kirk in September, 1888, he wrote:

"Zanzibar is not John Kirk's. Nothing but trouble would trouble since the Germans came here. No peace or quietness nothing but trouble." It now remains for Germany either to take over the coast by force and under military administration by the Government, or to give up the whole business and break the company.

General Llewellyn Mathews had ruled over the Zanzibar Government for ten years, but, says his biographer, he would not have risen into the Colonial Office without the well-known series of achievements made. He never talked about his own achievements. Modesty was his chief characteristic.

He died at the age of 75 in October, 1916. A wreath was placed on his grave by one of his African clerks, and the inscription:

"The power that wrought on us has gone
Back to the average man."

General Mathews's biography was long for a countryman, Zanzibar, the native life of which he spent under Sir Llewellyn's old and different regime, and the rugged days of the colonial's later主人。 As a result, the

AFRICA AND THAT. Dr. Hoodless, who was Llewellyn's biographer, has been written by Prince Akoko, a native of Uganda. What he is supposed to be answering is not made quite clear, but however it may be this reply is rather disappointing. He fails to find tribal customs and habits which still persist. His book is informative, but the reader may be inclined to expect of a Prince of Uganda who has had the benefit of an European and American University education, a work of much higher standard than this very indifferently "answer." We would, however, like to see more of the author's work. Having specialised in the study of philosophy, psychology, metaphysics, and the history of religion, and being one who "plays an important part in the political and social life of his faraway country," he should be able to give those particularly interested in Africa and its problems a work of greater weight and importance than this somewhat elementary presentation of the African version of his viewpoint on tribal customs and beliefs. The author is in a position to render a service of great value to his people, and to assist those missionaries, officials, and others who are endeavouring to raise their moral, intellectual, and economic standards, and it may be hoped that he will be encouraged to turn his attention to problems of African culture and development more worthy of his gifts and education.

Records of Big Game.

The tenth edition of Richard Ward's "Records of Big Game" (African and Asiatic Sections) has been published at 42s net, and as ever is an invaluable work for sportsmen. The Editors, Captain Guy Dollman and Mr. E. B. Purcell, in addition to giving full particulars of animals in regard size, include particulars of distinguishing marks, average sizes and weights, and localities in which the game are usually to be found. The name of many prominent West African appears in the section in which Cande is prominently recommended to all interested in big game.

Field Engineering.

"Field Engineering" (Government Press, £1.50, Safaam, 1s), is a useful handbook written by Mr. F. Langford. It sets out in considerable detail the various problems connected with road construction, bridging, and other matters of value in field engineering which may be considered to be beyond the grasp of the commoner user. Mr. Langford's book also deals to some extent with connected subjects such as sanitation, pumps, water supply, a feature of the book being the large number of excellent and detailed illustrations and diagrams. It is well and completely indexed and should serve a very useful purpose for anyone requiring information on the subjects with which it deals.

Equatorial Africa.

Outstanding in Raiche's remarkable description of "East African Journeys" will bring forgiveness for the few inaccuracies in her latest book "Equatorial Dawn" (Farrington & Sons, 1s. 6d.), though "Mombasa" for the famous crater is incongruous, and it is unfortunate that she should have selected a number of Native women and children for her pictures. One guide paying the carriers, Miss Raiche travelled extensively in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Belgian Congo and the Sudan during a three-months' visit, and she had eyes that made most of the beauty of the big game country and the fascination of animal life in Africa. She sets out her story in orderly fashion, and the interests of her story, woven for the reader, in her narrative, are the adventures of her outdoor life, the warmth of her surroundings, the new East African anecdotes. Her white character was Captain G. G. and there are scenes with all the wit and point of the experienced port-feller.

Successful Coffee Publicity

Kenya's Experience of "Snowball" Scheme

UNDER Master of Moment influence is made to follow the success of the "snowball" publicity campaign undertaken by the Office Board of Trade in its annual report, which contains the following statement:

"A suggestion for this form of publicity was forwarded by Mr. Johnson, who said that the directing funds were available was adopted by the Board.

The area on which the scheme is based is that of friends and other interests in the business world, and the scheme is based on the friends in the industry to whom a sample of K.C.M. could be sent. The value of the idea is not so much in its obtaining the Board of Trade mailing list, but in the definite assurance that brings into the Board's propaganda work.

Experience during the past year has shown the immense value of what can only be called the personal touch in the coffee trade, both between the Board and actual traders and those who consume our coffee. It has been found that to try to sell business or to arrange business by letter is almost bound to fail. You must get and keep your contact and establish a personal relationship with him.

In the same way, when sending out samples, it would be an easy matter to like the London telephone director, and send a card to each of the private trading houses listed, but the result would be negligible. The recipient would know immediately that the sample was only one of thousands which had been sent out by some enterprising firm, and, as I have often heard, it would be expensive in postal advertising. There is usually created a distinct feeling of resentment because of this.

On the other hand, nothing but good comes from the sending out of samples accompanied by a letter which clearly states that this has been done on the recommendations of a friend of the recipient. On opening the letter, the intimate and personal note is immediately struck, and the recipient must read it to the end. There is a small danger at the present time of the sample being passed along. Experience has taught me from my own post every morning, and its ultimate destination, instead of the waste-paper basket, I should say it is likely to be done and in defeating his own object by itself causes annoyance.

How the Scheme Works

THE first appeal for names was made in the *Kenya Standard* of September 1905, and was repeated in various other journals.

Up to June 1st, 1906, the total revenue had been £1,000, plus postage and the appeal by the Board, and sample of coffee. Samples have been sent to each of these names, and enclosed with each sample was a coupon asking them in turn to send in the names of their friends to whom a sample could be sent. This subsidiary appeal has brought in 700 coupons containing 2,500 names, at an average of 47 per coupon. Bearing in mind that reply-paid envelopes were not included with the sample, and that those people who returned the coupon had to pay the postage, the response by those who can be termed third parties to the transaction has been extremely gratifying, and compares favourably with the response of those who are primarily interested in the success of the industry.

A one-cent sample, packed in self-sealing and containing an average quantity Kenya coffee freshly roasted and ground by the premises, was sent to each private consumer, accompanied by a coupon entitled "A Coffee and How to Make It," and a coupon and "governing letter" stating in these instructions the sample was sent.

There have been received 300 letters of appreciation, and only three of dissatisfaction. These letters of appreciation have indicated two important facts on which future policy can be based.

Firstly, that straight Kenya coffee, provided it is absolutely fresh, is clearly appreciated by the majority of people who taste it.

Secondly, that the industry has a large number of friends who are prepared to, and who do recommend Kenya coffee to their acquaintances every possible occasion. I wrote young samples were sent to hotels, schools, public institutions, restaurants, etc. These were handled by a number of firms, the organization being especially suitable for dealing with various countries where business brought them in close contact with a particular class of contact. In certain instances samples of a special nature were forwarded by me, and followed up by an appropriate firm connected with the export.

Successful Publicity for Proprietary

There is a huge market for proprietary articles to be promoted which has never been utilized. I have taken the opportunity of making a number of visits to the various services, the pharmaceutical and dental, to ascertain the firms who supply some of the classes of products. The only business I have not is being done, and that is providing garments, especially for the provinces, and in Scotland since certain wholesalers are complacent over the fact of not doing what could be served as a very profitable article. I have also found that the public are very anxious to have samples of their goods, and that they are willing to pay for these samples. I have used in these cases a number of combinations of samples, which appears to be used as the backbone of most blends and cuttings the way these importers are now being driven to do. This however, will be to the advantage of the following article in action for some coffee, which may formerly have been the basis of some of the blends. This Kenya coffee should have been sent to each in his position and thus make heavier an article which cannot be beaten in quality, and is of course extremely satisfactory.

The total cost of the "snowball" campaign to the end of 1906, and for 1907, sample, mail, telephone, postage, and general expenses, amounts to a cost of 2.00 per sample.

This has been money well spent. No more effective propaganda can, in my opinion, be devised, and it is to be hoped that all those interested in the welfare of the industry will do their utmost to make this known so that the campaign may continue with increased strength.

Do Colonies Pay?

A LEADING ARTICLE on "Do Colonies Pay?" in *The Spectator* concludes as follows:

"To say, on the face of the post-war facts, that colonies cannot pay is rather like arguing that water does not flow downhill. The real case against colonialism is the same as against slavery, or human trafficking; it is not that the colonists are successfully resisted, but that they cannot be successfully resisted. As we have already seen, you consequently overthrow the system which go to make life worse, heighten the sense of grievances, or transforming a colony into a minute island are moral motives. At the least, such as the economic arguments that were so有力地 advanced by the British Colonies, and even a degree less easily by the Dutch and Belgian, if held notwithstanding others without any right, the Colony-owners of the world, every thing that they have set their hearts on is so far as possible to convince them that no accordable treatment is given to their interest, due to court the disasters in which the refusal of equal treatment may some day involve them."

Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., writes on the same issue:

"We are at last to prevent Indian Power from usurping the sovereignty of our own Colonies, and indeed the inhabitants first demand and freely accept transfer of sovereignty as has sometimes happened in the past in circumstances not likely to harm our ultimate interests. We had no right, for example, to hand over Jubaland to Italy in 1893. It was not a Crown Colony but a Protectorate, the inhabitants having petitioned us in 1887 to pick up the threads of government which had been dropped by the Khedive of Egypt, agent of the Sultan of Turkey. Our sovereignty was violated and did not confer the right to interfere in the inhabitants' without their consent to an alien ruler. This is fully recognized at present. Still often of assistance in East and Central Africa is Ethiopia, as likewise ignorant in principle and subject to a decided international law. Somalia we located in England as a client."

The Tanganyika Mandate

Business Men Urge Need for Statehood

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, meeting in Mombasa last week, unanimously adopted the following resolution calling upon the Imperial Government to re-establish a conference to draw a definite statement of the purpose of the Mandate:

Whereas this Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is deeply perturbed by the indecisive nature of recent statements made by responsible Ministers of the British Cabinet on the subject of the future of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika; and

Whereas the economic position has materially altered since 1919 by the intensity of the development of trade relations between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, as to render their severance under different national control a matter impossible of equitable solution and to prove handicaps to the continued industrial development of the three territories; and

Whereas the present uncertainty now exists and is continuing to retard the process of industrial and commercial enterprise; and

Whereas this Association represents large financial investment and extensive commercial interests in Tanganyika and the adjacent territories; views with the greatest alarm the uncertainty which appears to have arisen as to the future of Tanganyika, although assurances of past Cabinets had been embodied in the minds of all sections of the community a complete sense of perplexity in Great Britain's connexion with Tanganyika, and hereby resolved to urge upon H.M. Government the desirability of giving such definite assurance as will re-establish confidence in the minds of all concerned with the maintenance and development of Eastern Africa as a whole.

Mr. Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, addressing a United Party meeting last week, said "In no circumstances could South Africa or Great Britain consider the handing over of Tanganyika to Germany," and according to one report, added that German colonial aspirations must be satisfied by means other than the return of her former Colonies. If that report is correct, it denotes entire reversal of his previous policy, which was that Germany should be given territorial compensation in South Africa.

£10,000 Air Race to Johannesburg

The £10,000 air race from London to Johannesburg is to start on September 15 instead of September 12, as originally arranged, in order to give competitors full advantage of the moon.

New Tax Exemption

The Mashonaland Farmers' Association, concerned at the scarcity of available labour, has adopted a resolution urging that tax relief should be given by the colonial authorities until the year 1940 to the colonists for 12 months, and that at the £1 annual minimum sum there should be paid to the Government of the territory from which the alien Native comes.

Young Scholars

Scholarships for mining courses are to be introduced by the two mines of Bulawayo and Salisbury. As a small expense fee bursary will be given and ten awards will be given and for their performance, and six finalists for each scholarship will be selected; they will undergo further tests, and the winner chosen. Business houses and individuals are being asked to assist financially in the scheme.

Encouraging Native Production

Mr. Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking at the opening of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society's show ground, said the prosperity of the country as a whole and the prosperity of its products was very closely bound up with the prosperity of the native producer and he confidently relied on their support and interest in incentives being used to encourage native production.

Holiday to British Michaelsberg

Postcard cards showing scenes in Germany's former colonies are being distributed in Germany; the series being simultaneously entitled "Germany Colonies." Smokers are invited to apply for an application card with a representation of the development of the German Colonies.

St. Matthew's gospel for Ethiopians

The Gospel of St. Matthew has been translated by the Rev. J. W. Duff and Mr. N. C. Coulson of the British and Foreign Bible Society into Gudilla, the language spoken by over 100,000 people of the Kambata Province of Ethiopia. The printing was done on the F. Meiros press in Addis Ababa.

Zanzibar Police Re-organisation

The Zanzibar Government, considering it necessary for the efficient administration of the Police and Prisons Department that a number of European inspectors should be appointed, has submitted proposals to the Secretary of State for an ultimate establishment of a reform committee of officers, one chief inspector, and three inspectors.

Mashonaland Tax Journal

The Mashonaland Farmers' Association has issued a journal which it is being edited by Mr. E. H. Brown, Hon. Secretary of the Association. The first issue contains a short foreword by General Sir Ronalds, Director of Agriculture, a brief review of the present situation in Mashonaland, a number of general articles on taxation reproduced from the publications.

Early Mashonaland Maps

Among the series of maps of Southern Rhodesia recently presented to the Colony by the Vic. Offr. Surveyor, maps reveal the fact that before the Victoria Column occupied Mashonaland in 1890, military authorities in London had acquired maps of competent cartographers giving accurate details of a large part of what is now Southern Rhodesia. Among those maps is a series made by Lieutenant-General (now Lord Baden-Powell).

Why Are They? - Part II

In a note commending the annual issue of the Royal Anthropological Institute's *Empire Forestry Journal*, says: "The Society has done valuable and much good work in this accomplishment. But why author? It seems a pity that the good and expressive English word 'forester' could not be substituted, and the Society would come into notice by giving descriptive titles with other societies giving similar objects in other parts of the Empire."

New Kenya Loan

A loan of £1,000,000 inscribed "Kenya" was made by the Kenyan Government on Friday, an unusual feature being that £200,000 of the principal £350,000 was reserved for subscription in the U.K., £75,000 was placed in London in the terms of the prospectus, and only £100,000 was actually offered for public subscription in this country. The loan, which is repayable at par in 1941, will provide additional capital for the land bank and money for re-loan to the Nairobi Municipality for its water-supply scheme. The issue was heavily oversubscribed.

Bordon Memorial College

Writing in the annual report of the Bordon Memorial College, Kiberton, Mr. R. K. Wilson, the Principal, states that the official classes supply about one-third of boys, native officials usually being in a better position than merchants and judges to pay the very moderate fees, and showing a greater desire for education for their sons. He adds that no really promising son of the farmer class who presents himself for the college entrance examination is debarred by lack of funds from further education, since the Government permits a generous allowance of free or reduced fee places.

Natives' Silver Band

A native silver band, composed of the members of which are all seven years of age and have been trained in a government's Industrial School, was, near Mbare, in Rhodesia, where they have been taught to play the trumpet, drums, fife, drums, fife, and other instruments, performing in the *Coda Gwanda*. At Mbare, the natives have learned to play clear whistlers and kazoos, and through their programme of music with a musical accompaniment and vocal, that fairly took them through the various functions in Mbare.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

In South Africa Natives have the largest deposits of chromite in the world.—*The African World*.

Socialists must oppose the transference of Colonies to Germany.—*International Workingman speaking in Liverpool*.

The University of London, which would like to find a University of East Africa, would insist on building on the enterprise that Kenya was on the "Western coast of Africa."—*Mr. F. G. Smith speaks at Bedford College*.

For Vint bounded the average weight of East African Native Aspens was 13 oz., whereas that of European pines are from 1 oz. to 8 oz.—*Eliza Huxley writes in "The Times"*.

The Native has to be encouraged to protect his wild animals or become a better carabao if he is so encouraged, and the sooner this is made the better it will be.—*The Indianapolis Star*.

It would never do to have a foreign power in possession of Tanganyika any more than the Union could permit German reoccupation of South-West Africa.—*Mr. Charles Anderson, who believed in South Africa after 1914*.

What is to be done about opening the question of Mandates until the German authorities show that they have the capacity to deal humanely with little children? Is it not a test of civilisation?

—*C. C. G. writing in "The Baptist Times"*.

It is very doubtful whether either forest legislation will help to arrest the unnatural destruction of forest and natural vegetation which takes place to make way for agriculture.—*The Annual Report of the Nyasaland Forest Department*.

To introduce into Africa the idea of a kind of materialistic colonialism, greedily seeking betterments for one's self, philosophy, means, chaos in which the time man and all his works will disappear.—*W. F. H. Mellard, writing in "The African Review"*.

The total yearly output of African products from Portuguese Guinea is reckoned at about 15,000,000 £. While about 15,000,000 £ worth is sent to Portugal, the rest goes to Brazil, Beira, former Portuguese East and Minas Gerais, in the "Daily Telegraph."

Rippled women's hair to the sprightly form that shows by these pictures must have the same sort within them still, and what a splendid thing it would be for the country if that spirit were to pervade the mothers of their wives and those of their children!—*Colonial Secretary's Circular Registration of Books Received at the Colonial Office*.

The question of decent supplies of labour has again become urgent. It has been complicated by the attitude of the Nyasaland Government in granting a labour monopoly and imposing conditions on the emigration of Natives which are so stringent that they will add greatly to the cost without benefiting the Native proportionately.—*The Rhodesia Herald*.

The Week's Biscuit.

The Governors of the five British Colonies in East Africa will gather to-day at the house of Sidiham, Mombasa, to discuss the defence of East Africa.—*From a West Indian paper*.

WHO'S WHO

Sir Edward George Piggott,
K.C.B.A.



Caricature, East Africa

It can safely be said that no prominent advocate of Kenya is more popular than Mr. E. K. Higgs, who since he first arrived in the Colony in 1901 has taken an active part in the professional, social, sporting, and institutional life of the country.

He is a Vice-President of the Kenya Law Society, has been registrar of the District of Mombasa, Past Master of the Masonic Lodge

D.S.C. of the British Army Lodge of East Africa, an ex-President of the Royal Nairobi Golf Club, and ex-President of the Muthanga Hall Club. Having also captained and held the champion ship in both those clubs, and having won the Royal Nairobi golf tournament prior to 1911 and 1912, he was for some years a member of the

East African Golf Committee, and before going to Kenya played golf for Dublin University and was captain and chairman of two clubs in Ireland.

Mr. Higgs, who was educated at Aragon, Wicklow, and at Marlborough College, has sailed for the Irish Bar. In 1901 he was a member of the Kenyan Legislative Council.

PERSONALIA.

Lord and Lady Hailsham have gone abroad.

Mr. A. M. S. H. Kinnaird has left Zanzibar to go to Japan.

Colonel G. W. Macmillan has arrived from East Africa.

Mr. William Jones is Acting Resident of Zanzibar.

Mr. H. G. Duncan is now Chairman of the Auto Club of Nyasaland.

Mr. E. Ashton Watson, Provincial Commissioner in Uganda, is on leave.

Lord and Lady Plymouth are staying at Devon's Dostiel Cardin.

Dr. R. McFiggans is now M.O.H. in the Central Kiambu District of Kenya.

Mr. D. R. J. Morris, Acting Director of Public Works in Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Harris has won the Kenya Ladies' Open Golf Championship at Nakuru.

Captain A. Dunlop, of the Somaliland Camel Corps, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. N. C. Derry, formerly of Dar es Salaam, has left London on his honeymoon.

Mr. Tom Lockhart-Munro and Miss Sheila MacKinnon have been married in Nairobi.

Colonel S. F. Knaggs, Kenya Government Agent in Uganda, has just concluded a visit to Bechuanaland.

Miss M. M. Engels (Southern Rhodesia) has shot a fully-grown male leopard with a rifle.

The death is announced of Mr. L. E. Latimer, for many years a member of the Seychelles Board of Agriculture.

Mr. C. L. Armstrong, D.S.O., M.C., Governor of Chartered Province, has returned to the Sudan from leave.

Sir Montague and Lady Fairlie are leaving England this week on a three weeks' holiday cruise to the Baltic.

Major H. C. and Mrs. Siebel, members of Tanganyika, have arrived from South Africa where they are now settled.

Mr. H. G. Bull, London Representative of the Coffee Board of Kenya, is spending his holiday in East Africa.

A Count de Lille, who has invested a considerable amount of money in East Africa, has been missing during the last month.

Mr. G. C. Pope, formerly of Nairobi, has returned to England after a long absence by Mrs. Pope.

Mr. H. Chapman, who was the Resident of the Bulawayo Gold Welfare Fund, has died.

Dr. G. R. G. Wilson has been elected this year's President of the Tanga Club, with Mr. G. W. Hutchins as Vice-President.

The Rev. P. Adam, of the Lutheran Mission, whose death has taken place at Machame, near Mombasa, had been in East Africa for over 40 years.

Lady Franklin, wife of Sir Richard Rawnsley, British Resident in Zanzibar, recently flew to Mombasa to officiate as judge at the flower show.

We regret to learn of the death at the age of 42 of Captain E. R. D. Hart, who was a director of the Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., of Tanganyika.

Lieutenant H. H. Morgan of Railways, who won the Governor's Cup at the Rhodesia Bazaar for the sixth year, The runner-up was Sergeant W. E. Smith.

Mr. H. M. Wilson, Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, has been transferred to the Eastern Province, and is now stationed in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. R. J. Thorne, of the Uganda Administration, and President of the Uganda Golf Club, is reported to be leaving the Protectorate shortly on transfer to Cyprus.

The first chapter of Mr. Evelyn Waugh's book on the Ethiopian Campaign is to appear serially in *The English Review*. The first instalment appears in the current issue.

Mr. R. Forrest, the well-known Kenyan golfer, who has been playing golf in Scotland with the Kenya Golfing Society, will shortly return to East Africa with Mrs. Forrest.

The marriage will shortly take place between W. V. Boyle and Ethne, daughter of Joseph and Lady Byrne, and widow of Captain James Stuart Smith.

Mr. H. W. D. Rudd, for seven years agent in Mombasa for the Union Castle Line, and now shipping manager for the company in Durban, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. Lansbury Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is on holiday in the Middle East, and before returning to England will go to Egypt where he served during the War.

Mr. J. Buchanan, who recently retired from the Uganda Administration on account of ill-health, has been visiting Canada, of which he has had twenty names as shown here.

Mr. G. C. Gransden, bibliographer of the Royal Geographical Society, and Mrs. Gransden, a widow, are there in the course of a visit to the United States.

Mr. C. A. Newey has retired from the secretaryship of the Belgrave Game Preservation in the British Isles, after 11½ years of service. The Society will have its annual meeting in the autumn.

Mr. Evelyn Markham, author of "Kings and Queens," has arrived in England after a long flight to New York from England, and is about a fortnight in a specially equipped plane aeroplane.

Mr. J. M. Winterbottom, of Australia, the singles tennis champion at Port Jameson, and mixed doubles were won by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Moore, who defeated Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Osborn, of the Nasa Mission, who are now on their first visit to England in 1936 since last October, have been establishing branches of the mission in Portuguese East Africa.

Messrs. W. Plett and D. C. Bennett have been nominated members of the Eldoret Municipal Board, and Mr. L. Collins and Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Chare Lim have been appointed to the Mombasa Municipal Board.

Major B. J. Graham, who has served with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment since before the War, and has been Acting Commandant for some considerable time, has now been given the substantive rank of Commandant.

The annual dinner in Salisbury of the British Empire Service League, the Prime Minister Mr. Huggins, President of the branch, took the chair, and Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of the Colony, was one of the guests.

Mr. G. Spurttland, former managing director of Southern Rhodesia's Standard Bank of South Africa, has arrived in England. His daughter is the wife of Mr. Justice Hudson of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

Americans who have arrived here are Mr. S. J. Matiana, and the following residents of Uganda: Capt. W. S. Stuker, Mr. Gandy, Mr. Courtney, Mr. J. W. H. Kannize, Mr. Ian Macgregor, Mrs. Robert Dunn, and the Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Viner, wife.

When Lady Stanley opened the recent flower show in Bulawayo she presented the Royal Horticultural Society's medal in silver to Mr. C. F. de B. Winslow, President of the Rhodesian Horticultural Society, and the bronze medal to Mrs. A. M. Price for their exhibits of sweet peas.

Mr. Stan Wallis, who was in charge of the interests of the Texas Oil Company in East Africa before he was promoted to South Africa, and who is now a director of the company, is just concluding a tour of East Africa and is on his way to the United States on a business visit.

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Mr. A. Walter, Director of the British East African Meteorological Service, has been appointed President of the Pan-African Meteorological Conference to be held shortly in Lusaka.

Mr. Donald B. McDonald, son of Mr. J. H. McDonald, author of "Coffee Growing with Special Reference to East Africa," has been appointed Coffee Grading Inspector to the Uganda Department of Agriculture. Mr. D. B. McDonald was formerly a coffee planter in Kenya.

Dr. Catharine Murray, daughter of Dr. A. Murray, of the Dutch Reformed Mission in Southern Rhodesia, left England last week for Salisbury to take up her appointment as a Medical Inspector of Schools. She was born in Southern Rhodesia and educated in medicine at Cape Town University.

Mr. Dawn Copley, proprietor of Messrs. Smart and Copley, Bulawayo, and District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in the Rhodesias, has arrived in England with Mrs. Copley. They will remain in this country until the beginning of December, spending much of their time in London.

Mr. H. F. Hornby, O.B.E., Director of Veterinary Services in Nyasaland, left England last week. But he will be accompanied by Mrs. Hornby. He served in Northern Rhodesia before the War, went through the East African campaign during which he was mentioned in dispatches, and entered the Transvaal service in 1919, being promoted to the rank of captain in 1923.

The Suston family, well known throughout South and Central Africa, and their wife Mrs. Robinson, of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, were married recently in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia. Their elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Suston of that town, over 600 miles attended, many having travelled hundreds of miles and some even from England, to be present.

Major G. Cavendish-Bentinck, as we learn on his way to England by air, is due in London on Sunday next. He has a mandate from the European Elected Members of the Legislative Council to act on their behalf in following up the work done by Lord Francis Scott. Major Cavendish-Bentinck has not been in this country for some years, and a visit will we are confident be of benefit to him in Kenya and to those of us here who are seeking to serve the best interests of East Africa.

FESTIVE congratulations are being passed by his colleagues to Major G. F. T. Dutton, O.B.E., Principal Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, on the announcement of his engagement to Miss Dorothy Eleonore Conigh, daughter of General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough-Calthorpe. Major Dutton was private secretary to Sir R. Corydon while he was Governor of Rhodesia and later became his personal representative in his capacity to his successor, Mr. Edward Grey, and since his appointment to northern Rhodesia in 1930 has done much valuable work in and out of his office. He is author of "The Mountain's Work" a unusual guide and has friends among all communities in many widely separated parts of British East and Central Africa. Miss Conigh, like her father, has long been interested in East African affairs.

Mr. Treugold Joins Cabinet.

THAT Mr. W. A. Lewis, Minister of Justice in Southern Rhodesia, would shortly be raised to the Bench was first foreseen in East Africa.

It is now announced that he has been succeeded by Mr. Robert Ericson Treugold, K.C., M.P. for Insiza. Mr. Treugold is an advocate practising in Bulawayo, and is the first Rhodesian Rhodes scholar to reach cabinet rank, succeeding a South African Rhodes Scholar in Mr. Lewis. The son of Sir Clarkson Treugold, former Attorney-General of the Cape Colony in Southern Rhodesia, and great grandson of Robert Treutel, the famous missionary, the new Minister, though only 37 years of age, has already acquired a wide reputation for his legal ability.

His liberal views on Native affairs, were President of the Matabelo Native Welfare Society, and Chairman of the Council of the newly-formed Federation of Native Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia.

Appreciation of Dr. Chisholm.

A colleague of his contributes the following tribute to the late Dr. J. A. Chisholm:

Dr. Chisholm, a manly missionary, second to none among the great lieutenants of the law who have laboured in Africa, gave his life to convert, in his station of duty. To him midnight calls to distant districts involving pedal cycling through the African bush to visit the sick or child of some outlying planter or trader, were a more than part of his every-day work. There was no luxury there. Both health and welfare, we owe health above all else, if his name is to be remembered. Now in this connexion must Mrs. Chisholm be mentioned, a nurse of untold merit. The hospitality of the Mvunza Mission is known all over North-Eastern Rhodesia, and all classes of people were welcomed there at all hours.

But when all is said it is Chisholm's fine Christian character that formed his most outstanding contribution. Quiet, yet unceasing, in his great task, unassuming yet known to his own colleagues and others, he was one of the best and most successful of missionaries. He was a man whose motto might well have been, "Deeds not words," and who will be remembered and honoured for generations to come.

Chisholm is survived by his widow, two sons who have followed in England their mother's profession as doctors, and a married daughter who resides in Canada.

Methana Recovers Amazingly.

East African readers will remember the homeward-bound Methana, last week, witnessed the rescue of the Mediterranean crew of the boat, two mechanics of a Sisyphe steamer which had been bombing Major De Pels. He bought his machine gun near the vessel, explained the Captain, who was ineffective, and when he wished to reach Barcelos, the Captain had been having trouble with the sailor, attempted to run away, but crashed into the occupant of the steamer, and a lifeboat was lowered, and the occupant of the steamer rescued. After unsuccessful attempts to make a manoeuvre on board, it was given up, but took many hours forward. The seafarers are safe.

Indians Education Experiments.

Mr. Glemmer, who was responsible for the introduction of educational films to South African schools, has been giving demonstrations at various Rhodesian schools. Mr. H. F. B. Fox, in his report on Southern Rhodesian education states that some of the larger schools have facilities for the use of instructional films, but few of the smaller ones, which are generally situated in isolated districts, share that advantage. He suggests that a portable apparatus, though designed and taken from school to school by motor transport, and that a peripatetic teacher operator be appointed to take charge.

Nyasaland Labour Report.

SIR JOHN LARKIN contributed to *The Times* last week a strong "Order" against the report of the Nyasaland Committee on Native Labour. He made the point that there was no native amongst the members of the Committee, and concluded:

"If the same conditions and causes, with almost identical results, obtain in the other Protectorates, one is compelled to ask whether these should not be inaugurated a system of supervised amalgamation for all the Protectorates, and not for Nyasaland only. If the Home Government is to fame in the aid of Nyasaland, surely it deserves to do so why not also because of its success in the field of labour supplies and the marketing of produce for Nyasaland? why not in Bechuanaland, where the need is quite as clamant? Here is an urgent call for the stronger peoples of the Empire to help the weaker to attain the basis of a dignified freedom, and lift them to a higher plane of economic stability."

Rhodesian Freemasons.

RT. WOR. BRO. R. McDonald, D.G. H. Dist. Lodge No. 1, Rhodesia (S.C.) has issued the following circular recently as the result of a communication from the U.K.:

Bro. J. W. Rimmer, W. C. D. Robertson, W. Byford, Bro. J. W. Bros. T. J. Spencer, A. F. McEwan, Bro. H. Dodd, Treasurer; Bro. J. Minnie and Mr. H. G. James, S.D.S.; Bro. J. A. Coupar, F. E. Jordan, Layt. D.; Bros. R. P. Dean, F. Cooksey, W. C. Cape, Chaplain; Bro. F. Retie, S. E. Button, H. C. Nutter, D.C.S.; Bros. H. Bradly, A. W. Stoddart, C. G. Marais, Bro. M. S. Wheldon, Mr. E. Clark, G. S. Cameron, Ward; Bro. W. C. McLean, Bro. E. Tendale, Organist; Bro. W. V. Morris; Bros. H. W. Watt, S. A. Cuthbertson, J. Robbie, S. B. Broekhuysen, Bro. E. H. Hudson, Tyler; Bro. B. Colling, Asst. Superintendent; Stewards; Bros. W. Peacock, B. Wilkins, S. B. P. Adams, F.A.S.; T. Lloyd Jones, A. S. Barrass, A. A. Martin, Mr. Mitchell, and D. J. Cloete.

Nyasa Falls in Literature.

An excellent piece of Southern Rhodesian public relations matter have just been put one in English, under the title in Africa.

The first little book, "The Nyasaland and Overseas Press Booklet," entitled "Nyasa Falls in Southern Rhodesia," is a collection of things needed for the counters of travel agents, which should be backed up by many potential visitors to a very attractive Colony. The easy presentation of facts and the modern get-up should make this booklet successful. Much more ambitious is the 72-page brochure on the Victoria Falls by Mr. C. C. Alderson, Director of the Royal Southern Rhodesia. It is a most creditable piece of work for which there should be a demand during the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg. The many photographs of the Falls are magnificent indeed, never do we recall having seen so many collected together in any publication. The compiler's method is to quote the descriptions of the Falls given by well-known travellers, beginning with Livingstone and finishing with Lord Curzon.

Zimbabwe, we understand, is to have a similar publication, the appearance of which we look forward to.

Nyasaland Agricultural Show Results.

At the Agricultural and Agricultural Show Mr. F. Faure won the trophy for the best exhibit of cured tobacco and Mr. A. F. Barron won the tobacco section. Mr. A. F. Barron won the horticultural section. Mr. W. J. Wallace, the Winthorpe Cup for onions, Mr. A. J. Storey, who also sat on the board in the poultry section, the B. & F. Cup for fowls, Nyasa Valley Estates, and the Thorburn Cup for most points in the produce classes to Mr. Faure.

Blacksburg Reformatory.

Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, recently opened the St. Pancras Home for Boys, the first institution for juvenile offenders in Southern Rhodesia. This has been made possible by the gift to the English Church of Southern Rhodesia, of a 1,600 acres ranch by a man who wishes to remain anonymous.

Italy in Ethiopia.

Two new Italian companies formed to operate in Ethiopia are well to the work, the battle having been others to establish such a venture in the country. One of these is to supply the market with a series of contracts and to cultivate certain fields.

Trade on the railways is about to begin. Goods from about 2200 tons daily under the direction of over 1000 tons daily the railway is a capital plant which has no competing like it in Africa or Asia.

The Italian government has sent a large force to the African coast, and in this has been joined by some Ethiopian Mamelukes and some delegations of League of Nations who are concerned in the contracting their activities in Europe in order to the tranquility of Ethiopia among other things to the way.

A general meeting of shareholders of the bank of Ethiopia will be held on September 1st, to decide for the liquidation of the bank, according to the suggestion of

The mission "Swedes" ambulance unit.

Now the eight members of the delegation and their equipment have been lost of supplies in the Red Sea. The leader said after reaching Jinko that some Ethiopians would be sent to Sennar to inform the allies, and that soldiers would train Italy to pay, but that resistance was being strongly continued; the chief danger to the Italians was from robbery bands ready to plunder indiscriminately. There were however sufficient soldiers in the unoccupied areas to make a long bitter fight if they could be organised.

The Executive of the League of Nations is urging the Government to take it clear that they will lend no support to any proposal to refuse admission to the Ethiopian delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in October, and that they will in no account recognise Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia.

Preparations are in progress for the purchase of a house near London as the future home of the Emperor of Ethiopia. His eldest son is going to Jerusalem to join the Emperors who will be received by British Queen. The Empress' daughter may train as a nurse in London.

Trade in the Tobacco Supply.

The May Farmers Association Southern Rhodesia has adopted a series of resolutions relating to the tobacco industry confirming the vital principle that Rhodesia's surplus to known market requirements, and that regulation of supply must be by means of a system of the open market deal, and that it should be done so as to keep the tobacco market in balance, and that Government should ensure that the tobacco authorized to be sold on the market was not sold by a single monopoly. Simple tobacco sales value on the market in Beckenham are at a premium, that manufacturers appreciated the effects of African tobacco to activate a seasonal constancy of supply as a reasonable and stable price, but that they would look to other sources of supply if Rhodesia made great changes in the present system.

Tea Growing Trees in Kenya.

Planting experiments are being carried out in the Nairobi district on Kenya to determine whether conditions are suitable here for the growth of tea trees. The seeds of this tree, whose leaves can only yield a strong oil possessed by a species native to India, either it is planted at the altitude of 6000 feet or 10000 feet, or 15000 feet, and for these purposes, working in thekenya Agricultural Institute, Mr. G. M. Maina of the Kenya Agricultural Department says that up to the present no results are not produced so far as the ordinary tea tree (*Camellia sinensis*) is concerned, but a final decision can only be arrived at when the experimental plantings matured in a few years' time.

Locusts in Tanganyika.

Red locusts are reported at the north end of Lake Ruvu moving north-west, and stationary swarms are on spires in the Manyara. New invasion of red locust entered the Kagera district during June, in north-east though no crop damage was reported. Red locust numbers have been reported in the Lake Province, and extensive control measures have been undertaken.

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For Nerves and Sleeplessness

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LATEST MINING NEWS

"Eagle's" Saza Ore Reserves Good News of East African Goldfields

ENOURAGING news of the Saza project of East African Goldfields, Ltd., is given in the consulting engineer's report in the directors' annual report.

M. Amor-F. Keene, the consulting engineer, estimates that the exploratory work completed by March last has developed 160,000 tons of ore averaging 1.50 oz. per ton, the shafts totalling a stopping width of 14 ft., and in addition the considers 76,000 tons averaging 0.75 oz. per ton as assured by the results of the diamond drilling.

The mining section has proved that the shear permits in the present embankment complex to the deepest intersection at 1,000 ft. vertical depth, and that banded quartz and silicified vein rock intersections of reef type at 18 ft. vertical depth show in every borehole similar quartz and sulphide mineralisation with gold values as can be determined comparable to those down to detailed surface sampling. The pit head shaft is assured to go to 100 ft. and finally the Saza first-level development at about 110 ft. below the surface. This is considered to be definite evidence of the persistence of payable gold values to 718 ft. or more vertical depth.

The reasonably proved ore reserves above the first level will suffice for 10-12 years' operations of a 100-ton-per annum plant, and the additional resources proved or reserves for the shafts below the developed or shown on the first levels, further half year. This, together with additional ore indicated by diamond drilling, is ample assurance for a 100-ton-per annum operation, the costs being estimated at £15. to 33. per ton, while for a 200-ton plant the costs will be 22. to 30. per ton, and for a 400-ton plant 24.5. to 33.5. per ton.

On the 1,000-ft. position, where the true value determined by the detailed surface sampling of main to No. 3 reefs, at a 90% in recovery class, is 1.50 oz. per ton, is 0.34 oz. per ton, and these costs and the above yield the estimated profits on 100-ton are: 45,000 tons per annum, £15.20 to £33.00 per ton per annum; 200,000 to 240,000 tons per annum, £22.00 to £33.00 per ton. Mr. Keene says that the provisionally estimated capital requirements for operations at different stages (such as £30,000 per annum for development, £10,000 for 100-ton plant, £45,000 tons per annum, £10,000 for 200-ton plant, £20,000 for 400-ton plant) are £100,000.

Of the two properties acquired by the company in Kenya, development of the Dalton and Kambiri property in No. 2 Area have been satisfactory on the 100- and 100-ft. levels, and prospects are encouraging. Results on the other property in Kakamega did not justify further expenditure, and it had been abandoned.

A circular is to be submitted to shareholders giving general information on the Saza project on August 15, to be returned by August 1, 1938, to October 1, 1938. During this period the authorised capital will be increased from £100,000 to £100,000, and the issued capital from £10,000 to £47,533, and the issue of 66,600 shares of 100/- each at par, and shortly over 75/- per share. The board has exercised its option to purchase 100,000 or 20,000 shares of 100/- each in the Native Company, Ltd., the name of which has since been changed to Saza Reefs (Tanganyika) Ltd.

Kenya Consolidated

To Write Down Shares by Half

An extraordinary general meeting of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., is to be held in Nairobi on September 10, 1937, and if thought fit, to pass special resolutions (1) reducing the company's capital to £12,137 by writing down the nominal value of the shares from 100/- to 50/- each; (2) authorising the company to issue 100,000 shares of 50/- each.

A circular to shareholders states that the board has been prospecting of the company's concessional properties acquired or held during 1936, though certain properties have been abandoned. Other interests in the concession, and 41 districts have shown considerable promise, and further expenditure to bring them into production. The additional capital necessary will be made available if expenditure incurred on abandoned properties is written off, and the board therefore recommends this course.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Fanti Consolidated Investment Company whereby, subject to the execution of the present contract, the authorised capital of the purchased immediately £100,000 Fanti Consolidated underwriting an issue of 500,000 shares to assure adequate working capital of £100,000 to complete the development programme. As a consequence, Fanti Consolidated will receive an option for 12 months from date of issue to purchase 400,000 shares at 10/-, and a further period of 18 months to purchase 400,000 shares at 10/-, the holders of Kenya Consolidated will first be offered an exclusive right to subscribe at par for the 500,000 new shares of £100,000 in the proportion of 3 new shares for every 4 shares held.

The new capital will be devoted to developing the Owendo, Ekyo, Colwell, School, North Range, Wilberforce, West and East sections of the Kiteretwa properties, and the Blue Ray, Colwell and Alpha Ray sections of the Lologorion properties. Promising prospects have been located up in the Owendo Hill section of the Concession, where several thousand feet of strike are already indicated. These it is proposed to explore more extensively, as well as to continue the investigation of the balance of the concession.

The balance due for the shares issued in 1936 will be in the hands of shareholders by end of August.

Kulende Disappointment

Company Acquires Interests Outside

Disappointing results on the Kepha prospect, Watende Mine (Kenya), Ltd., have led the directors to acquire interests in other mining fields; the lease of a productive lead mine in North Wales has been purchased, and options over 40 properties of potential value in West Africa are being taken. Owing to this change in activities an extraordinary general meeting will be held in London on September 1, at which a special resolution will propose alteration of the title of Watende, Ltd., to "Kulende," in progress, or stand by, during the four months ended July 31, 1937. The Kepha property contains 7,000 tons of ore, the production of bullion of an estimated value of £5,461. Development footage amounted to 1,000 ft.

The Watende, North Wales, the lease of which the company has acquired, covers 100 acres and has been worked on a small scale from adit levels for a number of years. The rock which can be traced for about one mile is a strong reef formation, 10 to 12 ft. wide, carrying where worked from 20% to 30% galena and zinc blende. The mine now in operation is capable of producing about 6 tons of galena and blende concentrates per day. Provided the formation maintains any degree of regularity and the values are maintained, development will pay for itself from the sale of concentrates, and should eventually open up large bodies of lead ore for future exploitation. In view of the promising outlook for base metals, it is considered that this represents an asset of considerable future importance.

Findings in Rhodesia

T. van As, a tributary in the Felixberg district, Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, has a fine reef, averaged 100 oz. of gold from 3 tons of ore. The field is 100 acres, 1,200 ft. elevation. Other constant productions in the district, says the "Bulawayo Chronicle," have been 18 oz. of gold per ton, and 100 oz. Iron pyrites. Felixberg has always been a rich field, and this latest find is said to further extensively the district for the district.

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August 29, 1930

EAST AFRICA

No. 2 Area, Kavirondo

B. Hitchen's Geological Survey

The first official publication by Dr. C. Steinsfeld Hitchen, Ph.D., F.R.A.S., D.I.C., F.G.S., Government Geologist in Nairobi, on a geological survey of the north-west quadrant of No. 2 Mining Area, Kavirondo, and will be an excellent guide to geologists, mining engineers, and prospectors alike. The report is shortly provisioned and heralds a fine memorandum and coloured map which will include Kalamega.

The quadrant under study is not so spectacular as the S.W. section, to the south of it, but, if it was to guide the footsteps of prospectors to the neglected parts of our Area then the work was undertaken and the report published (is, from the Government Printer, Nairobi).

The accompanying map illustrates clearly the geology, and affords an excellent guide both for travel through the region and, if appropriately coloured by the reader, for prospecting. It is clear from the report that, if accurate topographical maps existed or were being prepared conjointly with the work, the rate of progress would be almost quadrupled.

Reports of this nature are badly needed, and we hope to see the work facilitated. Kenya has much leeway to make up in this matter, compared with Tanganyika Territory.

Burdans on Prospectors

The section dealing with the economic aspects of the work will be the most interesting to the non-technical reader.

In Oquirrh, the best gold values appear to be found by small quartz veins striking N to NNE, which contains bimetallic gold and auriferous sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite). A recent determination of the reflectivity gold contained in the sulphides concentrated from one of these veins yielded a 5.6 gold equivalent to about 20 oz per ton. Veins may be genetically linked with the Kisumu granite, and may approach a line with depth, they are, however, generally too irregular for the simple worked-out plan of the company rather than the small mining concern.

Here, as elsewhere, arsenopyrite (unpicked) must be associated with high gold values, and the amount of refractory gold contained in the sulphides and the mineralogical nature of the sulphides may be taken as rough guides to the intrinsic worth of a deposit provided, of course, the length of strike and the width are satisfactory. Some cases the walls containing these veins are impure, and gold economic gold values over a limited area. In such cases a rude stockwork structure makes a deposit look bad, and economic values may occur over a limited area, though, only, perhaps, over a limited area.

In the northern part of the region, quartz vein strikes N to NNE direction are not regarded favourably. Any gold they happen to contain appears to have derived from secondary enrichment of an unaltered primary ore, and probably enrichment by the quartz veins. In some young, where these veins are near the surface, veins are found westwards from Oquirrh towards the Kisumu granite, the shings of a tilted crystallization gradually disappears. On the other hand, it is likely that another N to NNE veins yet remain to be discovered in the area lying between the Kisumu granite and the Malanga River road, and stretching westward from Gikomba through the hills west of Gumi. The occurrence in the area of a north-south swing to the frequent occurrence of hard cap containing ironstone, suggests the fact that the veins, being small, afford only a limited amount of gold.

Indications in the vicinity of the Manyamboli granite suggest a possibility of a granite and its gneissic rocks to the writer's knowledge, been independently prospected by one company and several individual miners, with success. Two occurrences of mud are known, one in the northern contact of the Mwaniro granite. One of these consists of

small, thin, grey, quartz veins, which contain born free gold and a few pyrite and arsenopyrite. This actually occurs within the granite itself and runs outwards into the surrounding aureole of old volcanics. The granite, in contact with the veins, has been partially melted and fused and is stated to carry Economic gold veins. A relatively low-temperature hydrothermal stage of mineralisation is suggested. Prospecting around the contact of this granite may discover other deposits of similar type at the same time it is not altogether certain that the two known occurrences are genetically connected with the granite.

Famous Personalities

Mr. J. G. Selby, M.I.M.E., returning from Kenya.

Mr. J. G. Selby, M.I.M.E., has left Kenya for Uganda.

Dr. Ernest Parson, M.B., B.S., has left England on his return to Kenya.

Mr. H. J. A. W., Stud. Min.M., returning to England from Uganda.

Mr. G. T. Barnes, M.I.M.E., has left England to return to Kenya via South Africa.

Mr. A. A. Drydy, Inspector of Mines, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Rwanda.

Mr. S. P. B. Henderson, Assistant Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Dodoma to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. D. Harrison, M.I.M.E., has been confirmed in his appointment as Mining Engineer to the Kenya Government.

Mr. P. Whittle, well known in East African mining circles, has entered a special twin-engine machine for the London-Johannesburg air race.

Mr. Reginald D. Combe, of Sebulwe, Southern Rhodesia, has applied for associate membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. W. J. Benson, who had been engaged in the coal industry of N.E. Germany and Rhodesia, died recently in London.

Mr. W. J. Dyack, Secy Inst.M.M., is about to visit Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and Mr. Reginald Smythe, Inst.M.M., has left for Port Said.

Mr. Davenport, M.I.M.E., has left England to return to Southern Rhodesia, while Mr. W. Gibbons, Inst.M.M., has gone from the Rhodesias.

Mr. W. G. Clinton, Inst.M.M., has returned to England from Tanganyika; and Messrs. H. C. Duley, Cleland, M.I.M.E., and L. A. Jones, Inst.M.M., from Kenya.

Mr. F. Cornish, who is in charge of the new Kisumu branch of Messrs. Gailey & Roberts, has his mining experience in South America and has spent a good deal of time in the Kenya and Tanganyika gold fields.

The following have been elected to the Council of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy: Mr. De H. Grampian of Uganda, M.B., F.I.M.M., of Eldoret, Mr. E. G. Gaye-Gibert of Que. Qu., and Mr. G. H. G. Nairobi.

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East African Share Prices, Company Progress Reports.

More Interest Discernible.

Slight increase in share prices discernible in East African mining before transaction on the London Stock Exchange, though its effect on earnings generally has been small. East African Gold Fields' market value shows a slight indication of their improving finances and there are similar increases apparent in Rhodesian and Tanganyikan stocks. Bondholders of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate are also more optimistic. Returns for July show that during the week the company paid 1/- per cent. interest on its 6/- debentures. Considering the present low level of the market, it can be inferred that the market price of 6/- debentures at the moment is 96/-, or 16/- above the level of the metal market. The extent of interest shown by Londoners is, however, still below that shown by Rhodesians. In view of the recent rise of 1/- in Rhodesian Selection Trust and the same amount in Rhodesian and Rhodesian Anglo-American, the latter holding a substantial interest in Rhodesia, of 1/-, it is reasonable to suppose that the market price of Rhodesian Selection Trust is 96/-.

	This week
Cape & N.W. (2s. od.)	77s. 0d.
East African Gold Fields (5s.)	3s. 0d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 0d.
Farm Consolidated (5s.)	12s. 0d.
Globe & Phoenix (5s.)	2s. 0d.
Gold Fields of Rhodesia (10s.)	2s. 0d.
Kagera Mine Ltd. (5s.)	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Gold (2s.)	1s. 0d.
Lavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	0s. 0d.
Kentan (10s.)	9s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	0s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate	7s. 0d.
Kimberly (10s.)	3s. 0d.
Leonard Corporation (1s.)	1s. 0d.
Luangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 0d.
London Gold & Copper (2s. od.)	1s. 0d.
London & Rhodesia (5s.)	1s. 0d.
Lui T.G.S. Areas (5s.)	1s. 0d.
Rezenby (1s.)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (10s.)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (2s. od.)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Selangwa (1s.)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Tonga (1s.)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia & Angolamex (10s.)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Corporation (5s.)	0s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	14s. 4d.
Roan (1s.)	1s. 0d.
Shire River (5s.)	1s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	1s. 0d.
Shorwood Steels (5s.)	2s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	1s. 0d.
Tanganica Central Gold (5s. od.)	41s. 0d.
Tanganica Concessions (41)	10s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	2s. 0d.
Wanza Colliery (10s.)	22s. 0d.
Watches (5s.)	4s. 0d.
Zambia Exploring (41)	14s. 0d.

	This week
British South Africa (15s.)	28s. 0d.
Central Mine Sisal (51s.)	20s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisal (51)	20s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (51)	20s. 0d.
Electric Power and Lighting (51)	30s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (1s.)	31s. 0d.
Imperial Cotton (1s.)	5s. 0d.
Industrials (5s.)	5s. 0d.
Kenya Electric Power Corporation (5s.)	3s. 0d.
Kenya Electricity Board (1s.)	11s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Fields (5s.)	1s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Fields (New) (51)	38s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Fields (New) (51)	38s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Fields Power (5s.)	7s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Fields Power (Pref.) (1s.)	4s. 0d.

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

	This week
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	5s. 0d.
Eldoret Mine Synd. (5s.)	5s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining (5s.)	4s. 50cts.
Kenya Needs (5s.)	4s. 25cts.
Kenya Goldmining (5s.)	4s. 25cts.
Patricius (5s.)	4s. 25cts.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate. During July 16 tons were crushed for a yield of 265 fine ozs. of gold were treated for 85/-.

Canvit Gold Mines. Returns for July: 30,000 tons of ore and 1,043 tons of gold yielded byings treated for 500 ozs. of 62.9 oz. Estimated expenditure 2,500/-.

East African Goldfields. The general manager reports that iron ore production was 1,200 tons per day. Total output is 1,200 tons per day. Estimated expenditure 2,500/-.

Rosserman. The general manager reports that iron ore output is 1,400 tons per day. Estimated expenditure 2,500/-.

Crusoe. The general manager reports that iron ore output is 1,400 tons per day. Estimated expenditure 2,500/-.

Ross reef. The general manager reports that iron ore output is 1,400 tons per day. Estimated expenditure 2,500/-.

Crusoe. The general manager reports that iron ore output is 1,400 tons per day. Estimated expenditure 2,500/-.

Kenya Prosperity Iron Mine. September in Nairobi recently Mr. J. M. Byrne, O.M., M.B.E., Kenya, said he believed that there was a marked increase in the value of the return of prosperity. He also said the Nairobi Corporation, generally recalled past *bararas*, at which the public were respectively suspicious of the new mining development, and said he thought they now realized that prosperity in the industry meant increased prosperity to themselves.

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Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Mombasa.

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Rhodesian Mining Congress.

SIR HERBERT STANLEY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been elected Hon. President of the Rhodesian Mining Federation. Mr. G. H. P. and Mr. J. A. Kimble are Vice-Presidents and Mr. W. H. D. M. Chairman.

The Federation in consequence of its success in encouraging the production of native minerals, has urged the Government to grant a Royal Charter of Incorporation to it. It is to be registered as a company for three years.

Mr. McMurtry, of Hastings, has been appointed a prospector by the Rhodesian Government, and it was resolved to allow him time to examine the condition of mining in the territories without any hindrance or discovery.

Discussion at the recent Native Affairs Committee on Emigrant Labour resulted in a recommendation that the Government should come in with the Chamber of Mines to ensure the Native labour supply in the colonies.

Second copper bullion

From whatever angle the question is regarded it appears on a basis thoroughly sound," states "Africa's News." The United States export provisions which were relaxed at the end of last year as a weakness of the restricted scheme have been fully kept. The effect on the metals market may exert a considerable influence which will not only affect the political, or financial, but also the economic and pathological because the United States is isolated from the world market by virtue of restrictions on its imports. The real difficulty is that the latest news bear that the port of London will not accept, especially by the Customs authorities, copper which is impossible to control."

A concentrate will be imported into South Africa from Rhodesia, after arrangements between the Union Government and the Rhodesian Government.

The following is a summary of metal production in Southern Rhodesia during the first half of this year intended to be \$5,300,000 compared with \$4,000,000 during the corresponding period of last year. Copper production increased at 21,000 lbs., zinc increased 1,543 lbs., chrome exports increased at 2,100 lbs., tin increased 1,543 lbs., iron increased 2,240 lbs., gold increased 2,543 lbs., and iron pyrites increased 1,000 lbs. Production during the first six months of 1935 and 1936 amounted to \$5,500 and \$5,152 respectively.

Kenya's gold production

Unrefined gold output from Kenya during June was as follows: Kalahari - 1,500 oz. of reef gold and 21,000 oz. alluvial; Arusha - 1,000 oz. of reef gold and 54 oz. alluvial; Nairobi - 3,4 and 5,000 oz. of reef gold; Matobo Reserve - 1,000 oz. of reef gold.

May production figures of the leading Kenya gold producing companies were as follows: K. I. Gold, 1,000 oz. from 2,000 tons; Fort Herman, 1,000 oz. from 2,000 tons; Belgrave, 100 oz. from 600 tons; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 30 oz. from 1,000 tons and Fortuna from 1,000 tons.

Uganda

Renewals of exclusive prospecting leases in the Murchison district, Uganda have been granted to Mr. S. Ishmael, 100 miles; Messrs. Botham, White, 200 and 200 miles; and Mr. N. Karapotos, 100 and 100 miles. An exclusive mining licence for one year has been granted to Mr. C. Ryden on some land in the Ankole district, Uganda, 100 miles from the Obatira-Port Portal road.

Trade unions in the Republic

An official of the Mine Workers' Union of South Africa has visited the Conference of Northern Rhodesia and addressed meetings with the object of obtaining a minimum wage for the white miners. He has also established a strong trade union for black miners. This miners is claimed to have met with success.

READY

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Editor
J. R. Smith

Bulawayo,
Rhodesia

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Regent Street
London.

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- The East African Colonies by Fodor
- The South African Cities To-day by Centurion
- Adventures Still in Rhodesia by General Shultz
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AGENTS FOR NAIROBI

East Africa News Service.

A jami factory may be established in the Mitali district.

The King has granted his patients to the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.

A maternity hospital has been opened at Kamunge, in the Bugwere district of Uganda.

The new building of the Royal Empire Society in Northgate End Avenue is nearly completed.

The s.s. "Winifred," of the Lake Victoria Navigation Company, has been sold to an Indian cotton ginning company for £600.

The Government of the Belgian Congo has decided to establish a game Department in January next.

The volume of business of the Nyasaland Post Office Savings Bank has more than doubled during the past three years.

Uganda exported 285,000 bales of cotton between January 1 and July 1, 1938, the total collected amounted to £80,000.

One day last week over 2,000 people visited the annual Art Festival, which an East African exhibition is now held.

That Government should not limit the number of coffee plantations in Uganda is urged by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Dar es Salaam Township Authority has appointed a Publicity Committee to deal with questions relating to tourist traffic of the town.

Inspectors are being sent to Umtali, southern Rhodesia, to ascertain the immaturity the value of certain ridging and preparation of hides.

The cotton production of Malawi and Nyasaland during the season just ended is believed to have been 15 tons by European assessors and 750 tons by Native assessors.

Educational, house-building and village welfare demonstrations were continuing a native agricultural show at Mthatha, Nyasaland, recently.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the strongest opposition to all forms of the Pan-African Mandate.

An approximate revenue of £1,500,000 from Railways during the first half of the year totals £27,500, compared with £1,200,000 during the corresponding period of 1937.

A new Uganda company, the African Commercial Corporation, which has just opened a large general store in Kampala. The chairman of directors is Mr. Nat K. Jones, Mchale.

Henna consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first six months of this year amounted to £1,700, compared with £1,200 during the corresponding period of 1937.

The All Miners' Welfare Fund, the request of the Luswati Corporation to pay 75% of the cost of "Empress of India" was established in Lamstone Harbour. The Minister offered £10,000.

The designs submitted for the new Rhodesian Permanent House in Salisbury have been examined during the past week at the headquarters in London of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Imports into Nyasaland during the first half of the year amounted to £43,301, or an increase of 50% on the corresponding period of 1937. The volume of plastic produce exported increased by no less than 117% when compared with 1937.

The new aeroplane purchased by the London and Rhodesia Flying and Transport Company for service in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived at Arusha in Tanzania, after an eleven-day flight.

A new trailer has been put into service on the Salisbury-Simondale-Southern Rhodesia. It has a maximum speed of 45 m.p.h., is Diesel driven, and has accommodation for 16 first class and 40 Native passengers, in addition to a large freight compartment.

A Nairobi firm of importers' representatives have obtained the agency for East Africa of British manufacturers of silk hosiery. Inquiries may be addressed to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. 83.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first half of this year increased by £412,712 compared with the corresponding period of 1937, the respective figures being £1,201,558 and £700,858. Imports amounted to £1,435,430 during the first six months of this year against £1,311,741 last year, an increase of £11,650.

Immigrants to Southern Rhodesia during June numbered 191, of whom 69 were British, 119 were of British South African birth, 10 were German, five Italians, three Lithuanians, one Swiss, a German, a Yugoslav, and a Pole. Of these immigrants 10 were proceeding to industrial occupations, 100 to mining agriculture, and 37 to commercial or professional occupations.

Bank's Trade Report.

Barclay's Bank (Dar & Co.) reports:

Kenya.—In most districts harvesting the coming crops and the outlook is generally satisfactory. Coffee picking has begun; it is expected that a greater portion of the crop than hitherto will be sold locally owing to better markets for coffee abroad on this side.

Uganda.—Good rains have favoured the cotton plantings. The present season's cotton purchases to mid-June are approximately 200,000 bales, the price of ARK quality is reported to about Sh. 40/- per 100 lb, owing to poor flowering and depressed prices, the coarse grade remains poor. Trade has been generally quiet.

Tanganyika.—There has been rain in most districts except in the Southern Highlands. The Mto wa Mbu and Arusha coffee crops are mainly satisfactory, but dry weather is required for picking. In the Lake Province coffee has been damaged by the late rains and it is believed that the yield will exceed last season's total of approximately 1,000,000 bales. The groundnut crop in the northern districts has been affected by the Lake District and Dar es Salaam, but other centres have been little affected.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trading conditions showed a slight improvement during June, except in the Copperbelt where business was quiet. The demand for new and second-hand motor cars showed an increase. Supplies of farm cattle and horses declined, demand, but the market remained active and prices were on much the same level as in the previous month. The maize yield promises to be satisfactory.

Southern Rhodesia.—General trading conditions have remained steady on a satisfactory level. Other sales are being held, and retailists state that a good volume of business is being transacted. The building trade is also active, and motor dealers have reported a fair demand for new and second-hand vehicles. The quotations on the export of cattle to the Union remain stable, but increased local demand has resulted in some improvement in prices. The bulk of the cargo crop has now been cured, and the quality is considered satisfactory. Up to the end of the third week in June some 8,000,000 were sold at Matobo, at a rate of about £10/- per lb. The maize market has remained fairly quiet, little variation in prices. The maize crop for 1938 was estimated at 1,000,000 bushels.

Nyassaland.—Trade has remained on a satisfactory level. Tobacco growing at Bokwana was practically completed by the middle of the month. The estimate of the total yield in that area is 1,000,000 lbs. Promises for tobacco cultivation are being kept in view of the excellent results had last year at the same time last year.

East African Market Report. Passengers for East Africa.

Barley.—Used as the common rationship in ships, about £15 to £45 per cwt. (100 lbs.) 1935—£0.85 per cwt.
 Cacao Seeds.—Low at 15s per lb. 1935—£0.75 per lb.
 Gloves.—Quoted from Zanzibar 1935—quited 7d per pair.
 Grade A 10/- per pair. 1935—£0.50 per pair.
 Coffee.—Better demand for Kenya coffee from 1934 to 50s per pound.
 Copper.—Steady at about £18 7s per ton (1035)
 £2 13s 3d.
 Cotton.—Quietly steady 1935—25s per lb.
 According to quality, (1035) 1935—
 Cotton Seeds.—Steady at the higher rate of 10/- per lb.
 £15—£14 2s 6d.
 Cotton.—Steady 1935—25s per lb.
 Maize.—Steady 1935—25s per lb.
 Maize.—Nominal quoted at 24s 6d or N 2 white
 flax 1935—15s 6d.
 Peanut Oil.—Kept fluctuating at £14 10s per
 barrel until at £39.
 Wheat.—Quietly steady at 26s 6d.
 Tea.—1934—1935—
 Firm, with buyers of East African tea at
 1934 and Oct.-Dec. quoted £20 15s. Jan.-March 1935—
 £20 15s, quoted £20 5s. Feb.—£20 15s 6d.
 East African offerings, which are of better
 quality are in demand as from 1934—per lb.
 1935—£16 11s 6d.
 Butter.—With standard for Bush Sing at 51s per
 lb. at 1935—£15 15s 6d.
 Firms 1935—1936—Kenyatta Government
 Firms.

Rainfall in East Africa.

H.M. Bureau of African Independence Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the period indicated:

Kenya (Received August 1).—Cherangani 1.33 inches; Elment, 2.96; Eldama, 2.17; Ternan, 3.16; Gilgil, 0.61; Kabete, 0.01; Kaimosi, 1.25; Kitale, 0.02; Clift, 0.64; Kanganzi, 4.43; Kipkaren, 0.01; Kisumu, 0.01; Mau, 1.52; Keru, 0.05; Lamu, 0.30; Linstead, 0.02; Lamu, 0.01; Malindi, 0.20; Maragua, 0.01; Mombasa, 0.18; Morden, 2.72; Mwirri, 1.18; Nairobi, 0.07; Mbomo, 0.01; Nakuru, 1.13; Nandi, 0.14; Nairobi, 0.01; Nakuru, 1.13; Nakuru, 0.01; Nairobi, 0.01; Nairobi, 0.01; Njoro, 2.17; Nairobi, 0.01; Njoro, 0.01; Rusinga, 0.01; Ruiri, 0.03; Songor, 0.01; Soy, 0.36; Taita, 0.04; Taita, Thomas's Falls, 0.01.

Tanganyika (Week ended August 3).—Amani, 0.32 inch; Chole, 0.01; Biharamulo, 0.00; Bukoba, 0.01; Mwanza, 0.00; Uringa, 0.02; Tanga, 0.12; and Ngomeni, 0.04 inch.
 Uganda (Week ended August 3).—Bududa, 2.22 inches; Entebbe, 1.44; Fort Portal, 0.6; Iganga, 0.14; Jinja, 0.18; Kasese, 0.30; Kololo, 0.02; Lira, 3.85; Masaka, 0.00; Mbale, 0.01; Mbarara, 0.09; Mubende, 1.34; Namasagali, 0.01; Orombi, 0.01; and Tororo, 2.10 inches.

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 10/- per lb. South and East African tea 1935—
 Passengers for East Africa.

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Allen, Mr. H. E. —
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 Adgate, Mr. Q. C. —
 Gough, Mr. E. G. D. —
 Campbell, Miss J. E. —
 Dickinson, Mr. —
 Frank, Mr. —
 Franks, Mr. A. R. —
 Fraser, Mr. J. E. —
 Gadd, Miss G. —
 Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. H. —
 Jones, Mr. —
 Macmillan, Miss M. —
 Mills, Miss S. W. —
 Morrison, Mr. —
 Nepheu, Mr. D. —
 Poulton, Mr. C. E. —
 Poulton, Mr. T. —
 — Montane

Cape Town to Montreal
 Hush, Mr. M. C. —
 Tracy, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. —

Passengers from East Africa.

Union arrives on April 19th 1935
 in London the following East African passengers:

Anderson, Mr. J. S. —
 Cox, Mr. S. A. B. —
 Colville, Mr. & Mrs. J. —
 Doerkson, Mr. & Mrs. J. —
 Eustis, Mrs. —
 Ferguson, Miss J. A. —
 Francis, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. —
 Godley, Captain L. —
 Holmes, Mrs. —
 Hyndes, Mr. & Mrs. —
 Leppatt, Mr. —
 Jenkins, Mr. —
 Kelly, Mr. J. —
 Lee, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. —
 Lingham —
 McDonald, Miss K. M. —
 Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. V. —
 Lewis, Mrs. W. L. —
 Lyon —
 Macleod, Mr. N. C. —
 Hayes, Mr. & Mrs. E. —
 Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. L. —
 Matthews, Miss S. N. —
 McEachern, Miss D. —
 Morgan, Mr. R. —
 Morton, Miss H. —
 Norroll, Mr. K. G. —
 Paxton, Mrs. A. M. —
 Plenderleath, Mrs. A. —
 Price, Mr. J. S. —
 Sinclair, Miss A. —
 Stabler, Mr. & Mrs. H. —
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Sander, Mr. E.
Shaw, Mr. E.
Willington, Mr. R. A.
Wrightson, Mr. D. E.

Al-Mutairi, Sa'lam.
Antcliffe, Miss M.
Connor, Mr. J.
Meatons, Miss J. F.
Mason, Mr. & Mrs. A.

PHO m.v. "Bismarck" which is due to touch at Mombasa to-morrow, carries the following passengers from
Baira:

Collings, Miss
Fletcher, Mr.
Kien, Miss
Ward, Miss
Pell, Mrs.
Rothheimer, Mr. & Mrs.
Roberts, Mr.

Baseleer, Mr. & Mrs.
Jaeger, Mr.
Masters, Mrs.

Tanga.

Mellier, Mr.

Air Mail Passengers.

The main passengers who left Croydon for East Africa on August 13 included Mr. J. A. Parker, Postmaster, Brindisi; K. K. Miller, Dr. G. H. Morris, & Entebbe; Colonel Boscombe, to Nairobi; and Misses How, Loko to Nairobi. Passengers on the machine which left Croydon yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. Weston, to Kisumu; and Mrs. Baynes to Nairobi.

Inward passengers who arrived on August 13 included Mr. Coquelin, from Salisbury; Mrs. Hayne, and Miss Hayne, from Dodoma; Mr. and Mrs. Bell, and Miss Mrs. Wells, from Nairobi; Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, from Juba; and Mr. Gororoba, from Khartoum. On August 16 Captain Crozier arrived from Nairobi, and Captains Pinfold and Mr. Cumby, from Entebbe.

late Steamship Movements

Mr. and Mrs. H.
Ward, Miss
Spence, Mr. L.
Wade, Mr. & Mrs.
Wilson, Mr.

Gash, Mr., which arrived at
18. Parough the following
Spence, Miss J.
Wade, Mr. & Mrs.
Tang, Mr.
Clark, Mrs. M. P.
Worley, Dr. & Mrs. H. R.

Dawson, Mrs. E. L.
Currie, Mrs. C.
Hewitt, Miss W. G.
Pope, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Sanderson, Mrs. F. M.
Sandys, Miss S.
Valentine, Mr. & Mrs.

Weiss, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.
Zambani, Mr.
Worley, Dr. & Mrs.

M. & Mrs. J. A. E.
Zambani, Mr.
Worley, Dr. & Mrs.

M. & Mrs. J. A. E.
Zambani, Mr.
Worley, Dr. & Mrs.

Ayres, Mrs. A.
Bindley, Captain P.
Hend, Mr. D.
Conti-Silvatori, Mr. J. del
Coveney, Mr.
Curry, Mr. H. B.
Drakeyer, Mr. & Mrs.
Paw, Mrs. A. W.
Pearce, Mr.
Reign, Mr. V.
Scurr, Miss S. W.
Selton, Mr. B.
Stockland, Col. & Mrs.
Wells, Major & Mrs.
Wilson, Mr. A. M.

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Africa via Nyasaland, Rhodesia and Portuguese East
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Tuesday or 6 a.m. on Wednesday at 10.45
inwards. mails leave at the G.O.C. on Sunday at 10.45
inwards. mails arrive east Sunday and Thursday.

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The m.v. "Strathmore" which is due to Southampton to-morrow to join the South African fleet to break the 10-year old record of covering the 10,000 miles in 13 days, which requires an average speed of 7.5 knots.

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MINERAL PRODUCTION
(1900 - 1937)

Gold	294,537,787
Asbestos	641,659,376
Chrome	28,945,714
Coal	16,826,374
Copper	14,579,001
Silver	4,599,002
Mica	309,305
Other	1,200,000

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Quantity	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	55,000	60,000
Value	£100	£200	£300	£400	£500	£600	£700	£800	£900	£1,000	£1,200	£1,500	£1,800	£2,000	£2,500	£3,000	£3,500	£4,000	£4,500	£5,000	£5,500	£6,000
Quantity	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Value	£6,000	£7,000	£8,000	£9,000	£10,000	£11,000	£12,000	£13,000	£14,000	£15,000	£16,000	£17,000	£18,000	£19,000	£20,000	£21,000	£22,000	£23,000	£24,000	£25,000	£26,000	£27,000

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Rhodesia, Africa, Southern Rhodesia

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA LTD.

The Government of South Africa and the Government of
Southern Rhodesia have agreed to amalgamate

the Standard Bank of Southern Rhodesia Ltd.
with the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.

On January 1, 1946, the Standard Bank of Southern Rhodesia Ltd. will cease to exist.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. will then become
the sole banking institution in Southern Rhodesia.

BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA

Aruche	Mombasa
Bukoba	Nairobi
Dar es Salaam	Natal
Edobet	Port Elizabeth
Jimbu	Port Elizabeth
Kakamega	Natal
Kampala	Nanyuki (Kenya)
Mauhoni	Nyora
Kisumu	Tabora
Lindi	Tanga
Mombasa	Zanzibar

TRADE WITH SOUTHERN AFRICA

Item	Quantity	Value
Crude Oil	200,000	£2,000,000
Alumina	300,000	£1,500,000
Aluminium	100,000	£1,000,000
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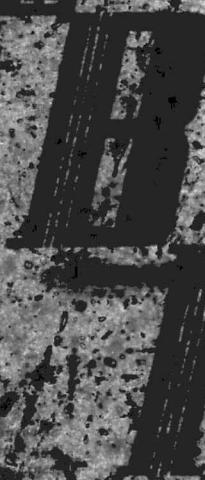
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

TUESDAY AUGUST 27, 1924

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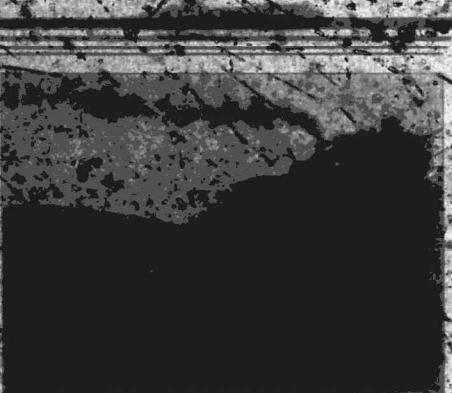
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Consumption	1,500,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	4,500,000	5,500,000	6,500,000	7,500,000	8,500,000	9,500,000
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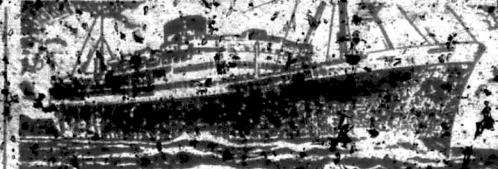
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PROFESSIONALS.—Berriedale Kelly having asserted recently in a letter to *The Times* of Aug. 1 that "without the British Government's consent no man can pronounce on British policy as regards Tanganyika," proceeds to the conclusion that "the Union of South Africa must allow Great Britain to decide her policy in regard to German claims to Tanganyika" and "delivers consideration of British interests." If, as the context leads the reader to deduce, that is intended to mean "according to the interests of the British Government," as distinct from those of the British Empire at large, it is a suggestion which will be repudiated not merely by Britons in East, Central and South Africa, but by that very large number of people in the Maesia Country who hold that the prime consideration must be the true interests of the Native population of the territory.

Government of the Union of South Africa has manifestly legal right to veto a decision of the Imperial Government, and it is curious to find Professor Kelly suggesting such an interpretation of law. His recent statement that "in circumstances in South Africa or Great Britain envisage the return of either Tanganyika or South-West Africa to Germany."

NOT A MATTER OF LEGAL NICECIES.—This is one affecting the very existence of the East African Colonies, Portuguese and Man-

Such a development would be a betrayal of those British, Belgian and Portuguese States which would therefore be brought within the reach of German aircraft and submarines operating from bases in East Africa. The Union of South Africa, self-governing Southern Rhodesia, and the East African territories controlled from Downing Street have therefore the clearer moral right to say that they cannot envisage the return of Tanganyika to Germany. The letter of legality is lost but the spirit of common sense, divine life and human reason to go "inache" all that to use the recent words of Sir Harold Alix Miles, the historian of the Navy.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE FRIENDSHIP IN EAST AFRICA.—The close and cordial relations between the British and Portuguese in Beira and the vast areas which form Portuguese were again demonstrated at the Unical agricultural show, which offered another opportunity for the making and renewal of mutually advantageous friendships between colonists and officials of the neighbouring territories.

Admiral de Magalhaes Carreira, Governor of Manica and Sofala, stepped graciously into his booth. This year the two Governors are so attached and well in that friendly informal way which does so much to promote far beyond the limits of official exchange and formal courtesy, mutual trade and cultural contacts between Rhodesians and the Portuguese, and establishes an understanding in which great things may be accomplished. The present Governor of the Mozambique Territories has done a great deal by his personal initiative to make East Africa and the Rhodesias realize the keen anxiety of both to receive their goods, and it can safely be said that Anglo-Portuguese relations in this part have never been more harmonious.

OF THE farmers seem to be concentrated on their desire recognition of the need for long-range planning for the increased production of alternative economic crops. In the district of many years the area's chief crop have been coffee and maize, but the local climate and soils are believed to be suitable for the introduction of a promising range of common or alternative crops to take their place in a dual system, among them being essential oils, fibres, pyrethrum and groundnut. While there are several good reasons to justify the expectation of a developing dairy industry, conditions are accordingly largely favourable to the expansion of farming, along individual lines, as each farmer thinks best suited to his land and to domestic and economic requirements, but, seeing the dangers of over-expansion, the possibility of too much concentration on one profitable crop, and the uncertainty involved in certain types of agriculture, especially in areas where plant is required during the treatment of crops before marketing, the settlers decided that the best act in their effort to expand production should be to invite the Department of Agriculture to direct the lines of farming most advantageous under the circumstances.

The Department's response to the invitation, like the initiative of the settlers in starting it, has been wise and judicious. Representative

EXPERTS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE. A commission headed by the Deputy Director, has been sent to the area, and specialists in their particular branches of agriculture have been discussing with the men on the spot their immediate problems and future plans, and dividing their generally along the lines of proposed organised economic farming. Here is an example worthy of emulation of the areas in the East African Dependencies for the co-operation established at the outset between the farmers themselves on the one hand, and on the other between the farmers and the Department, will ensure harmonious working and the promise of continuity of joint efforts to the solution of the various problems of production and marketing as they arise. Moreover, officials are invited in the beginning will be much more likely to take a close personal interest in the welfare of a district and in the development of its resources jointly with the assurance, or perhaps as their suggestion,

THOUGH intended chiefly as a披ission to British farmers, the importance of soya bean production, Colonies, is sufficiently set out in handbook

SOYA BEAN PRODUCTION IN EAST AFRICA. It will give the wise East African planter food for thought. The author should

be congratulated deservedly on his ingenuity. East African soils and steam power, cultivation of soya bean, experiments with which have already been made by a number of private individuals in the territories. So far as we are aware, the first such agricultural trial is in the name of the soya bean as a soon-cultivating and much-needed alternative economic crop to the more lucrative and to

area of Nyasaland, who helped our surveying and adequate supplies the following season's seed requirements to make a sufficient surplus for the export from his next harvest, or bulk commercial aman, a favourable section of which is in Hong Kong, would doubtless lead to still greater increase in

the demand and exports probably the most important in all of the East African Dependencies.

CROP WORTH INVESTIGATION. It has been reported in this issue that

the 300,000 bushels of groundnut production has been increased to 400,000 bushels. In fact, the beans shipped to London by steamer in other territories there may be extensively differing the same soil and climatic conditions as those in which the Nyasaland experiments have developed to encouraging results. It is only to be hoped that his attention, if not elsewhere, to Colneval Gray's helpful discussion of the subject by the storage planters and officials, may again bring the future of a crop of this value cannot be determined by one or two trials, the outcome of which may easily be any day in future the human race could. A great industry may arise from the ashes of a disappointing experiment. If the experimenter has the capacity to grasp what the failure may teach, and the enthusiasm to persist, and a crop which has proved itself through thousands of years, as the soya bean has done in China, to be the most important industrial plant to vast a land certainly merits the closest investigation in Eastern Africa.

WHAT the worst road in the world is that between Longido and Nairobi was recently asserted to the Rhodesian Group in London by a motor-cyclist

who not long ago made the run from London to Nairobi and back. For several weeks it was well known in the colonies in that condemnation of the Kenya Government for its failure to put into a reasonable state of repair that section of the Great North Road from its southern frontier to its capital, but it must in fairness be chroniced that the last few months has wrought such a transformation that it is no longer fit to repeat the oft-reiterated accusation. After much musing throughout Eastern Africa between January and June of the great deal of rain during the heaviest rains which have been experienced for years, the writer of this note found the Longido-Nairobi stretch far above his anticipations, and indeed better than that between Moshi and Arusha, which is one of the worst main roads in the territories.

Sums have been spent in repairing joining two settlements, but it would be a bold man to worse claim that the funds had been wisely utilised, which could dispute the road now a link to Tanzania. The road which has to be repaired is excellent for building, even during the depression, an acquaintance that I visited the country to and through the time of the cold, cold winter, instances is substantiated well. With the addition of a few inexpensive low-level bridges through level dips, which being preferred—diggers will be able to make the provision made for road communication all seasons. Not so the planter's merchant, or he may surely be harassed by officials in his motor in the rains between Moshi and Arusha.

What is Coffee "Quality"?

Need for a Chemical Standard

WHILE the results of the experimental work were being discussed at the Conference on Co-operation in Agriculture and Forestry in East Africa, over which Mr. J. W. Doughty presided, the Secretary of State, perched on a chair of state, and surrounded by agriculturists and foresters concerned with coffee, recommended that it was suggested that to meet the need for statistical and mathematical investigation and advice, an experienced statistician, preferably from one of the British agricultural research stations, should be appointed. These facts emerge from the report now issued under the authority of the Governors' Conference.

In a discussion of many factors influencing the quality of coffee, investigation into the aeration and physiology of the bean in respect to liquorizing quality was suggested. Dr. G. E. Gilbert, of the Kenyá Coffee Board, said that after his year's work he was convinced that connexion existed between fermentation and quality. No two coffee beans however identifiable, and he did not despair of defining the characteristics in chemical terms. Efforts had been turned in that direction, he thought, else could be done.

Mr. L. R. Doughty, director at Amuru, stated that even with identical control samples results showed a wide variation. Greater weight was given by buyers to size and appearance than to liquorizing quality. Analysis of 220 samples in four years had not in any way advanced knowledge of the conditions influencing quality, and progress was unlikely until "quality" was defined with more certainty. Mr. S. M. Gilbert suggested reference to long range research on the chemistry of the bean now in progress at Yale.

The Conference agreed that no progress was possible in the investigation until more accurate standard of quality was available, and a chemical standard being by far the most suitable.

When the proposed programme of agronomic investigation at the Mwingano sisal experimental station was under discussion, Dr. Tothill suggested that the possibility of inter-territorial collaboration should be explored before any other experimental stations were started in East Africa.

Developing Cinchona Production.

The development of cinchona production, Government controlled production of quinine and cinchona febrifuge, of local assumption, and the provision of further information of agricultural methods, and of the species best suited to East African conditions, were discussed at length.

Mr. Walmsley, the Chairman, said, he had been disposed to consider the growing of cinchona, and the movement had been great stimulated by the shipments from the Usambaras. Considerable skill and attention and detail were necessary in the first stage of propagation, but thereafter there was no unusual difficulty. Mr. Wakefield asked whether if plants were available from central nurseries, cinchona would not be suitable as a Native crop, but Mr. Walmsley and Dr. Tothill regarded it as undesirable for European planters, as there would be difficulties in regulating production in the hands of Natives.

The Conference recommended trials, in apparently suitable localities in East Africa, and that Agricultural Departments should consider the provision of central nurseries for raising and distributing cinchona plants.

Stress was laid on the fundamental importance of accurate climate data to agricultural development, and the greatest possible support by the Governments to the British East African Meteorological Service was urged.

It was recommended that the attention of other East African Governments should be called to the Tanganyika policy of refusing permission for the air transport of plants which can be carried by sea route, as ports where facilities are available for inspection and treatment. Permission for air transport, however, given in the case of perishable material for propagation, such as seedwood, cuttings and certain seeds, which are sent by parcel post and treated in accordance by the postman.

Attention was drawn to the necessity for more easily available information on the world distribution of important plant pests and diseases.

Essential Oils, Citrus and Hammies

Essential oil production was discussed and anxiety was expressed as to the possibility of injury to the Kenya orange industry by the entry of other products into the market, but Mr. Wakefield saw little prospect of a clash from Tanganyika, which was interested mainly in white citrus, though hammies there might be developed in time. Such injury, if any, would be exerted, according to the British Agricultural Marketing Board, through competition. Noting the hammy in Arusha, Mr. Wakefield had territorial control of the market.

In a discussion on citrus production, it was suggested that, owing to the annual frost and mists in the East African orange, in common with most other tropical oranges, due to bright and other difficulties, the prospects of an export trade were not bright. There were better prospects for tangerines, the market large satisfaction.

The Conference voted to extend its proposal for camphor production, and to add to the further investigation instituted, through consultants, the need to pay careful attention to the demands placed on the soil before any massive commitments were undertaken.

For several years, one of the main subjects deemed of the greatest importance has been the suggestion that the camphor should be introduced in the largest possible range of areas for the comparison and ultimate distribution. The future needs of no ordinaries would, it was felt, probably be sufficiently met by general conferences at five-yearly intervals, with more frequent sectional conferences on a basis with particular crops or subjects.

Science and the African.

In the discussion of practically every item on the agenda of the last Conference on the Co-ordination of General Medical Research in East Africa, it was evident that a outstanding need is further information regarding the African, his anatomy, physiology, psychology, and relation to disease and environment.

Dr. A. R. Patterson, Director of Medical Services in Kenya, who presides, believes knowledge on all these matters fundamentally important in connexion with the social and economic development of the African, and suggested that from £30,000 to £50,000 was necessary for the purpose, but that the likelihood of securing definite results from such expenditure in East Africa is doubtful and remote. He advised despatching of the matter on the spot by distinguished English experts in the physiological, pathological, psychological and psychiatric research.

The conference, agreeing that jealousy of the Africa is one of the most important problems facing the African, recommends that the Medical Research Council should be invited to visit the territories to see conditions and the opportunities for research.

Solpio 7 Crashes.

The Imperial Airways' liner "Solpio," in which many East Africans have travelled over the Principe-Almeria stage of the route, made a forced landing in Mirabella Bay, Crete, on Saturday evening, a wrong approach, and quickly in 15 ft. of water in a stormy sea.

The machine was carrying passengers and crew from India, and two passengers, Mr. A. C. Evans and Lieutenant G. Wilson Dugdale, were killed, being buried in Crete on Sunday. The passengers and the crew (consisting of Captain H. C. Wilcockson, First Officer Louis Wireless Operator, Second Officer, and Steward Hemming) were injured. The liner's company's yacht, which was close to, was used to pick up the injured, and cared for them. They were taken to Athens by H.M.S. "Durban."

Captain Wilcockson, aged 30 years, is one of the most experienced of British sailors, having well over 1,000,000 miles.

POSTWAR PENCE

"East Africa" will become "East Africa and Rhodesia" and will be enlarged, appearing in new format, with new cover, logo on the front and back paper.

Associated Chambers

And the Tanganyika Mandate

A Note to the Imperial Chamber of Trade
and the Associated Chambers regarding
the Tanganyika Mandate. This Note
was issued by the Associated Chambers
of Commerce of East Africa on July 11th
date was in accordance with the resolution
of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce
at the dinner given in honour of delegates
to the annual session of the associated members
of Commerce in the countries of East Africa.
said—

"Chambers of Commerce cannot be divided by party
politics, but it is wrong to suggest that the Association
should be out of the discussion in regard to the Tanganyika
Mandate." That question is up to the Government
one of policy, and as East African commerce is really
interested in the future of Tanganyika, it is essential to
give expression to our views.

It is upon the assurance of successive Governments
that you and I and many, many others were
encouraged to invest capital in Tanganyika and while I
am none of us wish to embarrass the Home Government
or the local Government we cannot be expected to
sit back and watch our capital go down the drain.

Again, capital on a large scale which was available
for investment in Tanganyika is being held up now in
accordance with a policy in the minds of the investing
political Home. This is a waste, and therefore
essentially a waste which must continually trouble
Chambers of Commerce throughout any colony.

There is no satisfaction to be gained, however, from the
recent speech of the Governor of Tanganyika, and it is now
only fitting for a responsible member of the Council
to write to him in this language. Sir Harold Macmillan
has done so.

The ultimate aim of those of us who move and have
our being in these Dependencies is closer union, and it is
gratifying to see that aside having a Customs Union
Postal Union, there has been a continued examination
of the possibility of combining the banking services of
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. I anticipate that the
outcome will be yet one step nearer such goal.

It is a great disappointment that we have no Uganda
delegate with us, and I am glad we have among our
Mr. Fokke and Mr. Majjala from the Uganda
and Eastern Province Chambers respectively. They
should not be governed by dotted line obligations
would be better if they were to join committee
with the Tanganyika and Kenya.

Mr. Fokke concluded with a tribute to Col. W.
Tucker, President of the Associated Chambers, who
said, the oldest member of the Mombasa Chamber living
in East Africa—dead.

Mr. W. G. Nicl, Vice-President.

Mr. W. G. Nicl and Major A. E. Perkins have
been elected President and Vice-President respectively
of the Association of Chambers of Commerce
of East Africa, of which Mr. A. C. Tanahai
is to be Vice-Chairman.

East Africa has published the text of the resolution on
the Tanganyika Mandate passed by the Association
recently at Nairobi. Other resolutions adopted
include the following:

Closure of U.S.A.—That this Association deprecates
resolution passed in 1934 and urges the Government to
give the question of closure of the East African territories
further consideration.

Change in Customs Tariffs.—While having noted
the comments recently made in the columns of "The Standard"
upon which the Association has disagreed, the Association
may request the Executive of the Association to
investigate the advisability of making amendments to
the existing law to allow legislative procedure with
a view to improving the Taxation system. Canada
and Tanganyika apply tariff adjustments by executive
order, thus giving the inducement to standardise, which
has not been done in the past under the current system
enacting tariff documents.

Prohibition of Tobacco.—The Association recognises
the right of each country to take such action as
it sees fit, but it is only unfair that dealers hard
ship on their community. It realises that the
Ordinance was introduced as a sanitary measure and in
view of its importance in the opinion of the Special
Commissioner it is an important document.

Leave to the Executive to deal with
this or that report.

Shipping Board.—That the Association
the East African Conference like to receive a delegation
from the Associated Chambers in order to find out
more about the proposed shipping committee
operating and shipping companies.

Airline control.—Is the considered opinion of this
Association that the time has arrived when the system of
notification of aircraft movements in 1934 between the
Governments of Tanzania and Zanzibar be extended to
Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya and Zambia?
Other urgent and pressing questions to be adopted for
attention, besides airports, include any one territory
the civil air transport is necessary that the
control of the British Colonial Airports, Kenya and
Zambia should be placed under the direction of a single
Government department the office of which would be
located in Nairobi.

Postal and Telecommunications.

Capital is needed when new issues of postage
stamps is issued the authorities should carefully consider
smaller values by a territorial nature, and that the
colouring of various denominations be uniform.
Other recommendations were that the weights
for letters and parcels from districts to
London overland that first class charges within the East
African Postal Union should be uniform, that is to
words; and that Government should no longer make a
single charge in respect of private inter-district telephonic
instrument which are in no way connected with the Post
Office telephone system and which have been installed
by owner.

Other recommendations were that a census of Kenya,
Uganda and Tanganyika be held in the first quarter
of 1937; that emergency port landing stamps should be
provided at all ports, and at all times above
postage, that uniform weights and measurement systems
should be introduced by the East African Governments at
as early date as possible; in view of its many advantages
the metric system should be adopted; that the stamp duty
recessions in Tanganyika should be reduced to 1 cent;
and that dues between East Africa and Zanzibar
should be reduced.

S. Rhodesia's Best Exporter

The United Kingdom is Southern Rhodesia's best
customer, and Great Britain continues to take the
bulk of the exports from the Colony.

According to the annual statement of trade of
Rhodesia during 1935, imports from Great Britain totalled
£5,683 to £5,774,000 worth of goods from Empire countries compared with £3,032,846
in 1934. The value of £1,100,000 to the Empire totalled
£5,864,074 in 1935 compared with £5,717,500 in 1934.

Total imports exported from the Colony amounted
to £6,880,000 in 1935, or £433,000 more than the
total of 1934. The total figures were £6,880,000 and
£6,447,000 respectively, exports exceeding imports by
£433,000.

Details of trade with individual Empire countries follow:

United Kingdom.—Exports £5,126,153 to £1,034,
£1,14,193; imports £5,74,007 to £1,00,000.

Northern Rhodesia.—Exports £1,042,671; imports
£1,042,671.

South Africa.—Exports £5,13,300 to £1,034,
imports £1,00,032 to £1,00,000.

Canada.—Exports £1,19,243 to £23,741; imports
£240,243 to £23,741.

Australia.—Exports £1,23,034 to £1,034; imports
£156,192 to £1,034.

New Zealand.—Exports £1,034 to £1,034; imports
£1,034 to £1,034.

Governor's Statement.

A statement of the Governor last night on the present
agricultural show in Lusaka that five-cent tobacco could
be justified at almost the point has been challenged by
the Nigerian Tobacco Association which declares that it is
"opposed to all information" it has received and also
rejects official reports, and fears that it may prove to be
the effects never made in the bodies at present
as the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire,
imprudently insist in its position, with special regard
to the increased tobacco production. The Governor
had said that he had close reason to execute
the grounds on which he based his plan.

THE EDITOR.

*Dorothy Cameron.**Captain George S. V. Bruce.**Tasteless East Africa.*

Sir.—It is unfortunate that in your article on "Captain's Work in Uganda," in your August issue, you omitted to mention the most outstanding Governor, Sir Donald Cameron, and the great work he did for the Territory.

Sir Donald Cameron was the Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1915 to 1919 inclusive, during which period he developed and expanded Lord Lugard's system of indirect Rule, which generally was copied by the adjoining territories of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. He entirely reorganized the civil service and passed laws to that end. He at once recognized the potentialities of Mr. P. B. W. M'Glashen brought him forward, and gave him charge. Mr. M'Glashen known as "the father of Uganda." Sir Donald initiated and brought about a successful issue the extension of indirect rule (away fromaborers) in Uganda, in the face of strong opposition.

I may add that I am writing this from my own knowledge of Sir Donald Cameron.

Yours faithfully,
Italy.

The writer will remember the many favorable readers of "Tasteless East Africa," and the article on Sir Donald Cameron throughout his career, written by an anonymous author. Sir Donald did great work in many things, though not so evident, but it is not to be denied that he has the most credit with his successors, with the official public on all which his successors have done, or share his distinguished heads formed a happy team. As to all-way construction, Sir Donald in the face of much unoffered and some official opposition insisted also on the British flag being placed in Kinyangiti, which was struck down and replaced by the white elephant, which disgraced the town all day.

*Lions and Wild Dogs.**Tasteless East Africa.*

Your correspondent, Robert Bruce, in a recent issue asks if any of our readers know of lions being killed by wild dogs.

About 1905 the headman of a small village situated close to the Luangwa river in North-Eastern Rhodesia passed to a lion and told me that a pack had been hunting. Noticing the man to stop and hear it he said he had killed and eaten him. On my asking where the lion was, he said he had examined the scene the day before and had examined the scene the day before and had seen much torn deer.

I expect this lion was probably a jack, while the possibly killed a male, and when one of the dogs died, that his potom had almost completely gone.

I am no pack of wild dogs would have been in possession of his full strength, and the must have thoroughly plundered.

With regard to lions they are numerous in the colony, living in the more inland, close to the Elephants. Much of them often come into the station roads, and in 1905 I shot a lion close to Zomba in Nyasaland, and he was a well-known man-eater who had killed five Natives and possibly several others besides.

The late Major C. H. Munro told me that about the same period it was not uncommon to find him sponging the outlying roads in search of lions.

Yours faithfully,
*James E. Lyle.**Editor, "Tasteless East Africa."**Editor, "Tasteless East Africa."*

The correspondent you quote in your editorial comment on your issue of August 20, take an "oriental sentence" from a friend of mine in the July "African Observer" and query the justification for the criticism that all is not well in our African colonies. Their answer to the question can suggest, beyond its fading the less we know for instance, "We have not yet learned to live better than those who are ruling us. Our African governments are not good."

Of course slavery was still in India 100 years ago, I know, especially in the north of Africa, but I do not see that it is so prevalent and, congratulating myself on the work we have done, I am not loath to let the natives of India, however, know that there is to prove you right, respond to such a fusillade by adding in their foolishness, "How can we be so bad?" the speech of a colonial government in India in 1858 which was the peg on which "Amritchand" hangs—a speech which, however, I assure you, was welcomed by an innumerable service longing to do its work but for whom it came too late.

Criticism may at times seem like a sort of perspective glass, and it is often no compensation, or judgment, apart, but by its sole desire to help the native lover, and what I mean to say is, years of crime and sin, since I have got to speak up and point out defects, it has been a task, and in the hope that they will be remedied. The other article, and still more recently, "Lions to Ruanda," does not seem to me to enliven the native mind with any enthusiasm, where the mediaevalism of the old days, after all, the crude reader is still publishing Gibbons' "Masters of the Universe" here, Gibbons six volumes in three cases, a collection of "Liberation" which were mainly congratulatory and complacent.

Now, this is what I mean to say, I know, am I blind to what I see? and that having done so, I want to say, going out to Ruanda to assist on the first day received a letter which says it will be fine than ever.

*Catherine Kelly.**Editor, "Tasteless East Africa."**Ice in Kakamega.**Editor, "Tasteless East Africa."*

On the night of August 10, a unusually heavy rain-storm occurred in the portion of the Kakamega goldfield, during the night one of the men on duty on the property amused himself by picking up the ice blocks, and at daybreak he suddenly called me outside my door a solid block weighing 31 lbs. & 38 in. by 3 in. thick. The block was easily broken up by the dogs and melted about 10.30 A.M.

Kakamega. Yours faithfully,
Editor, "Tasteless East Africa."

The Navy and Africa.

It is a pity, and very surprising, that no arrangements were made for the proper entertainment of the officers and men of the Royal Navy when she recently spent a week in Tanganyika. Nevertheless, after having spent nearly two months under very trying conditions, I think the officers will have enjoyed themselves here.

From a reader in Tanganyika.

Elephants in Uganda.

Present upon Man and His Crops.

A RECENT volume on the elephant problem in Uganda, just issued by the Uganda Commission, is to come as a surprise to the animal experts of the Game Department. One of the seven documents of the most interesting documents, dealing with Uganda in East Africa.

It is estimated that the aggregate elephant wastage in Uganda from all possible sources was during 1853 approximately 1,000, or practically the same as in the previous year. The following extract from the report of the commission on Uganda gives details of wastage during the last three years, viz., 1850, 1851, 1852:

"In 1850, 1,000 elephants were killed; in 1851, 1,000;

"In 1852, 1,000."

There is every indication that the annual third elephant is permitted the license holder to destroy, assisted, control by licensing hunters to destroy, infested

towns built up type which we now make the best station roads."

"On the basis of methods already control the situation

and it is here to afford the means of the following

measures of protection which are then due annual

strikers of elephants the largest and only necessary

but impracticable. Check the report of the commission to shut them up to exterior is the local situation,

and determine ignore such compound factors as man

and property as a customer to have the argument that

out methods are directly influenced by revenue-making

consideration. This is entirely erroneous, as

General manager of Uganda elephants in Uganda

he never disregarded the fact that it is first

and in consideration the welfare of the interests

the lives and property of the inhabitants.

The situation is now so far advanced that it appears

to be excessive fine and so long as it is considered necessary, the annual toll exacted is bound to be heavy.

But as the changing conditions of the country will be

definite reduction in the rate of tolls will be though this

difficult to visualize when at lack of control effort

will be possible."

The Method of Control.

The commission should try to establish herds increasing districts of control. It is now a matter of fact that there are no and should be no hundreds of elephants in nice country. Protective and reductive operations entail extraordinarily exacting work under incredibly unfavorable conditions and indeed every elephant destroyed is the result of this work is a trial. No one would be happier than the General manager if he were able to stop this intense elephant destruction.

The Department of game has been active in its dependence for its success on its being able to concentrate sufficient guards notably in the areas the most directly "full" also in those where the animals themselves may be driven and result of such pressure the pressure in another quarter. It aims to inflict a constant pressure on the herds without driving them out of the impenetrable bush and low grass area, in order to make them accessible to attack.

Methods of control have had to be planned to deal with the ever-changing conditions. The motto is "To prevent the elephant taking charge in Uganda and all we only hold our own."

The first ultra-humane method was to shoot the elephant only but to a man and his herd and if the herd moved away to let it alone. It was permissible to shoot a second elephant only if the herd was unusually persistent and refused to depart. When this became evident it was that this method was not effective, old men were often used to punish drivers and the like with which consequences could be made fitful and sudden harasses were damage and loss of property, but war with astonishing speed and fury. This method had to be coupled with force and severity. In two to three years a warlike condition of more than 1,000 men was maintained.

This information is taken from the report of the commission on Uganda. The reason for this omission is the only place where the elephant is found in the wild in the region of the Great Lakes. It is taught an

Ethiopian Railway Plans.

Projected Line from Mogadishu.

TALLY railway system in East Africa, controlled by the Italian Amurale states to include the connection between Djibouti and the Ethiopian-Tigray border, Assab with Dessie, and Assawa with Addis Ababa. Other contemplated lines would link Dololo with Addis Ababa, and Dessie with Lake Teana. Coupled with a 750-mile road construction programme,

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A PACKET OF SUNSHINE.

That is South African Junction, Captain T. B. Williams's

THE LIGHTEST AFRICA AND DARKEST EUROPE.

Our contemporary says:

In the breezy book Captain Williams has written once and for all particularly for us who accept anything as a present sent along in the happy spirit of real bumptuous. It takes talent to be really bright on subjects like life in Mandate, with malaria, mile deep leeches, frost and pythons, dioxides and battles.

Captain Williams's

Most of the English folk

were bookish but this bright and shining African continent was

absorbed in Hamlet's interludes and yesterdays ill-downdraughts.

One can hardly send a book

as a present in summer.

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Some Statements Worth Noting

Over a thousand years ago the Arabs began to settle on the East African seaboard. Professor R. G. Collard, broadcast from London, said:

"This is a most country, offering great opportunities not only of prosperity, but of service."

M. P. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, speaking in Kampala:

"The name 'Protectorate' is no misleading word; it represents a people faced in due faithfulness discharged by The Very Revd W. F. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, in a recent sermon."

One of Dr. Lay's most assiduous servants, still honoured, by the King—speaks English with a Aberdeen accent. The Revd H. C. G. Smith, Nyasaland, writing in *Kingsway*:

"The master who has the ability to carry an understanding into his work, and much more, with less time than the employer who has lost that ability." — *The New Asia*.

"The oil refinery at Port Sudan" is even more patriotic than the one at Aden. It is a monument to British (or should I write, Saxon) optimism. Mr. Tom Clarke, writing in "Regalia," says:

"Men of vision required men who will lay the foundations of big factories and industries. Web 'one day' must come to Rhodesia." — Mr. T. A. E. Hollinshead, Deputy Mayor of Bulawayo.

"We have travelled over the country more often; we would soon learn the language of the tribes among so many districts." — The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, writing at Umtali, in a general speech.

"I have received every recommendation and aided every request made by the Agricultural Advisory Board, and hope I shall always be able to do so." — Sir Alfred Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

"The Italian has proved himself a good explorer and good leader of native soldiery, but in administration, which is a plodding job lacking the spur of excitement, he has not been so good." — *The Spectator*.

"It has been suggested that, if Anderson south disease is not a bad cold, I wished it were so, it is hardly the same disease that afflicts farmers in Britain." — Sir John F. B. Morris, Southern Rhodesia Minister of Agriculture, speaking in Umtali.

In East Africa trees and crops, vital staples, will take more moisture to flourish. He bases his correlation on a son, and they follow him, likely to indicate rainfall than the type of vegetation." — Mr. J. W. Noddy, writing in the "East African Agricultural Journal."

During the last few years Tanganyika has, with administrative, better, trader, educational, and native effort progressed in every direction in a manner of which we who live in it can be justly proud. — Mr. B. M. Hicks, Mahoma, acting President, Central Committee, East African Society, dying in 1937.

Procesional caterpillars made their appearance in Malawama reserve after an interval of several years, and as they are eagerly sought by Native who ruthlessly kill thousands of trees to collect them, certain parcels had to be authorised to prevent their massacre. — From the "Annual Report of the Director of Malawama Reserve."

WHO'S WHO

17 — the Revd Arthur Leonard
Kitching, M.A.



Copyright East Africa

Rt. Revd Arthur Leonard Kitching, for ten years Bishop of Fort Portal, laid the foundations of his missionary contact with the Acholi and Lango tribes and devoted greatly towards a better understanding of Native life, generally in his diocese, while embracing a vast area in the Southern Sudan and the greater portion of the Eastern and Northern Provinces of Uganda, and went to Africa in 1915 to Africa in 1915 as Vicar-General of Butera from 1915 to 1919, or as Vicar from 1919 to 1922, and of Uganda from the latter year until his appointment as Bishop of the Upper Nile in 1926.

His translation of the New Testament into Lango, and of other books in Lango, his handbooks on those two languages, and his Luganda dictionary, compiled in collaboration with Canon Blackledge, are of incalculable value to his colleagues, to others and his other writings, including "On the Boundaries of the Nile" and "From Darkness to Light," reveal his understanding of the African, and his practical interest in his progress, so that, more than all else, he was a true friend.

Bishop Kitching was educated at St. Paul's School and Cambridge University, was ordained in 1899, became a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, before going to Africa, and was a motorist and tennis player.

PERSONALIA.

Major P. W. Cavendish-Bentinck has arrived by air from Nairobi.

Miss Isela Cooke has been elected to the Elmore Municipal Board.

Dr. J. A. McGregor has arrived home from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. T. L. H. Hart, Senior Veterinary Officer in Ibadan, is on leave.

Mr. C. E. Dalziel has been made a director of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Mr. F. Stovall, Superintendent of Education, Tanganyika, is on leave.

Mr. R. R. J. W. Worrell, the biochemist at Armani, is on leave as does Dr. G. M. D. Norton.

Mr. G. Symons Bell has assumed charge of the University of Tanganyika.

Mrs. Phenére won first prize in last month's garden competition at Arusha.

Mr. S. H. Asare has been appointed an official member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

Mr. K. L. Hall, Chief Secretary of Uganda, and Mrs. Hall are on some days leave.

Edward and Lady Dawson will return to London from Switzerland early in September.

Mr. P. E. Orchard, Governor of Uganda, has been in Nairobi in the Nyeri district of Kenya.

Mr. Stanley F. Male has left Dar es Salaam, Johannesburg, to visit the Empire Exhibition.

Colonel G. G. V. Wingate, who died last week, was cousin to General Sir Reginald Wingate.

Mr. M. van Jaarsveld has been elected to the presidency of the South African Society of Tanganyika.

Mr. G. A. Barron has arrived home from Southern Rhodesia. He accompanied Mr. T. A. D. B. Morris.

Air. Geoffrey Rhodes presided at a luncheon in Nairobi for the Indian community now during Kenyan days.

Mr. D. Ladbury has been elected Mayor of Tshwane. Mr. H. H. Hoadley is Deputy Mayor of Bulawayo.

Among the Northern Rhodesia District Officers on overseas leave are Messrs. M. V. Billing and M. S. Price.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Quay have returned from their visit to Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Quay have returned from their visit to Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and Rhodesia.

Dr. A. Murray Fleming, formerly Chief Medical Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country.

Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, pilot, Captain Prudhomme, recently flew over the peaks of Mount Kenya.

Mr. D. Milne has been elected Chairman of the Victoria and Great Zimbabwe Publicity Association, Southern Rhodesia.

Captain D. A. G. Davis, private secretary to the Governor of Uganda, left England on Tuesday on his return from leave.

Mr. M. D. K. Khilany, of the Agricultural Research Board of the Transvaal Province of South Africa, has been visiting East Africa.

Mr. A. W. Norton, Deputy Controller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. A. N. Norton, have arrived home on leave.

Recent visitors to London from South Africa were Mr. and Mrs. V. K. Palmer, of Kokstad, who married in 1936 in the Union.

Miss Frances Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Evans, of Londiani, has been appointed nursing sister at the Nakuru Hospital.

His many friends will learn with deep regret that Sir Sydne Henly fell and broke his hip last week. He is making a good recovery.

Mr. L. S. H. Scott has been re-elected president of the Bulawayo branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. P. Shields, who was formerly Labour Officer in Nyasaland, has left Kenya on leave pending retirement after 16 years' Government service.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has given a cup for annual competition between "Walkie" and "Livingstone" bowlers.

During Mr. A. F. McLean's recent visit to the U.S.A., Mr. P. H. Godby is acting as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. L. W. Schlesinger, holder of the prize for the air race from England to Johannesburg, is now working in the coalfields of Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Mr. J. J. Wiggin, who was the Kenyan Tanganyika representative at the East African Pavilion at the Johannesburg Exhibition, has been visiting Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death, aged 61, of Mr. Robert Cameron, in the U.S.A., the Rev. Mr. A. and Mrs. H. H. Hoadley.

Mr. S. G. Smith, formerly of the Geological Survey, recently addressed the Uganda Literary Debate Society on "Interpreting the History of the Earth."

Another Kenyan, who for some years has been a commissionaire in Fort Victoria, has been nominated first Prefect of State of the new Prefecture of Victoria Falls, Northern Rhodesia.

EAST AFRICA

Messrs. W. C. Mitchell, H. L. M. Wood, J. R. L. Govey and George Currie have qualified for their licence under the flying subsidy scheme of the Aero Club of East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MacMichael, of Tanganyika, and Lady MacMichael recently visited the Kenta property near Arusha. The Misoro district, the Serengeti Plains and Ngorongoro.

Mustapha Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt and Chairman of the Egyptian Treaty delegation has arrived in London, accompanied by twelve colleagues, to sign the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

East Africa is officially informed that Mr. F. H. T. P. Hinge has made a free gift of the patent rights of his telescope plan to the Imperial and Colonial Governments which have gratefully accepted the offer.

Mr. H. G. Mann, managing director of J. Van Dammen, Ltd., was in his company for the Uganda-Africa Line on board last week "The Legendeontier," for Southern East Africa, accompanied by Miss Mann.

Sir Geoffrey Norquay, who served for so many years in East Africa, and who is now Governor of British Guiana, has just completed a seaplane tour during which he visited several savannah centres in Brazil.

Dr. E. Penina, Australian living in Nyasaland, was recently attacked by a hippo which fixed its teeth in his arm. He twisted round and shot the hippo, and was observed flying in Southern Rhodesia to mend the limb.

While photographing in the Albert National Park in the Belgian Congo, Mr. Kreins was attacked by an elephant which threw him into the air and then kneeled on him. Two unnamed companions were unable to render him any assistance.

Following the election of Major B. Hamilton as President of the Kenya Society, the following Vice Presidents have been appointed: Messrs. B. B. Anderson, A. C. Tommelli, Mr. M. W. G. Nicoll, Mr. M. M. M. and C. H. H. of Nyanza Province.

Dr. J. Wallace of the Sudan Medical Service died in August this year. Madura, an ex-slave of Port Sudan, first worked in the hills as a produce inspector in 1922, and ultimately became senior medical officer in the Sordofan Province. He was 56 years old.

Mr. A. E. Bassett, former Counsel in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Solicitor General in Palestine. Mr. W. A. G. A. is solicitor general in charge of advice on several documents between the Arab and other independent countries, formerly belonging to the Ottoman Empire.

Colonel W. E. Thomas, M.C., A.C. Attorney General of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at the annual dinner of the B.S.A.P. in Salisbury, said only millions of pounds of gold bullion had been imported from abroad to the country, and that only three had there been of those of known

value. Walter F. G. G. is formerly in business in East Africa and is now chairman of the Lewis and Lipton tea syndicate. At the annual meeting of the tea syndicate, which are to receive a dividend of 10s. and a bonus of 1s. per share, the dividends of 1s. have already been paid.

Mr. John G. Bennett, the Kenyan, who is now independent, rates the 15s. of the Kenya Syndicate which is being run by Mr. Harry Marshall's projected trust. All the tea has machine-welded Percival Vega and is expected to go with a cruising speed of 100 miles. It may also be entered for London, Johanna being the port of call.

Miss Pauline, wife of the famous Negro boxer, and film actor, who has arrived in England from Uganda has just completed a week's stay in the Royal Institute of Art and the schools of art and crafts. They women of fashion of these days, it is a graduate of Edinburgh University. New dress fashions need studying for her. Pauline is 21.

The King of Italy has conferred the Professorando Castello, Surgeon-General of the Italian forces in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somaliland, the honorary title of Conte di Chiaravalle in recognition of his services during the 1911 Ethiopian War. Chiaravalle is the Italian rendering of Kinnaway, the name of a Somaliland coastal town. Sir Alcock will be glad to inform our readers for his fine tropical medical research work.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. F. G. V. Northey, elder son of Sir George Northey, Bart., and Lady Northey of Wimborne House, Dorset, and Miss Anne Rosemary, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Turner, Royal Horse Guards, and of Mrs. Alice S. Edward Northey commanded a Naval force with great success during the East African Campaign, and was later Governor of Kenya.

Amelia Mary Greville, daughter of Sir Charles of Merton, Boyd-Moss, wife of Majoradier-General L. A. H. Gress. She has written to Tanganyika in 1925, and made a second home in a few miles from Arusha, where she extended warm hospitality to numerous visitors. The Northey Province, Garoua Ng, was one of her main hobbies, and her book, "My Faraway Castle," published a few years ago, was widely read.

The following have been selected for appointment in the State Police Service: Messrs. J. A. Kirkpatrick, Stanley George, Carrington, W. G. R. M. Laing, Schomberg Lodge, Judge, R. D. McLean, Old College, Oxford; S. Owen, Brasenose College, Oxford; R. Stanley Baker, New College, Oxford; Dr. J. A. Vanderspanck, Trinity College,牛津; Dr. C. J. University, Oxford; and Mr. H. West, Glasgow University.

The engagement is announced by Mr. G. C. and Mrs. G. A. industrial engineer in South Africa, of Durban, and Miss G. G. Clay of Abury, Surrey, and son, Mr. Bertie St. Clair-Batten-Powell, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Powlett. The couple first met on the Isle of Wight, when Mr. Powlett had recently returned from a long overseas tour. They will leave for Northern Rhodesia, probably in 1928. Mr. Clay is a member of the British Legion.

Native's Will to Die.

The processional African Native said a will to die was often their motto, and in those times last year, added Dr. M. J. Stokes quoted, cases which occurred show a year ago in Southern Rhodesia, the writer.

A purse disappeared from a British locomotive on the L. & N.W. railway, midway. The police immediately traced it to the native who had the company thereupon called him a "rich doctor." At a secret meeting in the bush several headmen of the Hottentots in a circle said the "doctor" was well through his ritual and actually pointed to a certain Native as the thief. This was disbelieved and no punishment suggested. The accused strenuously protested his innocence, and nothing could be believed. Some days later the accused Native, who was young, healthy and of good character, said he was going to die, and asked for admission to the King's Hospital on these grounds. Though given every care and attention, he died in a few days, a great freak and mere coincidence, it was thought. But the doctor died. No sign or diagnosis were observed, and the cause was diagnosed.

Police Medals for Braves.

Two African members of the force have and a third who has since died have been awarded the King's Police Medal for acts in recognition of their bravery in repelling an attack of a native village. It is the Northern Rhodesian side of the Colony.

Medical Service for East Africa.

Following the agreement at the last Conference of Defence the standard time two and one-half hours ahead of Greenwich should be adopted in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. A Bill to give effect to this has been introduced by the Government.

Tanganyika Missionary Conference.

Eleven Missionary societies working in Tanganyika were represented at the first Tanganyika Missionary Council held in Dar es Salaam last month when educational, medical, social and African native church councils were formed. The Rev. Dr. W. G. Dougall, educational adviser to missions in Kenya and Uganda, attended.

The Kenyan Coffee Film.

The Coffee Board's Kenya coffee film report, records the creation of the audience received in the making of the Kenyan film, "Story of Kenya Coffee," from Mr. G. P. Costa, M.A., who, besides writing the definitive history of coffee in Kenya, made the 600-foot film. The film was produced by Dr. E. J. Johnson.

Lobengula's Photograph.

What is probably the only photograph ever taken of Lobengula, the famous Matabele king, has come into the possession of the Southern Rhodesia government, and will be shown in the Imperial exhibit at the Empire Exhibition in London. The photograph shows Lobengula in his royal robes. Alexander Forbes, the well-known author, is the owner.

Kenya Conciliation Board.

The Kenya Conciliation Board had been set up under the Assisted Orphans Fund in 1922. Mr. J. C. H. Denham, chairman, and the following are its members: Dr. T. S. D. Sturz, his deputy; one of the three representatives of "commercial interests" in the Colony, namely, Messrs. G. Campbell, G. C. Shaw and Messrs. F. E. Chapman and M. P. Hamilton.

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Colonial News

newly governing Indians have been opened in Central and Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Speech.

When the word "colonial" is used, Lord Hartington, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, says that wild men and boys in the Colony are more likely to have a better speech than white women and girls, and that the language standard was considerably higher than in many other parts of the world.

First Boys' School in Rhodesia.

When St. George's College celebrated its tenth anniversary, Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor, and Mr. Huguenin, the Finance Minister, who himself served in Rhodesia in 1884, threw Rev. B. J. Ward, Rector of College, a silver salver. Sir Hartington summed the boys of the debt they owed to them with thanks for establishing the first boys' school in Rhodesia.

Boiling Springs.

An index of the minor forest products of the British Empire has been issued by the Forests and Economic Committee (H.M. Stationery Office) £1.10. These Forest products, derived as a product of the natural forest other than timber, and its derivatives, are classified under nine main species: dyes, essential oils, shrubs, gums and resins, oils and ointments, tanning materials, and pharmaceutical products. These sections, each prefaced by a geographical region, give for each commodity the trade name, the botanical species and the country of origin, and indicate whether an export trade has already been established, and where it has not, whether, in the opinion of local officers, the economic possibilities are favourable or slight. The compilation should be useful to naval and army officers and administrative officers throughout Eastern Africa, while it may also be useful to forest officers when considering the epidemiological possibilities of some species of the forest as well.

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MADE IN ENGLAND

At About the Soya Bean

A DVICE to farmers to last Africa, as follows, will attract the attention of planters to the possibilities of the cultivation of soya beans, which are already receiving recognition, in Colonel G. D. Gray's "At About the Soya Bean." (See "The Soya & Danielsson," 7 s., Oct. 12.) Dr. Gray, comprehensively dealing with his subject, has said it is not uninteresting.

Dr. W. North, formerly Curator of the Royal Botanic Garden, describes in some detail the process of making an experimental crop of the bean in England, while a chapter on the plant and its cultivation provides interesting hints to planters, in the discussion of soil, manuring, the field of seed, Eastern and Western cultivation methods, and cross-breeding. The bean grows best in soil of medium texture, but good results have been obtained in comparatively light soils. An English croaker can be produced in land too poor for clover, a general conclusion being that a poor soil makes for a higher oil content, and that a rich soil produces a low oil content.

The soybean has been one of the mainstays of the Chinese and the Indians for thousands of years. In the United States no agricultural product has increased so rapidly in the past decade as the soya-plant, which has largely replaced beans then known as Tempeh. The first soya-bean crop grown on a field in England was harvested as recently as 1942, in which year British imports of the bean from Manchuria reached 757,000 tons.

East African interest in the bean lies chiefly, for the time being, in experiments or progress in various territories and what has been accomplished in that direction, notably in Nyasaland, where the cultivation of the bean is subject to the serious consideration of East African planters and the Native Departments of Agriculture.

Colonel Gray's article also discusses the soya bean and its products, such as soya-gel, and for industrial

purposes, such as in the manufacture of soya flour, the soya beans are used in the same way as wheat, and the steady demand for soya flour creates a possibility of a large market for it. It may be mentioned by any group of substances, buttermilk, dried cheese, chocolate, butter, dried peas, certain oils for salads, vegetable condensed milk, and soya gel are among the foodstuffs in which soya beans may be used, the writer having himself attended a number of times to the fact that one of the reasons which has prevented the soya bean from becoming a popular foodstuff among European people is lack of knowledge of how to cook the beans so that they may become more tender and palatable. Dr. Baumgarten, of Vienna, is quoted as stating that one kilogram (2lb.) of soya flour is equal in food value to two kilograms (4lb.) of bread, because of the richness of the flour.

There is indeed a jack of all trades in the food world, but soya beans, coffee growers will not be pleased to find, are recommended as a fine substitute for the preparation of coffee beans in the same country. Against the same odour and taste, the value of soya beans is the real thing, though it is not so much as that of other beverages. This preparation is indeed being marketed in America, Austria, and Switzerland under the designation of "coffee without caffeine."

Industrially soya is used in the preparation of synthetic detergents, cellulose, enamels, floating soap, dentifrices, inks, inks and varnishes, dentifrices,

etc. Some animals in their natural surroundings are the home of "The Picturesque of the Wilds," a collection of adventure writings selected by Mr. E. W. Parkes, edited by Mr. J. R. Janson and published at £1.6d. by Longmans, Green & Co. "Colonel Patterson's 'Man-Eaters of Tsavo' and Mr. A. E. Green's 'Adventures of a Lion' (both by Mr. Percy Fitzpatrick), 'Lock of the Bushveld,' and Mr. Cherry Kearton's 'The Animal Game to Drink'" are the African books laid under trout. Those names are a guarantee of the quality of the stories.

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Unoccupied Tanganyika.

Population Map of the Territory.

A number of publications have been issued regarding the native population of Tanganyika, and the territory has been visited by Mr. Gilman, who has come to the conclusion that there is no definite native population map which should be used as a basis for future policy.

Although the compiler agrees that the economic and thus the geographical influence of the European and Indian populations is of the greatest importance in many directions they are recommended to be legally shown on a map restricted to the use of black and white, but the need is great for a full-fledged native population map, in view of the fact that many interested persons are now engaged in the various departments of the colonial service who are not fully aware of the true nature of the native population, and the importance of a complete and up-to-date map for administrative purposes.

Of the three primary factors determining native population of the land—water, soil and vegetation the first is of paramount importance, especially in the secondary stage. But the distribution of water is also known to be intimately related to African population problems, and in Mr. Gilman's opinion there can be no doubt that Arusha, extending from Lake Victoria northward, does much to keep the natural vegetation of the highlands permanent. Above, it is noted, is a instance of surviving native human habitation, relaxes, and secondary vegetation but the area is frontier country, followed to capture or capture the land. In the immediate following is a note on the water factor.

Water Does Not Drive Away Man.

It is just this native culture from the view of the native held that the native culture survives in areas where man was unable to live. Having exhausted soil and short low underground water and stored the waste lands, he goes elsewhere.

One-half of the area of Tanganyika is uninhabited, expressed differently, one-quarter of the country which possessed good or fair permanent ground water supplies, leaves five-slates of the people while remaining eight occupies another fifth of precariously watered land. Of 1,000 sq. miles of uninhabited land form large continuous blocks; especially in the centre and west and the rest dots and the various distribution types, most of which are entirely without areas suitable for human habitation. The greatest part of the waste land is ascribed to the lack of permanent ground water. Only 7,000 natives of 10% of the total population live in the principal marshes.

First and foremost among the facts revealed by the map is the concentration of two-thirds of the population in colonies on one-tenth of its area which alone possesses some natural water to maintain its vegetation. Mr. Gilman suggests the saving of water can still be saved in the oases and the opening up of trapping the lower ground water, storing the runoff of the rain station with the help of modern techniques, more efficient piping, the waterlessasses to receive the emanations from the coffee fields and waste land which prove to be beyond repair. The people's safety is thus assured.

Notes from Britain.

The East African Government has, before them a recommendation to send a joint delegation to Europe to obtain new types of seed suitable for East Africa as well as medical and other services generally.

The recent legation comes from the East African Regional Research Organization offices. Some West African seeds, the wine of *Coffea arabica* and Kewy has already received promising material from the area. Favours all kinds of coffee growing in East Africa have been made from the British Agricultural Research Council, Liverpool, and Tanganyika has agreed to make available the same information.

COLONIAL COOPERATION IN COMING.

ARTICLES on the coming Conference of the Commonwealth will be published in the "African" and "Australasian" sections of this paper. Anthony Trollope and his possible connection with the Conference will be the subject of a special article.

Organised Timber Sales.

Wood Constants Value for South Africa.

THE KAFRAS ASSOCIATED sawmills bound by the Steenberg Castle, Hout Bay Town in order to investigate the possibility of increasing the export of timber to South Africa and the Bechuanaland, and to assist the government in the territories of the East African Co-operative Society, of which he was general manager at the time of his retirement until he recently died.

The timber for which he foresees a considerable increasing market in Southern Africa and in England is mahogany being very free from flaws, particularly suitable for good class building, it compares with cedar yellow pine from Canada and

the United States, and with the English Birch, which is the Japanese.

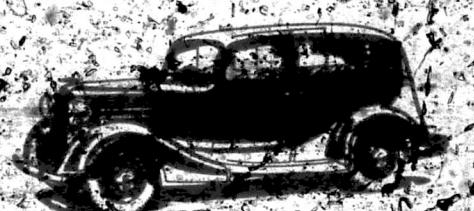
South Africa Seeks E. A. Trade.

THE arrangement between the South African Government and the Indian shipping lines provides that in return for the constituents of Indian products to ports on the East African coast, mineral commerce and industries may secure the contractors to pay such freight rates as deemed necessary for the development of trade. Both Indian producers and exporters to East Africa have now agreed that there should be no reduction in freight rates paid on African imports and the timber of products which they consider have a market in East Africa. The cost of importation is 30-35% in the freight to Indian ports, 10% to Kenya, 15% northwards. According to the final report of the South African Shipping Board the Minister has now decided to drop the freight rates on all products of 35% Union except butter, cheese, beef, live stock and vegetables, in respect of which special rates have already been fixed.

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Musoma Gold Prospects

Mr. Stockley's Geological Survey

The Gold Surveyor technical report, the preliminary technical survey, is submitted by Mr. W. H. Stockley, Government Surveyor, Dar es Salaam (1945), contains valuable information for those associated with the gold mining industry of Tanganyika, and particularly to those operating in the areas under review. The author performed the topographic and geological surveys working single-handed.

Dealing with the geology of gold deposits, he submits that in the Musoma district all the gold is won from quartz reefs and iron oxide rocks. The distribution of the gold mineralisation, feet above the base of the reef, is as follows: 10' to 15' - 1' to 2' - 2' to 3' - 3' to 4' - 4' to 5' - 5' to 6' - 6' to 7' - 7' to 8' - 8' to 9' - 9' to 10'. It is interesting to note that the gold mineralisation is connected with the granite intrusion. The main part of the granite outcrop is in the Kigoma reef area, while almost everywhere the gold reefs may be considered to be the same. It is recognised by the increase of gold, as the lower portion of the sulphide zone is approached and becomes dominant, to which no more stress constant zone where the pyritic zone is entered.

Four gold mines are operated in the south-eastern part of the Musoma district—Ntongi, Kololo, Gikondoa, and Nyabanga. The gold occurs in quartz veins, and in authigenic quartz reefs and iron oxide rocks. The samples taken tend to the same value, the rubbing weight on average of 12 dwts. per ton. By analogy, a sample taken from them at the point between the surface and the river bed assayed 100 dwt. per shanty ton. Seven shafts had been sunk on the quartz reefs, each being a length of 200 ft., and trenches on the northern extension indicated another 600 ft. of strike. Production has been for oz. of gold from 1,545 tons in 1933, 1,568 tons in 1934, and in 1935 1,133 tons from 1,835 shanty tons.

The Kololo mine, owned by Mr. J. A. Ward and A. Chadd, produced 183 oz. of gold in 1933, 192 oz. in 1934, 1,905 oz. from 1,600 tons in 1935, and 408 oz. from 1937. Most interesting feature of this is the fact that probably lies in the association of the gold with varieties of quartz. The main veins of white quartz of the black variety well stained with ferric oxide. In Kigondoa, where the vein commences with the main reef, a blue-grey quartz forms the hanging wall. In Ntongi and Nyabanga there are about a foot of the joints of white quartz interbedded with grey quartz. Evidently the three types of quartz should be the blue-grey variety, containing most of the gold.

Kilimafatta, one of the oldest mines in Tanganyika, is curiously enough, one on which little work has been done. Acquired by the present owners, Messrs. N. & C. Chadd & Son in 1930, the production for 1933 showed a yield of 1,635 oz. of gold from 3,000 tons. More than 1,000 tons of 14,144 oz. per ton purity, the bonanza, is the longest and extends for about a mile, varying in width from 10 to 100 ft. to a few inches, the average approximately 10 ft.

The Nyabanga Property is about four miles to the south of Kilimafatta mine, the exploration having been roughed out by the impression of the local bands of quartz veins. The mine produced 35 oz. of gold in 1935 (tonnage 1,633) and 18 oz. in 1936 (tonnage in feet)

Prospects Cast on African Gold

A general meeting of the Tanga Ligatu and Mining Association will be held early next week, and it is better to wait before writing on gold production in Africa, as there shall be based on gold production in 1936, to provide figures for the amount of the interests of the Government in several mines. The Government of Tanganyika is determined to be amenable to the idea of providing a fully representative interest of the Association comprising a minimum of 10 per cent of the total proposed, is a percentage of the total value of gold sold, and the Committee of the Association has been invited to nominate a special fund committee to administer the fund.

Company Progress Reports

Gold Production Statistics Report

During the year 1936 the following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Australia—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Austria—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Bulgaria—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

China—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Czechoslovakia—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Denmark—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Egypt—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Fiji Islands—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Greece—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

India—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Ireland—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Italy—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Japan—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Latvia—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Lithuania—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Malta—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Mexico—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

Netherlands—The following statistics of the production of gold were received from the following countries:

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

Advice is given on the shares of companies trading on the Stock Exchange of Rhodesia and the East African Commodity Exchange.

ADVICE on the shares of direct mining companies in Africa is each month, must be accompanied by the payment of £10 and a £100 premium.

ADVICE on the shares of indirect mining companies in Africa is each month, must be accompanied by the payment of £10 and a £100 premium.

ADVICE on the shares of mining companies in Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Malaya, and the British Colonies, must be accompanied by the payment of £10 and a £100 premium.

ADVICE on the shares of mining companies in Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Malaya, and the British Colonies, must be accompanied by the payment of £10 and a £100 premium.

MILITARY Aviation should suit your purpose. I have a love of Africa if you can afford to put the share money for a couple of years.

THE NAMIB — There is little likelihood of new mining being found in London for such a venture. It is a difficult business.

THE BIRMINGHAM — Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate should be a good purchase at the present price. The company is always dividend paying.

THE STAG — Tanzania's prospects seem attractive. The company has a sound legal basis, is under good management, and has a large available float.

THE HARGOGATE — The shares were pushed up far too much, and we believed without justification. They have now been recommended in these countries.

THE RIVER FLORENTINE — Reconstruction of the capital of Kenya Consolidated has not surprised the market. Rumours have been live for many months. The only surprise is some people usually well informed, is the identity of the group which is to assist the reconstruction of the funds.

EAGLES KENYA — The new subsidiary TANAKA MINERALS Ltd. has issued a prospectus dated 13th October for £1,000,000 in the form of a stock of East African gold mining interests than in connection with inquiries received regarding East African Goldfields, Kenyan, Kimberley, Royal Gold and Tanganyika Minerals. Subsequent inquiries concerning these concerns are referred to the issue in question.

London Goldfields.

A general meeting of creditors of London Goldfields Ltd. will be held in Nairobi on August 21 to receive an account of the winding up of the company.

Gold in Uganda.

Work has been suspended on Lake Edward Mining Syndicate's property in the Dura river division of the Toro district of Uganda, and Mr. L. E. A. Collyer, who had been in charge, has been transferred to the Syndicate's other interests in the Anglo-Africa Trust.

Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co.

Mr. Digby Butcher, managing director of the annual meeting in Rhodesia of the Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Company, said that the company's mining interest in Rhodesia had been augmented by South African holdings. The share investment position was very satisfactory and he viewed the future optimistically.

Territorial Outputs.

Rhodesian mineral production during July was as follows: Gold (commercial weight unrefined) 1,582 tons; 4 oz. tin (in 20 lb. cans); 26 tons long tanz; tantalite 10 tons; Manganese 100 tons; 100 tons silver; 15,000 tons coal; 400 tons chrome; 200 tons asbestos; 200 tons lime; 200 tons iron pyrite; 100 tons tungsten; 10 tons zinc; 200 tons mica; 200 tons bar; and others, 10 tons. The value of total exports was £470,726.

Medical Services in Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia's Board of Medical Services has been asked by the Rhodesian Mining Congress to examine the question of medical services in mining areas.

Blasting Materials for Mining.

The National Chamber of Commerce has asked the Government either to prohibit blasting materials for mining and quarrying or to allow them to be used. The procedure suggested is to be used in mining operations.

Refugee for Protection.

Rhodesian Mining Company has unanimously passed a resolution asking that importers and hauliers working in the gold fly belt who are unable to use animal transport should be given a subsidy equal to the amount of the duty on petrol used for transport and generating power, and that payment shall be applied to them at export ports.

National Federation for Mines.

The large Southern Rhodesian mining companies have agreed that suppliers of implements and beans must guarantee to take delivery of all supplies of the necessary quality offered by local producers, to pay traders a percentage of the full contract price per bag and to agree with each delivery what amount is due of Northern Rhodesian rates.

Successful Geophysical Prospecting.

Reporting on the success of the geophysical method of water prospecting in Southern Rhodesia, the Chief Geologist contrasts the results obtained with and without the use of test-hole data drilling surveys. By the end of last year 1,000 holes were drilled for a total of 3,304 ft. At a cost of £4,137 five boreholes were successful, the percentage of successes being about 15% and the average water useful supply over 1,000 cubic feet per day. Physical prospecting indicated suitable sites for boreholes, 100 of which were drilled at a total cost of £7,520. The number of successful boreholes was ten, the percentage of success thus being over 30, while the average useful supply was reduced to 2,520.

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MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

Last African Share Prices

A Quarterly on London Exchange.

The latest gold share prices have been issued with the aid of the London Stock Exchange, suffered a long holiday pause, and now resume their regular publication. The index includes all shares generally quoted in the London market, and the following are included in the lead: Anglo American, Anglo Gold, Anglo Platinum, British American, British Gold, British Rhodesia, Charing Cross, Chartership, Compania Minera de Chile, Consolidated Gold Fields, De Beers, Diamond Fields, First National, Gold Fields of South Africa, Gold Fields of Rhodesia, Gold Prospecting, Gold Refining, Gold Royalties, Gold Smelting and Phoenix, Goldmines, Goliath, Grindrod & Co., Harare Diamonds, Imperial Gold, Inter Gold, Kavirondo Gold Mine, Kesten (10s), Kesten (5s), Kimimbo (10s), Leonora Copper, Loango, London Comptoir, London and Rhodesia, Lurit Gold Areas, Mashaba Asbestos, Reserve, Rössing, Royal Dutch, Rhodesia Minerals, Sinopec, Standard Chartered, State Bank of India, Transvaal Gold, Union Carbide, Vhembe, Vicksburg, and Witswatersrand.

Gold Fields of South Africa (10s) 10s 0d
Gold Fields of South Africa (5s) 5s 0d
Gold Prospecting (2s) 2s 0d
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Gold Refining and Phoenix (5s) 5s 0d
Gold Royalties (10s) 10s 0d
Gold Royalties (5s) 5s 0d
Gold Smelting and Phoenix (10s) 10s 0d
Gold Smelting and Phoenix (5s) 5s 0d
Gold Smelting and Phoenix (2s) 2s 0d
Goliath (10s) 10s 0d
Goliath (5s) 5s 0d
Grindrod & Co. (10s) 10s 0d
Grindrod & Co. (5s) 5s 0d
Grindrod & Co. (2s) 2s 0d
Harare Diamonds (10s) 10s 0d
Harare Diamonds (5s) 5s 0d
Imperial Gold (10s) 10s 0d
Imperial Gold (5s) 5s 0d
Kavirondo Gold Mine (10s) 10s 0d
Kavirondo Gold Mine (5s) 5s 0d
Kesten (10s) 10s 0d
Kesten (5s) 5s 0d
Kimimbo (10s) 10s 0d
Kimimbo (5s) 5s 0d
Leonora Copper (10s) 10s 0d
Leonora Copper (5s) 5s 0d
Loango (10s) 10s 0d
Loango (5s) 5s 0d
London Comptoir (10s) 10s 0d
London Comptoir (5s) 5s 0d
London and Rhodesia (10s) 10s 0d
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Standard Chartered (5s) 5s 0d
State Bank of India (10s) 10s 0d
State Bank of India (5s) 5s 0d
Transvaal Gold (10s) 10s 0d
Transvaal Gold (5s) 5s 0d
Vhembe (10s) 10s 0d
Vicksburg (10s) 10s 0d
Witswatersrand (10s) 10s 0d
Witswatersrand (5s) 5s 0d

	last week	this week
Rhodesia Kalahari (10s)	5s 0d	5s 0d
Rhodesia and Tanganyikan (10s)	10s 0d	10s 0d
Rhodesian Corporation (5s)	5s 0d	5s 0d
Rhodesian Selection (10s)	10s 0d	10s 0d
Rhodesian Selection (5s)	5s 0d	5s 0d
Rhodesian Trust (10s)	10s 0d	10s 0d
Rhodesian Gold (1s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Rhodesian Zincate (5s)	4s 0d	4s 0d
Rhodesia Concessions (1s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Rhodesia Zincate (5s)	2s 0d	2s 0d
Lake Nylske Mine (5s)	2s 6d	2s 6d
Charm Ethical (1s)	9s 0d	9s 0d
Union and Rhodesia (5s)	6s 0d	6s 0d
Wankie Copper (1s)	3s 0d	3s 0d
Witfontein (5s)	3s 0d	3s 0d
Zimbabwe Platinum (5s)	6s 0d	6s 0d

	last week	this week
British South Africa (10s)	9s 0d	28s 0d
Central African (10s)	10s 0d	16s 0d
Consolidated Seal (10s)	10s 0d	10s 0d
East African Seal (10s)	10s 0d	2s 6d
East African Seal (5s)	5s 0d	2s 6d
E.A. Powell and Sons (5s)	10s 0d	2s 6d
Kakata Copper (10s)	10s 0d	2s 6d
Norfolk Island (5s)	5s 0d	2s 6d
North Charterton Exploration (1s)	2s 4d	1s 5d
South African (5s)	7s 0d	6s 0d
Sugar Producers (10s)	10s 0d	1s 0d
Tanganyika Copper (1s)	1s 0d	1s 0d

	last week	this week
Edgewood Ridge (5s)	2s 6d	2s 6d
El Dorado Mining (5s)	10s 0d	10s 0d
Kenya Gold and Zinc (5s)	5s 0d	5s 0d
Kenya Gold and Zinc (10s)	10s 0d	10s 0d
Kenya Nickel (5s)	7s 0d	8s 0d
Ngong (5s)	5s 0d	5s 0d
Witbank (5s)	5s 0d	5s 0d

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Late News in Brief.

The more terrible war the Southern Rhodesians have been fighting to meet.

The British Traders paid off the capital debt on the Lady Chancellor Nursing Home, Salisbury.

Beads identical with those found at the Zimbabwe have been discovered at Ongana's Kraal, in Zululand.

The statutory meeting of Central Line State Estates, Ltd., of Tanganyika, will be held on August 3.

The Tax on Official Salaries' Ordinance in Northern Rhodesia has been revoked as from July 1, 1936.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during June amounted to £19,805, compared with £29,000 in June, 1935.

The Nyasaland Tobacco Association suggests that the Five-Cents Tobacco Marketing Ordinance should be applied from September 1.

Nakuru has suffered a disastrous fire, the premises involved including those of Messrs. Hughes & Co., House and McGeorge, Warners, and Mr. W. Allen.

Two motor launches built in Nyasaland by Mr. T. Sharp of Lichenza, are described in detail in the current issue of *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*.

Mineral traffic handled in the Rhodesia Railways last month totalled approximately 50,000 tons, against 103,000 tons in May, and 83,000 tons in June, 1935.

Messrs. Michell Cotts & Co. have completed arrangements for the acquisition of the Thesen's Steamship Company, which operates a coastal service in South and South-West Africa.

Closer co-operation between the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Eastern Province Chamber by means of a joint committee is urged by a sub-committee of the two Chambers.

Last Friday the accelerated mail service between this country and South Africa was inaugurated by the Flying Castle, which hopes to make the trip in 131 days instead of 161 as heretofore.

Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd., announce that the whole of the company's £100,000 7½% First Mortgage Debenture Stock will be redeemed in London on February 8 next at a premium of £5.

The band and pipers of the Gordon Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant D. Stewart, left England last week by the "Sinking Castle" for Cape Town and Johannesburg, where they have been engaged to play during the Empire Exhibition.

The Uganda Government has decided that no temporary storage for seed cotton or cotton seed shall be permitted in 1937. This is in accordance with a recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider all factors affecting the cotton industry.

Particulars of McCamley-Rodway, Ltd., of London, were advertised last week in compliance with the regulations of the Committee of the London Stock Exchange. The company was incorporated in South Africa on June 20, 1936, to acquire the undertaking of Messrs. Dyer-Saunders and Rodway Ltd., from which sprang the East African motor distributing company of similar name.

Bank's Trade Report.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & G.) includes the following items in its August trade review:

Africa.—General weather has prevailed generally with dryness in some districts, and the outlook for the coming crops continues favourable. Coffee yield is so far up to expectations, and overseas market prices have somewhat brightened the outlook for the next crop.

Uganda.—Payable weather continues. Official estimate of cotton plantings at end of June was 447,000 acres, compared with 347,000 acres at same date last year. Yield generally is good.

Tanganyika.—Weather is regarding ripening of crops in some districts. Lake Pwani's cotton season is an full swing, and the estimate is unaltered at approximately last year's total of 40,000 bales, while groundnut yield is expected to be 13,000 tons. Trade is active in the Mwanza and Udzungwa Salama districts.

Northern Rhodesia.—General trading conditions steady. European grown maize crop estimated at 247,000 bags, and Native grown at between 150,000 and 250,000 bags.

Nyasaland.—Trading conditions somewhat quiet. Cotton is being general, with prices showing tendency to decline. Recent cold weather somewhat retarded growth of the crop.

Southern Rhodesia.—More active trading conditions prevailed during July. Exports of chilled meat overseas improved steadily. Exports of last season's maize have been proceeding, but warehouses have received only a small quantity of the new season's grain. Local market steady.

Zambia.—Exports have been slightly stimulated by the recent reduction in rail and sea freights, and prices have somewhat held.

The Royal Empire Society's new London headquarters are to be opened by the Duke and Duchess of York on November 22, and H.M. the King has promised to visit the building privately before the end of the year. Six oval panels placed on the wall of the chief room on the first floor symbolise the countries in the British Commonwealth. The panels depict, clockwise, the Southern Cross, and the winged springbok, two native heads, two Zimbabwe birds for the Rhodesias, and the Mountains of the Moon and the sources of the Nile.

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East African Market Reports.

Cotton.—Quoted in London by shipping companies at £1.10 per lb. (1935)

Coffee.—Selling at 14/- per ton. (1935)

Sugar.—Selling with Mombasa spot dividend per seller and Caffra 1/- per cent., 7d. selling at 1/- (1934; 6d.)

Copper.—Private business has been done in Kenya at 5/- per ton. (1935)

Copper.—Rather lower at 1/- 13/- 14/- per ton. (1935)

Copper.—Firm at 14/- per ton. (1935)

Cotton.—Small business is firm at 8d. per lb. (1935)

Cotton.—Selling firmer at 15/- per ton. (1935)

Cotton.—Lower at 1/- 1d. per lb. (1935)

Creamer-nuts.—Steady at 1/- 15/- per ton. (1935)

Pyratrine.—Quiet at 1/- 10/- per ton.

Sisal.—Steady at 10/- 7d. per ton. (1935)

Sisal.—Quoted in East African No. 1 Aug.-Oct. quoted 16/- 12s. 6d. per ton, sellers U.S. Dec. 1935, 12s. 6d. buyers No. 2 Aug.-Oct. 1935, 12s. 6d. No. 3 Aug.-Oct. 1935, 12s. 6d. per ton. (No. 4 Aug.-Oct. 1934; 12s. 6d.)

Tanganyika.—Exported 6,301 tons of sisal during July, of which Great Britain took 1,490 tons.

Germany.—1 ton. During June Kenya exported 3,262 tons of sisal, and Uganda 154 tons.

Firm to-dearer with Kenya selling from 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. and Nyasaland at from 1d. to 1s. 2d. (1935)

Firm.—16/- 15/- per ton. (1935)

Tobacco.—Southern Rhodesia's crop for the present season is estimated at 1,000,000 lbs. and 20,000,000 lbs.

Uganda.—Exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during July was as follows: Sisal, 6,383 tons; sisal, 1,490 tons; groundnuts, 1,653 tons; maize, 2,666 tons; maize, 200 tons; skin, 78,561; cotton, 1,150 centals.

Available Groundnut Crop.—

The Agricultural Office, Mombasa, reports a yield of 1,773 lb. of unshelled Virginia Blue groundnuts per acre from a plot of two acres, the usual yield being only 800-800 lb. per acre. This shows a net return of over £3 per acre from a three months' crop.

Short Matto.—Crop 1935-8.A.

Many growers in East Africa will be interested in the announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture that the importation of maize from Argentina will be necessary to meet domestic needs. The usual United States maize production amounts to about 57,500,000 tons, and this year the deficiency is estimated at about 15,000,000 tons.

Rhodesia, Maize and Wheat.

The latest Southern Rhodesian agricultural report gives the following information: Maize: Harvesting of new crop began during June, but owing to the late rains and dry weather, the harvest is still incomplete. Good yields are anticipated. Wheat crop has made good progress. Growing conditions prove very favourable during June, and a record crop is anticipated.

Kenya Coffee in U.S.

A remarkable increase in the demand for Kenya coffee among roasters in the United States is reported by Messrs. George Lawrence & Son of New York. According to *The International Coffee Trade Journal*, they state that the reasons for the discriminating buyers are discovering their need for quality blends, where full, rich body, clean taste and uniform quality are essential.

A meeting of the Union-Castle Main Steamship Company, 5% debenture stockholders is to be held on September 3 to consider a resolution altering the trust deed securing the stock. The proposed alteration will enable the company to charge its property in security to the amount which secures the debenture, for the purpose of amending or showing the company's title or with the consent of the trustees for the purpose of making any other alteration to the ship or other assets of the company.

East African Mails.

London.—Tanganyika and Uganda P.O. Bureau, 100,000 m.b.

Corfu.—Dept. of Posts, Corfu.

Lawson.—Mails from East Africa are expected on Aug. 10 and Sept. 1.

Mails.—For Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Uganda, East Africa closed at 11.30 a.m. each Friday, and onward air mails leave at the G.P.O. London, 1 p.m. each Tuesday and Friday.

Laws.—Air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

M. Eastern African Dependencies.—Trade and Commerce Office, London, has arranged the following details of rainfall in the territories during the months indicated:

Kenya. (Week ended 20th July): Cherangani, 1 inch; Eldoret, 1/-; Eldama, 1/-; Elgei, 1/-; Embu, 1/-; Kipkare, 1/-; Ketich, 1/-; Kiangiti, 1/-; Kitale, 1/-; Lomio, 1/-; Lumwaa, 1/-; Maragua, 1/-; Masvingo, 1/-; Molo, 1/-; Mombasa, 1/-; Naivasha, 1/-; Nandi, 1/-; Nanyuki, 1/-; Nyeri, 1/-; Singita, 1/-; Taita, 1/-; Voi, 1/- inch.

Uganda. (Week ended 1st August): Arusha, 0.01; Bulawayo, 1/-; Langa, 1/-; Lutembe, 1/-; Mbale, 1/-; Mityana, 1/-; Nakaseke, 1/-; Nkumba, 1/-; Nsasa, 1/-; Ntungamo, 1/-; Obudu, 1/-; Onditi, 1/-; Oyam, 1/-; Pakwach, 1/-; Rakai, 1/-; Rukungiri, 1/-; Sembabule, 1/-; Soroti, 0.8; Tororo, 0.01.

Nyasaland. (Week ended 1st August): Boma, 0.01; Bulawayo, 1/-; Langa, 1/-; Lutembe, 1/-; Mbale, 1/-; Mityana, 1/-; Nakaseke, 1/-; Nkumba, 1/-; Nsasa, 1/-; Ntungamo, 1/-; Obudu, 1/-; Oyam, 1/-; Pakwach, 1/-; Rakai, 1/-; Rukungiri, 1/-; Sembabule, 1/-; Soroti, 0.8; Tororo, 0.01.

East Africa. (Week ended 1st August): Arusha, 0.01; Boma, 0.01; Bulawayo, 1/-; Langa, 1/-; Lutembe, 1/-; Mbale, 1/-; Mityana, 1/-; Nakaseke, 1/-; Nkumba, 1/-; Nsasa, 1/-; Ntungamo, 1/-; Obudu, 1/-; Oyam, 1/-; Pakwach, 1/-; Rakai, 1/-; Rukungiri, 1/-; Sembabule, 1/-; Soroti, 0.8; Tororo, 0.01.

Egypt. (Week ended 1st August): Fort Portal, 1/-; Hoima, 0.34; Jinja, 0.41; Kabale, 0.17; Kololo, 0.23; Kira, 1.73; Masaka, 0.07; Miele, 0.05; Mubende, 0.04; Namagali, 0.42; Soroti, 0.8; Tororo, 0.01.

Malawi. (Week ended 1st August): Kasenyi, 0.01; Karonga, 0.73; Mzimba, 0.55 inch.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY OF KENYA

Has been doing a great deal in the past three years to put its own house in order, and there can be no doubt that the next three years will see still swifter progress to the benefit of producers, merchants and consumers.

The industry has wisely guided roads to the co-operation of all concerned to ensure value in world markets.

Passengers for East Africa, Passengers from East Africa.

July 21 Matana
August 22 carried the following passengers for
Hawley, Mr. M.
John, Mrs. M.
John, Miss & Mrs. J.
John, Mr. A. E.
Kingsley, Mr. W. G.
Robertson, Mr. A. M.
Woolridge, Mr. Charles H. A.
Wood, Mr. J. W.

Mombasa

Anderson, Miss L. P.
Anderson, Miss E. P.

Aspinall, Miss F. M.

Aspinall, Miss K. M.

Baillie, Mr. F. M.

Blackwell, Miss E.

Broadbent, Mr. H. E.

Brown, Mr. D. W.

Brown, Miss F. H.

Brown, Miss F. N.

Brown, Miss F.

Carter, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Caunter, Mr. E. H.

Clayton, Mr. H. P.

Collins, Miss A. M.

Conrad, Miss M. I.

Edbrooke, Mr. H. A.

Eddy, Mr. & Mrs. F.

Fisher, Eng. C. G.

Foot, Mr. S.

Glenville, Miss R. A.

Goddard, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.

Hall, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.

Hancock, Mr. C. E.

Hay, Miss M. S.

Holding, Miss E. M.

Humphreys, Miss F.

Jowitt, Mr. & Mrs. H. M.

King, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Landry, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Martin, Mr. E. H.

Moore, Master J.

Phillips, Miss A. M.

Phillips, Mr. W. S.

Phillips, Miss E.

Rainey, Mr. H. W.

Rosen, Mr. C. B.

Styland, Miss E.

Sexton, Miss M. E.

Shaw, Mr. J. Dawson

Passengers embarked

Activity at Port of Beira

Cargo handled in shipments at Beira during June totalled 86,903 tons which was higher than in monthly since October 1925. In addition to the largest monthly tonnage ever handled there were increases in the general traffic and in the number of steamers, and the principal increases in the tonnals were in copper and tobacco.

THE NEW GENERAL MAILER, which has arrived in Mombasa, has brought the following passengers from:-
Shotton, Mr. & Mrs.
Smith, Capt. Murray
Smythe, Mr. & Mrs.
Stevens, Mr. & Mrs.
Sutton, Mr. & Mrs.
Tolson, Mr. & Mrs.
Townshend, Mr. & Mrs.
Holland, Miss
Holland, Miss
Young, Lieut. M. H.

Passenger list for Dar es Salaam
Dr. M. E. Meyer, Mr. J. M. M.
Owen, Mr. P. M.
Wilson, Mr. & Mrs.
Wilson, Mr. V.

Ras, Mr. S. A. C.

All Mail Passengers.

SWEDISH passengers by the East African air mail on August 25 included Mr. Dr. Hay to Kisumu, Captain D. G. Dallas to Entebbe, Mr. L. Macintyre, Miss Coates, Mr. E. T. O'Farrell, Mr. V. Grey, to Nairobi. Passengers on the mailplane which left on August 28 included Mr. T. W. Park and Captain L. G. Whistler to Khartoum, Mr. D. Carter and Miss Miles-Volk to Entebbe, Miss Lindsay to Kisumu, and Captain John E. East and Baron von Blumen to Nairobi. Passengers who arrived on August 26 included Mr. Ward and Mr. Seal, from St. Buy; Lieutenant Watson and Doctor; Mr. Murray-Roberts, from Nairobi and Mr. G. H. G. from Entebbe. A machine which arrived on August 25 brought Mr. G. P. Miller, from Mombasa, Major General Sir Frank M. Hope, Mr. Hope, Mr. Livermore, from Nairobi and Mrs. Paul Roosevelt and Master Ponson, from Nairobi.

late Steamship Movements.

BRITISH INDIAN.
Mádura left Mombasa outwards Aug. 1.
Mádura left Mombasa homewards Aug. 22.
Mádura left Tangier outwards Aug. 23.
Matiana left London outwards Aug. 23.
Karanja left Bombay outwards Aug. 23.
"Kenya" left Beira for Durban Aug. 23.

GERMAN.
Springföhrer left Mombasa homewards Aug. 18.
Springföhrer left Mombasa homewards Aug. 19.
Endeavour left Hamburg Aug. 19.

ITALIAN.
Inclavis left Beira for Loango and homewards
"Comodato" left Calcutta for Rangoon Aug. 13.
"Sibigo" left Mombasa for Colombo Aug. 13.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Bernardin de St. Pierre arr. Mombasa Aug. 1.
Complexe arr. London outwards Aug. 1.
General Metzinger left Marselles outwards
Ville de Verdun left Libuti homewards Aug. 3.

UNION CASTE.
Grantully Castle arr. Beira Aug. 1.
Llandaff Castle arr. Cape Town homewards Aug. 24.
Llanely Castle arr. London Aug. 22.
Llanibury Castle left Port Sudan for Nairobi Aug. 22.
Samaria Castle arr. Nairobi homewards Aug. 20.

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