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WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 12 No. 62

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1912

Subscription Price Sixpence

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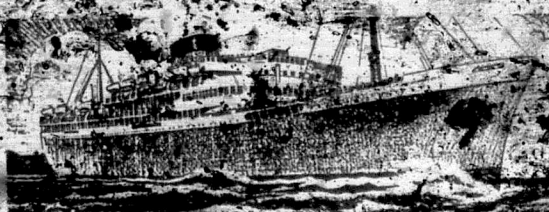
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 A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 12, No. 622

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1960

Annual Subscription 12/-
 Post free Sixpence

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY F. S. NELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1
 Telephone: 7577 & 7772. Telegrams: "Limpaba, London"

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONE AMBITION is due to the Coffee Board of Africa for the prompt publication of its reports. The Board's reports, though they run to rather more than one hundred pages, and though they contain much up-to-date statistical matter, are not, for instance, shipped and sent to the end of the operation. It has been so well organised that the report which was printed in Nairobi had reached London within six weeks of the close of the period which the Board has reviewed. It has been repeatedly claimed in these columns that there is no sound reason for official reports of one year to appear in the case of the next, merely to list the year's annual statistics. But the said official habit still reveals itself. Now the Coffee Board, as the attending Departments in example of which they might well emulate. Publication in this does much to clear and report ready reception, and those who study this one great annual of the East African coffee industry should find it a most practical and comprehensive record of whose record of good work.

represented by similar territorial bodies, their own, may be felt that this report to reflect an advantageous it would be for all if the coffee industry of the three territories were organised on a joint basis. In this respect we have set a lead in 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 effect for everything is to be gained by the consolidation 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 Malawi in Rhodesia will soon 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 just over 5,000 tons, while other countries contribute a further 10,000 tons. It is almost impossible to find the requirements of the market thus remain for a long effort and no reason for jealousy derived from fear that one of other Dependency might secure too great a share of the turnover.

The Board, which is almost entirely African in personnel and in composition, could possibly provide, had it faced a good deal of criticism in the earliest stages, but it is a body of growing responsibility and success. In Messrs. R. S. White and Roger Neville, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and in Messrs. G. P. Cohen and H. C. McBurn, the Board's secretaries and other representatives, the industry has an unusual amount of willing service, who are able to assist in technical matters by the biochemist, the liquorist, the auction manager, the grower, the merchant, the assessor, though now

So many public bodies and Government officials all agree that the sooner they set themselves to work they are in no true sense entitled that it is refreshing to see the first produced Coffee Board publicly admitting their sincere inspiration. Both in the main report and in that of the Board's representative of the Board for example, we recalled the extremely detailed

...scheme initiated in the year was first suggested by the fact that the bond was regarded as Kenya for their progressively stable institutions, the which the effect of the plan was to reduce by half the considerable deficit is new villages that are more effective forms of propaganda cannot be denied. This, naturally, is a great source of gratification to us that a plan which we have introduced for some districts a decade ago should be so widely and so effectively maintained. It is a credit to the Government for having allowed to be unutilised. Moreover, they were mainly for which far higher prices were being realised for East African coffee, and in which funds for public purposes could consequently have been much more easily obtained from the industry. Had the plan become operative in the slump days, 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 enabled the Government to dispose of satisfactory quality. Incidentally, the cost of the "show-trail" campaign has been astonishingly low.

CORRESPONDENT quoting a recently published statement of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. H. Melland, that the Colonial question is likely in the immediate future to be the most important one to be dealt with by the British Government, and in suggesting that the record of British stewardship would require a ruthless analysis, not appear too satisfactory, has asked us to express our honest opinion. It is that we are proud of our record in British Eastern Africa—here, of course, we must confine ourselves to that part of the Colonial Empire—and that, again on the whole, her acquisition and administration of the territories have been guided by disinterested motives. It was her lot at the oncoming of the slave trade, the extent of which scourge in what are to-day Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland is realised by very few people of this generation—and the desire to suppress slaughter and tyranny by peaceful good government which took the Portuguese 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 ill-judged good intention, and they must in fairness be weighed in the knowledge of this 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 unkind to point to the failures of any other year—but in almost any such case it would be found that the Government and the local settler community are fully aware of the situation, and are endeavoring to deal with it so far as their means permit. Criticisms of Eastern Africa, if they are to be of any value, must be in the high perspective, in other words, the critics should have in mind what has been achieved within the lifetime of men still able to recall the really savage Africa of yesterday. Nothing is considered when we claim that the record of British Eastern Africa during the past half-century has been splendid, nor that of the next half-century will be still better, we have not a shadow of doubt.

A RATHER curious dispute has been going on in Nyasaland. Mr. J. B. Wilson, an influential member of the Legislative Council, has been advocating the deposition of the Governor, Mr. B. M. Wilson, on the grounds that the idea would thereby be endorsed. Both Mr. Wilson and his critics are evidently misapprehending the actual position, for the truth is that the Ordinance Council of 1927 gives the Governor power to remove any person, whether British subject or not, from the protectorate either on his own initiative or at the request of the Council, provided that any person so removed is not endangering the peace and good order of the Protectorate and His Majesty's Incidentally, there is no right of appeal against an order of deposition by the Council. There are also powers of deposing a Governor in certain circumstances, but these are not a precedent. It may be added that the question of the deposition of British subjects from Colonies of Protectorates has not under consideration of the Colonial Office for some time, and it is not 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-traffic in this part of the world are now beginning to realise the success of Africa's Dependencies, releasing the rest of the continent with travel by air has become as common as travel by motor-car. For the purpose of fostering air-mindedness, the capital city of Southern Rhodesia organised for last week-end an air-rally which proved to be easily the biggest thing of its kind which Africa has yet seen, had a hundred military and civil aeroplanes participating, some having flown from Cairo and others from the Cape. This was the enterprise destined from the start to be the most successful of its kind, it was not only abundantly successful, for some twenty thousand European spectators, but considerably more than the third of the whole population of the colony attended the Empire Muster, which was held at the same time. It is not surprising that the Minister of Mines, Mr. W. C. Senior, being his own machine, and assisted by his wife, won the trophy for demonstration and race. Does that establish a new record?—of the first Cabinet Minister in Africa to pilot his own aeroplane, and the winning post? As an indication of Rhodesian air-traffic, it may be noted that the total airway mileage in Southern Rhodesia is approximately 100,000 miles, per week, an average rate to grow swiftly once the new Imperial Airways service starts, the new service that has the same of that from London to Johannesburg.

An Uganda Native's Book

An Apostle of Empire

Life of Sir Lloyd Mathews

It was not long after the death of Sir Lloyd Mathews, the first British Consul-General in the East African Protectorate, that the Government of the Cape Colony published a book on the life of this African's Father, Mr. R. N. Lynne (Lynn & Co., 105, St. George's Street).

Lloyd 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 abolish it during those eventful days when it was a starting point in the scramble for Africa. It saw much of the German methods of penetration along the East African coast, and the more direct, several instances of their "characteristic Prussian manner" of "mastering the African horde by determination." The inevitable consequences of such excesses, foreseen by experienced men on the spot, was that the people rose against their oppressors.

The difference in the contrast of effort between the British and the Germans, and the effectiveness and that of the Germans, and revealing in its characterisation of the man a report sent to London by Colonel Dean Smith, the British Consul-General. Mr. Lynne 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 than the Sultan himself. With five or six men he could at all times and under all circumstances overcome the tribes with absolute safety."

Significant developments followed an misunderstanding 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 was held and on the following morning Mathews found his house surrounded by 3,000 armed Natives.

His depuliation was sent to inform him that he must leave as soon as possible, his object was to establish the Government on account of his many years' friendship with the Natives, and that his life if he went back to the coast he would be considered before the morning.

Mathews accordingly sailed for Zanzibar. In a letter to Sir John Kirk in September 1888 he wrote:

"Zanzibar is not a safe place. Natives are trouble from all directions. The Germans camp here. No peace or quietness, and they are taking advantage of the Natives' inability to take over the coast by force and under military administration by the Government, or to give up the whole position and withdraw the company."

Lloyd Mathews succeeded even in his Zanzibar Government after ten years, but, says his biographer, he could not have fitted into the Colonial Office machine. He was one in the sense of meaning and. He never talked about his own achievements. Modesty was his chief characteristic.

He died in the age of 64 in October, 1901. A wreath passed on his grave by one of his African clerks, with the inscription:

"The power that was here on us has come back to us once more again."

The late Mr. Mathews's biographer was Director of the East African Protectorate for 20 years, five of which were spent in the East African Protectorate. He is a book on the suggestion of Sir John's sister, Mrs. G. G. G. G.

AFRICA'S NATIVE BOOKS. It is knowledge of the East has been written by Prince Akiba, a native of Uganda. What he has to say is not made quite clear, but it is not his only, it is rather disappointing. It is a book on tribal customs and habits which still persist in Africa, 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 indifferent answer. We would, however, like to see more of the author's work, his specialisation in the study of philosophy, psychology, metaphysics, and the history of religion, and being the case. It plays an important part in the political and social life of his far away 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 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 West African and Asiatic Sections has been published in 42s net, and is a most valuable work for sportsmen. The Editors, Captain Guy Dolton and Mr. L. B. Burgess, in addition to giving the particulars of animals of every size, include particulars of distribution, average size and weight, and localities in which they are usually to be found. The names of many trophies in East Africa appear in the book, which can be confidently recommended to all interested in big game.

Field Engineering

Field Engineering (Government Press, Dar es Salaam, 1913) is a useful handbook written by Mr. P. Longland. 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 competent engineer. Mr. Longland'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

Dorothy Lee Raikes' entertaining description of the East African coast will bring forgiveness for the few inaccuracies in her latest book, "Equatorial Dawn" (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 5s. 6d.), though "Moroora" for the famous crater is misspelled, and it is unfortunate that she could have selected a number of Natives women and their pictures. One guide saying the "carriers" Miss Raikes travelled extensively in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Belgian Congo and the Sudan during a three months' visit, and she had eyes to see more than the beauty of the big game country and the fascinating and varied life of Africa. She sets out the story in order, and the intimacies of her own experience on the land, and travellers in her own path. She is also an excellent and interesting and an outdoor life. She has also another set of new East African anecdotes, a white chapter, and a chapter on the "white" and "black" accounts with all the old and new, and the "white" and "black" tales.

The Tanganyika Mandate

Business Men Urge Need for Statute

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, meeting in Mombasa, has unanimously adopted the following resolution based upon the Imperial Government's decision on confidence in the definite statement regarding the Mandate:

"Whereas this Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is deeply perturbed by the indefinite 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

And whereas the economic position has materially altered since 1918 by the intensification of the development of trade relations between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, so to render their severance under different national control a matter impossible of equitable solution and a grave handicap to the continued industrial development of the three territories, and

And whereas the present uncertainty has retarded and is continuing to retard the progress 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 Governments had been tendered in the minds of all sections of the community a complete sense of continuity in Great Britain's connexions with Tanganyika, and a desire to solve to the utmost the Government the necessity 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. Pirou, South African Minister of Defence, addressing a United Party meeting last week said: "In no circumstances could South Africa or Great Britain envisage the separation of Tanganyika to Germany," and, according to the 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 West Africa."

£27,000 Air Race to Johannesburg

The £27,000 air race from London to Johannesburg will start on September 1st, instead of September 15th as originally arranged, in order to give competitors full advantage of the monsoon.

Rise Tax Confession

The Mashonaland Farmers Association, convened at the scarcity of casual labour, has adopted a resolution urging that hut tax should not be increased payable by natives until they have been resident in the Colony for 18 months, and that of the £1 annual hut tax should be paid to the Government of the territory from which the alien natives come.

Girls Scholarships

Scholarships for girls courses are to be introduced by the Anglo-African Girls' School, Salisbury. A small grant to the pupils will be given and tested prizes being awarded for their performance. 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 at Lubao, stated that the prosperity of the country was very closely bound up with the prosperity of its native production, and he emphatically urged on their owners and investors that it should be encouraged. Native production is being made to encourage

Gift to British Officers' Warlike Ancestors

Officers' cards showing scenes in Germany's former colonies have been purchased by Germany; the series being significantly entitled "German Colonies." Smokers are invited to buy 100 "an artistic allusion with a representation of the development of German Colonies."

St. Matthew's Gospel for Ethiopians

The Gospel of St. Matthew has been translated by the Rev. N. S. Duff and Mr. N. C. Cosser of the British and Foreign Bible Society, into Galla, the language of some 1,000,000 of the people of the Kaffar Province of Ethiopia. The printing was done on the Emperor's press in Addis Ababa.

Tanzania Police Reorganisation

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

Oceania Tea Journal

The Oceania Tea Journal, a monthly magazine and journal, which is being edited by Mr. C. G. D. Lewis, H.B. Secretary of the Association of Tea Producers, is now in a form for publication. It is a journal of Agriculture, a half review of the tea market, and a number of general articles on tea produced from the plantations.

Early Reconnaissance Maps

Among the early maps of Southern Rhodesia presented to the Society by the Hon. Mr. G. G. D. Lewis, H.B. Secretary of the Association, are two maps of the area around Mafeking in 1880, military authorities in London had secured maps of competent cartographers giving accurate details of a great part of what is now Southern Rhodesia. Among these maps is a series made by Lieut. General (now Lord) Baden-Powell.

Why Africa?

In a note commending the annual report of the Kenya Society, the *Empire Industry Journal* says: "The Society has done very active and much good work. It has not been disappointed. But why labor? It seems a pity that the good and expressive English word 'Empire' should not be substituted, and the Society work 'Empire' into its various departments, descriptive, with other societies doing similar objects in other parts of the Empire."

New Kenya Loan

The £27,000 inscribed "Kenya" par was made by the Anglo-African Bank, London, an auxiliary feature being that £20,000 of the par was placed in a trust for subscription in England. £7,000 was placed in London in the issue of the prospectus, and only £2,000 was actually offered for public subscription in this country. The loan, which is repayable at par in 1923, will provide additional capital for the Land, Water, and Money for the loan to the Nairobi Municipality for its water supply scheme. The issue was heavily oversubscribed.

London Memorial College

Writing for the annual report of the British Medical College, London, Mr. R. G. D. Lewis, H.B. Secretary, states that the official class books and the total number of boys and girls are 1,000. The school is a boarding school, and a day school, to say the very least, fees, and showing a greater desire for education for their sons. It adds that nearly 100 members of the former class who presents himself to the college entrance examination, but the Government permits a general allowance of free or reduced fee places.

Native Silver Band

A native silver band, some of the members of which are over seven years of age, has been formed at the Nairobi Industrial School, near Mombasa. In the first months they have been taught to play the trumpet, trombone, saxophone, drums, hornet, and other instruments. The band is named the *Coast Guards*. It is the first of its kind in the colony. Their set dress is clean white uniforms. They have been through their programme of music with a regularity, and a spirit that fairly took the breath away from the audience. They are now being taken to the public functions in Mombasa.

Some Statements Worth Noting

An Southern Rhodesian, the Empire was the greatest deposit of chromium in the world. The African Mail.

Socialists must oppose the transference of Colonial to Germany. The West African Mail speaking in London.

The University of London, which wishes to insist on putting on the envelope that K. K. Figgis was on the west coast of Africa. The Kenyan Echo speaking at Bedford College.

It is doubtful if the average weight of East African (Nyasaland) is 13 oz. whereas that of European steels is from 1 oz. to 8 oz. Elizabeth Huxley writing in The Times.

The Native has to be encouraged as a producer, he will automatically become a better consumer, if he is seen as such, and the sooner this is made the better it will be. The Challenge Magazine.

It would never do to have a direct power in possession of Tanganyika, any more than the Union could permit German reoccupation of South West Africa. The Rhodesia Observer, in a review in South Africa of a visit to Kenya.

What is to be said about opening the question of Mandates until the British authorities show that they have the moral conscience to deal humanely with little children? It is not a test of Christianity. The Challenge Magazine, in a review of Times.

It is very doubtful if the forestry legislation will help to prevent the inevitable destruction of forests and natural vegetation which takes place to a large extent for the culture of the Colonial Rubber in the Nyasaland Forestry Department.

To introduce into Africa the dual system of material and social life is not a better way of progress than to introduce a materialism in which the white man and all his works will disappear. Mr. H. M. Melland's writing in The African Observer.

The total ready output of African products from Portuguese colonies is reckoned at about £5,000,000, of which about £2,000,000 worth is sent to Portugal. The Nyasaland Review, former Rhodesia, in an article in the Daily Telegraph.

Rhodesian women, owing to the spirit of fortitude shown by their predecessors, are no more the same spirit-wise, they still, and what a splendid thing it would be for the country if that spirit were again the dominant of their lives and those of their children. The Rhodesia Review, in a review of the Rhodesia Review.

The question of labour 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 act greatly to the disadvantage of the Native disproportionately. The Rhodesia Review.

The Week's Biscuit.

The Governors of the five British Colonies met in Africa, will gather to-day at the Hotel de Ville in London, to discuss the defence of East Africa. From a West Indian paper.

WHO'S WHO

316 Mr. Edward Keate Figgis, K.C., B.A.



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He is an athlete by and the no prominent advocate of Kenya is more popular than Mr. E. K. Figgis who since he first arrived in the Colony in 1911 has been an active part in the professional, social, sporting and recreational life of the country.

He is a Past President of the Kenya Law Society, has been registrar of the District of Mombasa and was a Past Master of the Victoria Masonic Lodge, D.O.C. of the District of East Africa, an ex-President of the Royal Nairobi Golf Club and ex-President of the Royal Mombasa Golf Club, and ex-President of the Royal Mombasa Golf Club, and has also captained and had the honour to be captain of those clubs, and having won the Royal Mombasa Golf Club prize in 1911 and 1912, he was for some years a member of the Kenya Golf Committee, and before 1911 he played golf for both University and was captain and champion of two clubs in Ireland.

Mr. Figgis, who was educated at Arvon, Co. Wicklow, and at Dublin University, was called to the Irish Bar in 1905, and to the Inner Bar of Ireland in 1910.

Mrs. Evelyn Mackinnon attempts a month flight to Africa in a specially equipped aircraft.

Dr. J. M. Winterbottom has been the men's singles tennis champion at Fort Jameson. The mixed doubles were won by Mr. and Mrs. Winterbottom, who defeated Mr. and Mrs. ...

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Osborn, of the ... Mission, who arrived in East Africa in 1903, and ... October, they have been established branches of the mission in ... East Africa.

Messrs. W. Pietsch and D. G. Beauchamp have been nominated members of the Eldoret Municipal Board and Mr. L. Collins and Lieutenant ... have been appointed to the Municipal Board.

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

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

Mr. G. S. ... manager in Southern Rhodesia of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has ... His daughter is the wife of Mr. Justice Hudson, of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

Among those who have arrived home ... s. s. Matiana are the following residents of Uganda: Captain W. S. Stiken, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Murray, Ireland, Mr. W. H. Kaunze, Mr. Ian Macgregor, Mrs. ... and Mrs. L. C. Usher.

When Lady Stables opened the recent show in Bulawayo she presented the Royal Horticultural Society's medal in silver to Mr. C. F. B. Winslow, President of the Rhodesian Horticultural Society, and the bronze medal to Mrs. M. P. ...

Mr. Sean Wallis, who was in charge of interests of the Texas Oil Company in East Africa, and who is now a director of the company, has just concluded a tour of East Africa and is on his way to the United States on a business visit.

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. L. 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. G. ... 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 graduated 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 were remaining 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 Tanganyika, left England last week for Dar es Salaam accompanied by Mrs. Hornby. He served in Northern Rhodesia before the War, went through the East African Campaign (during which he was mentioned in despatches), and entered the Tanganyika service in 1933.

The Sushan family, so well known throughout South and Central Africa, and who now reside in Robinson, Or. Umah, Southern Rhodesia, have married recently in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barry ... 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 at home 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 his visit will be of considerable benefit to him in Kenya and to those on this side who are struggling to serve the best interests of East Africa.

Heart congratulations are extended by East African ... Major W. A. T. Dicks, O.B.E., Principal, ... Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, on the announcement of his engagement to Miss ... Eleanore ... of the ... General Sir Hubert, an ... Secretary to ... Corrydon, while he was in ... and later ... in the same capacity to his ... Mr. Edward Grey, and since his appointment to Northern Rhodesia in 1930 has done much to ... and out of his office. He is rather a ... work of unusual charm, and has friends among all communities in many widely separated parts of British East and Central Africa. Miss Gough, like her father, has long been interested in East African affairs.

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Italy in Ethiopia.

New Italian colonies turned to one another are two to be expected to trade and to establish commercial relations. It is, however, a matter of course that the Italian colonies should tend to run on a parallel course.

It is of the greatest importance to Italy from about 200,000 tons of wheat, the value of which is about 100 million francs. The railway is a great asset to Italy. The Italian Government has been very active in the League of Nations, and has been very active in the League of Nations, and has been very active in the League of Nations.

The mission, Sweden, ambulance, and other equipment has been lost. The Italian Government has been very active in the League of Nations, and has been very active in the League of Nations.

The Executive of the League of Nations has been very active in the League of Nations, and has been very active in the League of Nations. The Emperor's daughter may train as a nurse in London.

Italy's policy of association with the British Empire is a matter of course. It is, however, a matter of course that the Italian colonies should tend to run on a parallel course. It is of the greatest importance to Italy from about 200,000 tons of wheat, the value of which is about 100 million francs. The railway is a great asset to Italy. The Italian Government has been very active in the League of Nations, and has been very active in the League of Nations.

Young Trees in Kenya.

Planting experiments are being carried out in the Kenya district to determine the best conditions for the growth of young trees. The seeds of this tree, whose fruit yields a very fine oil, possess a special property, which is of great value in the preparation of the oil. The results are not promising so far as the ordinary type of tree is concerned, but a final decision can only be arrived at when the experimental plantings mature in a few years' time.

Locusts in Tanganyika.

Red locusts are reported at the north end of the Tanganyika district during June and north-east, though no crop damage was reported. The locusts in large numbers have been reported in the Tanganyika district, and extensive control measures have been undertaken.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

"Eagle's" Saza Ore Reserves

Good News of East African Goldfields

ENCOURAGING news of the Saza reef properties of East African Goldfields Ltd. is given in the consulting engineer's report issued by the directors' annual report.

Mr. Amor F. Keene, the consulting engineer, estimates that the exploratory work completed by March of last year developed 10,000 tons of ore averaging 10.5 wt. wt. and 10 ft. thick over a stopping width of 20 ft. and in addition the Reserves 70,000 tons averaging 9.15 dw. wt. assured by the results of the diaphragm filling.

The filling of the section has proved that the shear zone persists in the present complex to the deepest interest at 200 ft. vertical depth, and that barren quartz and silicified all rock intersections of between 18 ft. vertical depth show in every borehole. Similar quartz and sulphide mineralisation with gold values as can be determined compared to those shown in the diaphragm surface sampling. The present shaft is planned to go to 200 ft. depth and finally to the Saza first level development at about 170 ft. below the surface. This is considered to be definite evidence of the persistence of primary gold values to 718 ft. or more vertical depth.

The reasonably proved ore reserves above the first level will suffice for 24 years' operations of a 100,000 ton per annum plant, and the additional reserves proved ore reserves for the entire Saza development are shown on the first level to the half test. This together with additional ore indicated by diamond drilling is ample assurance for a 200,000 ton per annum operation. The cost of a plant at this level would be 250,000 tons per annum and for a 100,000 ton plant 245,000 tons per annum.

On the 200 ft. level, production will be the same value determined by the diaphragm surface sampling of about 300,000 lbs. at a 60% mill recovery. The Saza reef, the yield is 5.34 dw. wt. oz. per ton of ore. The 405,000 oz. of the reef yield is 745,380 lbs. of ore. These costs and the above yield the estimated profits per annum are: 45,000 tons per annum, £25,200 to £30,000; 100,000 tons per annum, £70,500 to £85,000; 200,000 tons per annum, £160,500 to £200,500. Mr. Keene states that the professional estimated capital requirements for operations at different levels are: 250,000 ton per annum (development stage) are for 45,000 ton per annum, £250,000 for 100,000 ton per annum.

Of the two properties acquired by the company in Kenya, the developments at the Gaiton and Kaka properties in No. 2 Area have been satisfactory on the 20 ft. 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.

The company's share capital is £1,000,000. The authorised ordinary share capital is £1,000,000. The issued share capital is £2,475,337. The issue of 600,000 shares of 5s. each at a price of 4s. 10d. has been authorised to purchase 600,000 shares of 5s. each in the National Company Ltd. The name of which has since been changed to Saza Reef (Tanganyika) Ltd.

Kenya Consolidated

To Write Down Shares by Half

A N extraordinary general meeting of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. is to be held in Nairobi on September 9th, 1956, and it is thought fit to pass special resolutions (1) reducing the company's capital to £42,137 by writing down the nominal value of the shares from 10s. to 5s. 6d. and (2) authorising the directors to issue £450,000.

A circular to shareholders, which the company's directors has been projecting of the cost of the Saza reef properties, acquiring or holding them, although certain properties have been abandoned. Other interests in the company, and at least one, have shown considerable interest in justifying further expenditure to bring them into production. The additional capital necessary can be made available if expenditure incurred on abandoned properties be written off, and the board therefore recommends in this course.

...conclusion have been concluded with the East Consolidated Investment Company whereby, subject to the approval of the present capital, the authorised capital will be increased immediately to £1,450,000. Fanti (1) issued an undertaking to issue 800,000 shares to assure the required working capital of £1,000,000 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 4s., and a further option for 18 months to purchase 400,000 shares at 5s. The excess of Saza Consolidated will not be offered in exclusive right to subscribe at par for the 800,000 new shares of 5s. 6d. in the proportion of 3 new shares for every 4 shares held.

The new capital will be devoted to developing the Owaga, Kikuyu, Carwen, Sogori, North Kangu, Willburn West and the sections of the Kiteru, Kujia Properties, and the Blue Ray, Caldwell and Alpha Ray sections of the Lolgorien properties. Promising prospects have been picked up in the Gwori Hill section of the Congocession, where several thousand feet of strata are already indicated. This it is proposed to explore more extensively, as well as to continue the investigation of the balance of the Congocession. The balance sheet for the year ending 31st August 1956 will be in the hands of shareholders by the end of August.

Walende Disappointment

Company Acquires Interests Outside Kenya

Disappointing results on the Kenya properties of Watoko Mining (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 a deal over the properties of potential value in West Africa is being taken. Owing to this change in activities an extraordinary general meeting will be held in London on September 10th, at which a special resolution will propose altering the name to Walende Ltd. Progress on the Saza reef during the four months ending July 31st has been the production of bullion of an estimated value of £2,401. Development footage amounted to 10,116 ft.

The North Wales, North Wales, the lease of which the company has acquired, covers 20 acres and has been worked on a full scale from April levels for a number of years. The lode which can be traced for about one mile is a strong reef formation, 20 to 4 ft. wide, carrying where worked from 20% to 30% galena and zinc blende. The mine is in operation, and is capable of producing about 6 tons of galena and blende concentrates per day. Provided the formation remains any degree of regularity and the reef value is 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 the mine, it is considered that this represents an aspect of considerable future importance.

Gold Finds in Rhodesia

Mr. T. van der Merwe, a tributor in the Felixberg district, Port Victoria, Northern Rhodesia, has in one month recovered 800 oz. of gold from 33 tons of ore. The yield is 2.42 dw. wt. oz. Other interesting productions in the district are the Rutabanyo Chronicle, have 48,000 tons of iron, 100 oz. Iron, 100 tons. Felixberg has always been a rich field, and this latest find will lead to further extensive use of the district.

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Rhodesian Mining Congress.

MR. HENRY STANLEY, Controller of Southern Rhodesia, has been elected Hon. President of the Rhodesian Mining Federation at the annual meeting held at Bulawayo on August 27.

A Kimbiri was elected President of the Federation. Mr. Stanley presided over the meeting.

The Federation has proposed to encourage the Government to relax the taxation of gold for the next three years.

Mr. Stanley, of Harare, proposed to the members of the Federation that it was resolved to appeal to the Government for a condition giving the gold producer a share in the proceeds of the gold industry.

Discussion of the terms of the proposed Constitution of the Federation was held by the Government and the Chamber of Mines to ensure the Native labour supply in the colony.

Copper Production

From whatever angle the copper industry is reviewed, it appears only as a thoroughly sound, stable and profitable business. The United States export provisions, which were introduced in the end of last year as a work-out of a restrictive scheme, have been found to be kept. The outlook for the metal is that it will continue to have a considerable influence on the world market and partly on the price of the metal. The price of the metal is not likely to fall because of the restrictions on the export of the metal from the world market. The price of the metal is not likely to fall because of the restrictions on the export of the metal from the world market.

Some concentration will be made in the copper industry. Some concentration will be made in the copper industry. Some concentration will be made in the copper industry.

Rhodesia has produced 1,304 tons of reef gold during the year ending 31st Dec. 1935, compared with 1,200 tons during the corresponding period of 1934. The total production of gold during the year ending 31st Dec. 1935 was 2,172 tons, of which Rhodesia produced 1,304 tons, compared with 1,200 tons during the corresponding period of 1934. The total production of gold during the year ending 31st Dec. 1935 was 2,172 tons, of which Rhodesia produced 1,304 tons, compared with 1,200 tons during the corresponding period of 1934.

Kenya's Gold Production

Unrefined gold output from Kenya during the year ending 31st Dec. 1935 was 2,172 tons, compared with 1,200 tons during the corresponding period of 1934. The total production of gold during the year ending 31st Dec. 1935 was 2,172 tons, of which Rhodesia produced 1,304 tons, compared with 1,200 tons during the corresponding period of 1934.

Trade Unions

Renewals of collective agreements in the copper industry district of Northern Rhodesia have been completed. The agreements cover the period from 1st Jan. 1936 to 31st Dec. 1937. The agreements cover the period from 1st Jan. 1936 to 31st Dec. 1937.

Trade Unions

An official of the Mine Workers' Union of Southern Rhodesia visited the Copperfield of Northern Rhodesia and addressed meetings with the object of obtaining information and views on the conditions of the miners to establish a long trade union for the benefit of the miners is expected to have been set up.

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- The South African Situation: The British Empire in Africa
- The Old Consulate: The British Empire in Africa
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Latest News in Brief

A jam factory may be established in the Umali district.

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

A maternity hospital has been opened at Kamuge, in the Bugweri district of Uganda.

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

The 3,000 Winitred, of the Lake Victoria, has been sold to an Indian cotton spinner for £600.

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

The volume of business of the Nyasaland Post Office Savings Bank has made a record during the past three years.

Uganda exported 285,000 bales of cotton between January 5 and July 15, 1930, and collected £28,000.

One day last week about 2,000 people visited the exhibition of produce which an East African exhibition is to be held.

The Government will not limit the number of office business in Uganda is urged by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

District and Township Authority has appointed a Publicity Committee to deal with questions relating to the transit of the town.

Insurgents are to be sent to Umali, Southern Rhodesia, and the community the value of their riding and preparation of hides.

Education, both village and village welfare demonstrations were being given a Native agricultural school at Mkhoma, Nyasaland, recently.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the strongest opposition to the transfer of Tanganyika Mandate.

The approximate revenue of the East African Railways during the first half of the year total £27,070, compared with £26,070 during the corresponding period of 1929.

A new Uganda company, the African Commercial Corporation, which has just opened a large general store in Kampala. The Chairman of Directors is Mr. W. H. K. Jones, M.P.

Alcohol consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first six months of this year amounted to £1,570,000, compared with £1,250,000 during the corresponding period of 1929.

The Air Ministry has agreed to the request of the East African Corporation to pay 75% of the cost of the Experimental Base to be established at Langstone Harbour. The Ministry offers £10,000.

The design submitted for the new Rhodesian parliament house in Salisbury have been reported during the past week at the headquarters in London of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Uganda in Nyasaland during the first six months of this year amounted to £1,350,000, or an increase of £502,000 on the corresponding period of 1929. The volume of domestic produce exported increased by 11.5% which compared with an increase of 17%.

The new aeroplane purchased by the London and Rhodesia Flying and Air Company for service in Southern Rhodesia has arrived in Salisbury after an eleven-day flight from London.

A new rubber has been put into service on the Salisbury-Sindiga road, 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.

Nairobi firm of manufacturers' 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 1929. The respective figures being £2,015,200 and £2,015,528. Imports amounted to £1,233,430 during the first six months of this year against £1,311,474 last year, an increase of £91,950.

Immigrants to Southern Rhodesia during June numbered 101, of which 60 were British, 20 of British South African birth, 10 were also five Italian, three Lithuanians, 155, a German, a Yugoslav, and a Pole. Of these 100 were proceeding to industrial occupations, 37 in agriculture, and 37 to other kinds of professional occupations.

Bank's Trade Report

Bank of East Africa (D.O. & O.) reports: Kenya—Rain in most districts has favoured the 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 marketing of coffee grades on this side.

Uganda—Good rains have favoured the cotton plantings. The present season's cotton purchase to mid-June has amounted to about 200,000 bales; the price of ARK quality has improved to about Sh. 40.75 per 100 lb. Spinning of floor flours and dressed peas, the coffee crop remains good. Trade has been generally quiet.

Tanganyika—There has been rain in most districts except in the Southern Highlands. The Masai and Arusha coffee crops are mainly satisfactory, but dry weather is required for picking. The Lake Province coffee crop has been damaged by the late rain, and it is likely that the total will exceed last season's total of approximately 100,000 tons. The groundnut crop is also satisfactory. Rain has been good in the Lake District and Districts, but other centres have been dry.

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 iron and steel exceeded demand, but the market remains active, and prices were on much the same level as the previous month. The maize yield promises to be satisfactory.

Southern Rhodesia—General trading conditions have remained steady on a satisfactory level, with sales of produce being held, and retailers stating that a good volume of business is being transacted. The building trade and motor cars, and motor dealers have experienced a good demand for new and second hand vehicles. The restrictions on the export of cattle to the region remain in force, but an increase in local demand has resulted in some improvement in prices. The bulk of the maize crop has now been cured, and the quality is considered satisfactory. In the end of the first week in June some 3,000,000 lb. of maize were sold at 1/6 per bush, but 1/4 per lb. The maize market has remained quiet, with little variation in prices. Values amounting to £104 for maize were 68,000 for the month.

Nyasaland—Trade has remained on a satisfactory level. Total revenue at Lilongwe was practically completed at the end of the month. The estimate of the total revenue for the year is £1,000,000. Prospects for continued good trading began with prices for some what higher level than at the same time last year.

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- The Big South African Swains by "African"
- The Danger of Central Europe by "African"
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Gold	294,337,969
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Mica	3,285,300
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1927	2,085,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000
1928	2,085,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000
1929	2,085,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000
1930	2,085,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000

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Vol. 12, No. 23

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1936

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PROFESSOR Berleada Kény, having asserted in a letter to *The Times* that the British Government must announce its intentions 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, on deliberate consideration of British interests. It is in this context that the reader is intended to mean according to what interests of the British Government are distinct from those of the British Empire as a whole. The suggestions which will be repudiated not merely by Britons in East, Central and South Africa, but by that very large number of people in the Mother Country who hold that the prime consideration must be the true interests of the Native population of the Territory of the Union of South Africa has manifestly no legal right to veto a decision of the Imperial Government and it is curious to find Professor Kény suggesting such an interpretation of the British recent attitude. It is in the circumstances of South Africa that Great Britain envisage the return of either Tanganyika or South West Africa to Germany.

Such a development would be a betrayal of those British, Belgian and Portuguese States who 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 clearest moral right to say that they cannot envisage the return of Tanganyika to Germany. The letter of legality is not the spirit of common sense which life is a human obligation to so "imagine" to use the recent words of Sir Harold MacMillan, the Secretary of the Admiralty.

THE close and cordial relations between the British and Portuguese in Beira and the east areas which form its hinterland were again demonstrated at the 1935-36 agricultural and PORTUGUESE FRIENDSHIP IN EAST AFRICA show, which offered another opportunity for the making and renewal of mutually advantageous friendships between colonists and officials of the neighbouring territories. Last year when the 15th anniversary of the coronation of King George VI was celebrated by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, was celebrated by messes from Beira. The show, Admiral de Magalhães Correia, Governor of Manica and Sofala, stepped graciously into the breach. The year after the Government were able to attend and take in that friendly informality which does so much to promote far beyond the limits of official exchange and formal courtesy, the healthy trade and cultural contacts between Rhodesians and the Portuguese, and establishes an understanding in which great things may be accomplished. The original Governor of the Mozambique Territory has done a great deal by his personal initiative to make East Africa and the Rhodesias realize the keen anxiety of Beira to resolve their needs, and it can safely be said that Anglo-Portuguese relations in the East have never been more harmonious.

THIS is not a matter of legal niceties, it is one affecting the very existence of the East African Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories for which Great Britain has assumed responsibility. Moreover, it likewise concerns vitally Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, and the Belgian Congo, all of which territories would be threatened strategically and gravely financially if Germany were to be re-established in Tanganyika.

NOT A MATTER OF LEGAL NICETIES

Elephants in Uganda.

Pressure upon Man and His Crops.

REVIEW of the elephant problem in Uganda, as it has developed in the last few years, is contained in the report of the Commission on the Game Department, which contains some of the most interesting documents ever published in East Africa.

It is estimated that the elephant wastage is on an average of 1000 per cent during 1935-6, as compared with 100 per cent in the previous year. The report also states that the elephant population is being reduced at a rate of 1000 per cent per year. The elephant is a big, dangerous, and uncontrollable animal, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population. The elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population. The elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population. The elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population.

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The Necessities of Control

It should be realized that the elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population. The elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population. The elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population. The elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population.

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Methods of control have had to be devised, and the elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population. The elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population. The elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population.

The first ultra-highway effort was to shoot the elephant only by a man and his dog, and it is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population. The elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population. The elephant is a pest, and its presence is a constant menace to the human population.

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Ethiopian Railway Plans

Projected Line from Mogadishu.

ITALIAN railway plans in East Africa include the construction of a line from Mogadishu to the Ethiopian colony of Dire Dawa with Dessie, and a line from Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa. Other contemplated lines would link Dolo with Addis Ababa, and Dessie with Lake Tana. A couplet with a 1750-mile road construction programme.

It is reported that the Italian government has decided to build a railway line from Mogadishu to Dire Dawa, and another line from Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa. The Italian government has also decided to build a line from Dire Dawa to Dessie, and a line from Dessie to Lake Tana. A couplet with a 1750-mile road construction programme.

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Mr. C. Mitchell, a New Zealander attached to the Indian Island Mission, is reported to have been killed by brigands in the Sidamo Province of Ethiopia. Gold and silver medals for a lance have been posthumously awarded to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 1st Battalion who were engaged in the attack on the mission. The Emperor of Ethiopia last week in port and a general manager in Richmondworth, London. It is thought that he may purchase it.

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Some Statements Worth Noting

A few thousand years ago the Arabs began to settle on the East African seaboard. Professor Leighton, *broadcaster*, speaking in London.

This is a rich country, offering great opportunities not only of prosperity, but of service. Mr. P. E. Mitchell, *Governor of Uganda*, speaking in Kampala.

The name "Protectorate" is no meaningless word; it represents the sacred duties faithfully discharged. The *Very Rev. Mr. F. Wright*, *Dean of Nairobi*, in a recent sermon.

One of Dr. Laws's most trusted servants is honoured by the King—speaks English with a perfect accent. The *Rev. C. G. (C. G. G.) Nyasaland*, speaking in Kampala.

The employer who has the ability to care for an understanding interest in his employees is more, with less cost, than the employer who has that ability. — *The New York Herald*.

The "Port Sudan" of Port Sudan is even more pathetic than the one in London. It is a monument to British (or, would it rather, to the States') optimism. Mr. Tom Clarke, *writer in Rhodesia*, *New York*.

Men of vision are required, men who will lay the foundations of the big factories and industries which one day will cover Rhodesia. Mr. T. A. E. Holt, *Mayor of Bulawayo*.

It is a large, fertile, and beautiful country, more than we could cope with in any one of the districts. — *The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia*, speaking at Umtata Agricultural Show.

I have to have a report every recommendation and a very request made by the Agricultural Advisory Board, and I am sure I shall always be able to do so. — *Mr. J. H. F. 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 a lung and mouth disease is only a bad cold. I wish it were so, it is exactly the same disease that afflicts farming in Britain. — *Mr. E. B. Harris*, *Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture*, speaking in Umtata.

In East Africa trees and vegetation are more moisture-loving than in other parts of the world, and they are therefore likely to succumb to drought. — *Mr. W. P. N. N. N.*, *the East African Agricultural Journal*.

During the last few years Tanganyika has seen an administrative, a trader, a politician, and a writer's work progressed in every direction in a manner of which we who live in it can be justly proud. — *Mr. B. M. H. H.*, *Secretary of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce*, speaking at the *Secrets Society in Victoria*.

Occasional caterpillars made their appearance in Bulanyama reserve after an interval of several years, and as they are eagerly sought by Natives who ruthlessly kill thousands of trees to collect their cocoons, it has been suggested to protect the area. — *The Annual Report of the Government of Northern Rhodesia*.

WHO'S WHO

17.—The *Very Rev. Arthur Leonard Kitching, M.A.*



Copyright East Africa

... Rt. Rev. Arthur Leonard Kitching, for ten years Bishop of the diocese, has the foundations of his mission and contact with the Nandi and Luo tribes and assisted greatly towards a better understanding of Native life generally in his diocese, which embraced a vast area of the Southern Sudan and the greater portions of the Western and Northern Provinces of Uganda. He was born in Central Africa in 1864, at the mission station of Buledi from 1925 to 1930, of which he was Bishop from 1925 to 1930, and of Uganda from 1930 to 1934, when his appointment as Bishop of the Upper Nile in 1934.

He translated the New Testament into Teso and of other dialects in the Congo, his handbooks of those who were his guides, and his Uganda dictionary compiled in collaboration with Canon MacKedge are of inestimable value to his colleagues in other parts of the world. His other writings, including "On the Birth of the Nile" and "From Darkness to Light" reveal his understanding of the African and his practical interest in the progress of his diocese.

Bishop Kitching was educated at King's School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was ordained in 1890. He spent many years in Germany and on a wide field of African work, including football and tennis.

All About the Soya Bean

A **SOYA BEAN** is a plant native to East Africa, and its cultivation will direct the attention of all planters to the usual development of the continent. It is a hardy plant, resistant to frost, and is cultivated in the United States. Colonel De Gray's "All About the Soya Bean" is a book of 75 pages, published by the author, which deals with the subject of his life is not unjustified.

The author, formerly Corator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, London, describes in a practical manner the process of making an experimental sowing of the bean in England, while a chapter on the soil and irrigation provides a useful hint to planters, and a discussion of soil growth, the field to seed, Eastern and Western cultivation methods, and cross breeding. It is a very best in soil of medium texture, but good results have been obtained in comparatively light soils, and a hardy crop can be produced in land too poor for clover. General conclusion being that a poor soil may, for a higher percentage, and that a rich soil produces a crop of the same product.

The soya bean has been one of the mainstays of the Chinese and other peoples for thousands of years in the United States, its agricultural products have increased rapidly in the past decade. The soya plant, which has a large number of beans then in the autumn, and is a very hardy crop, grows on a field in England was first sown recently as 1924, in which year British imports of the bean from Manchuria reached 75,000 tons.

It is a very hardy plant, and its cultivation in the tropics is an experiment of progress in various countries, and what has been accomplished at the present time is a very good example of the success of the soya bean. It is a subject of the serious consideration of East African planters and the various Departments of Agriculture. Colonel De Gray's book is a very good one, which the soya bean and its products, and the various uses and for industrial

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There is, indeed, a lack of all kinds of the food world, but a hardy soya grows well, and it is a pleasure to find it recommended as an excellent substitute. The preparation of the soya bean is the same, and it is almost like same quality, and it is a very good one, which the soya bean and its products, and the various uses and for industrial

Industrially soya is used in the preparation of synthetic petroleum, candles, cellulos, enamels, floating soap, and in the preparation of paints, paper, photographic

With animals in their natural surroundings are the game of the "Treasures of the Wild," a collection of adventure writings selected by Mr. E. W. Parry, edited by Mr. R. W. Jepson, and published by Longmans, Green & Co. The "Treasures of the Wild" is a collection of adventure writings selected by Mr. E. W. Parry, edited by Mr. R. W. Jepson, and published by Longmans, Green & Co. The "Treasures of the Wild" is a collection of adventure writings selected by Mr. E. W. Parry, edited by Mr. R. W. Jepson, and published by Longmans, Green & Co.

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Late News in Brief.

The more serious cases of the Southern Rhodesia influenza have been reported to have died.

£100,000 has been paid of the public debt on the Lady Chancellor bursary. H. H. M. Salisbury.

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

The statutory meeting of Central Innes Steel Estates, Ltd., of Tanganyika, will be held on August 31.

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 the month of June, 1935, amounted to £29,865, compared with £29,000 during June, 1935.

The Nyasaland Tobacco Association suggests that the Full-Cured Tobacco Marketing Ordinance should be applied as from September 1.

Wakaru 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. S. Sharpe of Letchenza, are described in detail in the current issue of *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*.

General traffic on and off the Rhodesia Railway for the month of June totaled approximately 1,000,000 tons, compared with 93,500 tons in May, and 83,000 tons in 1935.

Messrs. Mitchell 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 "Striding Galle," which hopes to make the trip in 13½ days, instead of 16½ as heretofore.

Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., announce that the whole of the company's £100,000 7% First Mortgage Debenture Stock will be redeemed in London on February 8 next at a premium of 15%.

The band and pipers of the Gordon Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant D. Stewart, left England last week by the "Striding Galle" 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 matters affecting the cotton industry.

Particulars of McCarty Railway, Ltd., of Durban, 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. Fisher Simons and Rodway (Pty.) Ltd., from which sprang the East African and distributing company of similar name.

Bank's Trade Report.

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

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

Uganda.—Payerable weather continues. Official estimate of cotton plantings at end of June was 443,000 acres, compared with 347,000 acres at same date last year, and generally is a net.

Tanganyika.—Weather is retarding ripening of crops in some districts. Lake Province cotton season is in full swing, and the estimate is qualified as approximately last year's total of 46,000 bales, while groundnut yield is expected to be 13,000 tons. Trade is active in the Mwanza and Dar es Salaam districts.

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

Nyasaland.—Trading conditions somewhat quieter. Cotton buying 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.

Malawi.—Exports have been slightly stimulated by the recent reduction in air and sea freights, and prices have somewhat hardened.

The Royal Empire Society's new London headquarters are to be opened by the Duke and Duchess of York on November 12, and H. R. H. 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 are: the United Kingdom, the Southern Cross and the King's springbok, two Zulu 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

East African Mails

Coffee—Outlet for East African ex-ship coffee...
Cashew—Cashew nut, 12 per ton. (1935: 11.50)
Cocoa—Cocoa beans, Zanzibar spot, 12 per ton...
Cotton—Private business has been done in Kenya...
Coffee—Rather lower at 1.35-1.30 per ton. (1935: 1.35-1.30)
Cocoa—Firm at 1.14-1.15 per ton. (1935: 1.10-1.15)
Cotton—Small business in grain, 10 to 84 per lb. (1935: 54-70)
Cocoa—Firm at 1.15-1.16 per ton. (1935: 1.15-1.16)
Cashew—Lower at 1.20-1.15 per ton. (1935: 1.20-1.15)
Groundnut—Steady at 2.15-2.12 per ton. (1935: 2.15-2.12)
Pineapple—Outlet at 1.40 per ton.
Sisal—Steady at 1.75-1.70 per ton. (1935: 1.75-1.70)
Sisal—Outlet for African No. 1, Aug-Oct, quoted 2.10-2.15 per ton...
Tobacco—Southern Rhodesia's crop for the present season is estimated at 20,000,000 lbs.

Mails to East Africa from London...
 Mails from East Africa to London...
 Mails to East Africa from London...
 Mails from East Africa to London...

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has published the following details of rainfall in the various areas the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended August 12)—Cherangani, 2.72 inch; Eldoret, 1.42; Eldama, 2.26; Gball, 0.77; Isiolo, 1.15; Kericho, 2.85; Lamu, 0.46; Mombasa, 0.56; Kipkari, 0.62; Kisumu, 0.58; Kitale, 1.40; Keru, 1.25; Limuru, 0.34; Lumwa, 0.67; Mandi, 2.67; Naenya, 0.72; Naiburo, 1.7; Molo, 1.00; Mombasa, 0.71; Naivasha, 0.65; Nandi, 1.78; Nanyuki, 0.37; Nyera, 0.00; Sagalla, 0.42; Soy, 2.67; Thomson's Falls, 2.33; and Voi, 0.45 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended August 10)—Amani, 0.05 inch; Arusha, 0.01; Buhamburi, 1.64; Kanga, 0.16; Kilimanjaro, 0.01; Ngomei, 0.01 inch.

Uganda (Week ended August 10)—Fort Portal, 0.19 inch; Hoima, 0.34; Jinja, 0.41; Kabale, 0.17; Koles, 0.23; Kulu, 1.73; Masaka, 0.07; Mbale, 0.05; Mbarotsi, 0.05; Namaganga, 0.01; Soroti, 0.85; and Tororo, 0.12 inch.

Nyasaland (Week ended August 8)—Duto Estates, 0.01 inch; Likanga, 0.74; Kaschyl, 0.61; Kasaba, 0.73; and Mzimba, 0.55 inch.

Tanganyika exports—Approximate exports of the main economic crop from Tanganyika during July was as follows: sisal, 6,585 tons; sisal tow, 407 tons; groundnuts, 0,637 tons; coffee, 1,609 tons; hides, 260 tons; skins, 78,561; cotton, 1,200 cents.

Profitable Groundnut Crop—The Agricultural Officer, Morogoro, reports a yield of 1,773 lb. of unshelled Virginia Bunch groundnuts per acre from a plot of two acres, the usual yield being only 500-800 lb. per acre. This shows a net return of over 75% per acre from a three months' crop.

Short Maize Crop in U.S.A.—The 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 57,000,000 tons, and this year the deficiency is estimated at about 10,000,000 tons.

Rhodesia Maize and Wheat—The latest Southern Rhodesian agricultural report gives the following information: Maize crop destined for new crop began during June, but owing to the late onset of heavy rain, the maize will be ready for harvest in good yields late in August. 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.—A considerable increase in the demand for Kenya coffee among roasters in the United States is reported by Messrs. George F. Lawrence & Co. of New York. According to *The Trade Coffee Trade Journal*, the state that the roasters that discriminating buyers are despoiling their demand for quality blends where full, rich body, clean feet and uniform quality are essential.

A meeting of the Union Steam Ship Company's debenture stockholders is to be held on September 2 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 debenture holders for the purpose of securing the company's obligations to the debenture holders. The proposed alteration is for the purpose of issuing any other alteration to the terms or other assets of the company.

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