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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED
IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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Reviewing **MIXED FARMING
IN EAST AFRICA**
**THE EAST AFRICAN
STANDARD**

I have just finished reading an excellent book by Mr. G. Morrison entitled "Mixed Farming in East Africa". I want to emphasise that this is certainly not a dull book. The nature of my work entails reading dozens of articles on agriculture each week, and many of them are incredibly dull. I am sure that I have rarely if ever, derived so much pleasure from reading a typical book as I did when I read "Mixed Farming in East Africa". In the first place, Mr. Morrison is blessed with an easy and pleasant style; secondly, he is blessed with a genuine sense of humour, and lastly, with the ability to convey humour. Thirdly, Mr. Morrison possesses a love of Kenya, a love of the land, and a genuine knowledge of farming. Mr. Morrison's book is not only well written, but it is based on experience and careful observation. In general, farmers will find the book very pleasant to read and of great interest. It is also full of valuable information on a wide variety of subjects. I cannot be too highly recommended to intending settlers and to farmers who have limited experience. I should like, with all due humility, to congratulate him on a notable achievement. I am sure that many others will follow suit.

MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

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MAITIERS OF DOCUMENTS

HEN all that is best in British industry assembled in one gigantic Fair, and record business is being done with Colonial, Dominion and foreign buyers, we see again ~~every~~ BRITAIN'S striking evidence of the fort and the splendid success of home manufacturers in maintaining their leadership in the sphere of world industry. A tour of the British Industries Fair is a wonderful tonic; nothing German, in his wildest of dreams, could surpass it. Pessimism there? All statistics bear out the impression of mounting prosperity. The Fair is a much wider influence than that of a window for home manufacturing. It represents also, representative of a vast Imperial mirror, in which is reflected a composite picture of conditions in the Dominions and Colonies whose increased purchasing power, growing demands provide the best opportunity and stimulus to expansion, and the opening up of new markets. The Fair would break new ground and open into the world's greatest

As Africa's telecommunications have continued to develop, so has the growth in volume of business between Britain and Africa. Last year, the value of exports sold by British companies to Africa was £1.2 billion, up from £1.1 billion in 1990. The value of imports from Africa to Britain was £1.1 billion, up from £1.0 billion in 1990.

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appreciated, but it stands out nevertheless as conclusive evidence of trade recovery, that the African territories were able to show an increase of approximately £4,000,000 in exports last year. If that figure is analysed, it will be seen that every country, from the Sudan to Southern Rhodesia, shared in the increase, and that in no single case was a setback experienced. The editor of *Afrik Africa*, in his year of the Dependencies, is finding fresh support almost every hand in support of the Brighter African outlook, and of that confidence in the future without which progress can never be made.

African and others who have visited the British Industries Fair have frequently questioned the advisability of staging the exhibition as it is always staged **ATTENDING OVERSEAS BUYERS**

ATTRACTING OVERSEAS BUYER.—In the midst of the English winter, it is usually a trade mission for the overseas buyer, and it is doubted if in very case their interest in the Fair is greater than their desire to avoid England at the winter time. Figures are issued annually to show the thousands of buyers who come from all over the world to London for the exhibition, but it would be a valuable guide to "British manufacturers" in the organization of a staged summer tour to ascertain what effect it would have on the attendance of buyers. There is good reason to believe that there could be a large increase in the number of visitors if the "Voyage of Discovery" were the "Fair in a summer holiday" and the Englishmen are glad to escape from the trials of England.

East African Publicity

Kenya Propaganda Received

M.R.E.S. JOELSON was recently the guest of the Nairobi Rotary Club, at whom he spoke by request on the subject of East African publicity. Captain G. D. W. Anderson, who took the chair in the absence of Mr. G. P. Sturdee, President, said that the present tour was a founder and editor of *East Africa*, was greatly appreciated by East Africans, and that the Rotary Club was very glad to welcome him.

I have been asked to speak with complete candour, and I hope you will accept whatever comments I may make as those of a sincere friend of East Africa and of an ex-settler in East Africa. I said Mr. Joelson, "I realize as well as anyone that the world depression, the long and successive years of drought have struck Kenya's maize-growing blocks but other again in the Colony. I do fear that the external public recovery is still in effect unaltered and that propaganda has been and still is somewhat gloomy." Continued gloomy propaganda has had a very satisfactory effect upon Kenya's standpoints and I am convinced from cases within my own personal knowledge that maize will be a key capital and intending settlers.

"Up to the very time of my departure to London every air-mail brought tales of depression which were the rule rather than the exception; indeed, they were received so regularly that I wondered whether it would not be better to postpone the trip in order that I could write in more optimistic terms when I did come."

Inquiries from all Quarters

With the exception of Nairobi in which I have not yet seen by any means all the people I hope to meet, in every town I have visited I have interviewed fifty bank managers, every merchant of standing who has been away from home, almost every accountable solicitor, hotel and garage proprietor, and a very considerable number of farmers. Everyone has been extremely kind.

Many inquiries have concerned their accounts for 1931-32, and they have shown me photographs of a novel for 1931 and 1932 seasons. As a result of that frankness I think I have a fair picture of the actual state of affairs in Kenya. The maize grower, maize farmer, or producer, is some other commodity who has had an extremely tough time naturally judges from his own experience and that of his neighbours, and a transfer that an accumulation of information from such sources as I have indicated is a fair and guide to the actual position between the banker, the merchant, and the accountant balance the good against the bad. From them one gets a better picture of the condition of the whole country than one could from a series of small growers who tell themselves on top of the world from time to time. These growers in a variety of local farms and open fields, who feel themselves some where near the bottom.

The outstanding impression so far is that many people have for so long wrapped themselves in a mantle of gloom that they would feel naked if they were stripped of it. A little bit of outside backing would be most grateful. Moreover, it would be helpful for everybody and for the Colony.

It is true that accurate figures show the position is not as bad as many people think, but the position of the Bank and woolfangers, among people who are not directly involved in agriculture, has been depressed. The sheep, acre-cropping growers have

done for arbitration and so on, and are realising good prices. Indeed, you are one of the main reasons for hope, which is definitely visible.

I have seen told by a number of maize growers that they are more than making two and a half in present prices. This, of course, is not an exact picture in the maize industry. I know that woolfangers enormously and like wise under cultivation must obviously have a very real relation to maize, a man cannot profit or not because when a small yield his overhead expenses will bear no relationship to that small acreage. Still the fact that at least some maize is being harvested means we are having a profit gives some little cheer or satisfaction.

Another point is that not a single bank manager in a single town has given a negative reply to my question whether he has some money in his books on his books without any private means who are making profits. In every case the answer has been

Propaganda and Publicity in England

Complaints are often made by Kenyans about the way in which the press here treats the country of their adoption. May I venture to suggest that the great majority of the offending stories originate in this country? The fact might well receive greater attention than it has done. If silly stories did not reach Fleet Street from central sub-editors could not give them such Hitlerian headlines. That trouble might well be laid at the source.

"Then some of you, that sort of happenings might be regarded as silly instead of being given world-wide publicity to your very great detriment. The falling of the few have been described as to be regarded by large numbers as typical of Kenyan life. I do not believe it for one moment. On the contrary, I believe the behaviour of the average individual in Kenya is at least as good as it is in any other part of the world."

In the last few years, according to supplement from *Kenya Times*, there has grown very rapidly before the depression there was scarcely a week in which I did not receive ten to twenty, sometimes four or five letters of visits from people who intended to come to Kenya. Most of them parents would come, and you would be surprised to see the children coming along. One boy whose father or mother confessed that they did not want their son to come to Kenya because they feared the depression would not be overcome by the normal Englishman in a year or two indicated

Kenya Association's Work

The Kenya Association has done a good deal very kindly in instances, but looking at it from the standpoint where there is the question that it needs to do, and what it is to do, it is a job for your business men, not for the Association, with whom I think the association can still be done, with regard to pupils who are not foreign farming. The Kenya Association has been doing what it can by unfortunately the same seems a number of cases within the knowledge of our friends, even up to the recent past, in which quite undesirable settlers have brought out pupils. I have ventured to make a suggestion to Major Layton, Belvoir, as to the way in which so undesirable immigrating can be stopped, and I hope the hosts will adopt means to put an end to it.

Another point which has struck me is the neediness to give and stability to your golden fleece. It is true that the best dependable information lies in London about Kenya's golden fleece.



AERIAL VIEW OF NAIROBI. PHOTOGRAPH BY Skalo, Martin Johnson.

from the leading newspaper. Why? Because the man who is disengaged for inefficiency or some other fault goes to the hotel or club and says the reason such a member is pattering out—here, there, and people rush off to spread the glad tidings. The committee's best interest will suggest that you should suspend indignation in such cases, particularly if you do not know the source of the information to be reliable.

There is also room for improvement in your liaison with London. You have such bodies as the Joint East African Board, the East African Section, and the East African Group, which meet monthly and do so far as they can to help their territories. If you consider them not as good as they might be, consider and improve them. Don't be afraid to go to them for advice and assistance.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMITTEE IN KENYA

I am convinced you would be helpful if, in London, you had a small committee of Kenyans whom you trusted absolutely, and who could be told of your major intentions before they were actually put into practice. I have no doubt in my own mind that during the past few years there have been a number of instances of long drawn-out controversies which could either have been avoided altogether or else minimised, if particular actions had been taken or certain words spoken. They have been submitted to such a committee of friends with the request that they should say quite honestly what they thought the result would be and whether from their knowledge of the scene and the condition of affairs at home they thought there was any better way of reaching a particular goal.

Another important task of M.P.'s should be set up for the service of East Africa. The present House of Commons has many members whom nobody but anyone else would want to see out. It has, as a number of really sincere people who will not find it too much trouble to serve East Africa, if there was a proper liaison between them and the colonies.

Improved co-operation with London in economic matters is also needed. Your main purpose is a personal interview, but it is an outstanding case. Seven years ago I proposed the coffee stabilization scheme. I have gone on advocating it for that whole decade, and it long since has been adopted by your Government. In the seven years, might have been put forward, whereas they have been waiting

Had the scheme been introduced when it was first proposed, the industry would have found it much easier to provide the funds for advertising, for prices were then much better. Still more important, you would now have had a doubled or tripled body of consumers in England, who would have supported the market at the very moment it crashed.

My time is nearly over, and I must therefore note briefly one or two other very few other points.

I think that our territorial liaison is a matter to which you should give further consideration. Take the case of the Uganda Arusha Conference over which Uganda was gravely offended, simply because the arrangements were not properly organised.

At the East African union, concerning which publicity has been left far too much to the opponents of union, and attention has been on details rather than on the great fundamental principles.

PERSONAL SECURITY

Another thought is that East Africans, when on leave, have excellent opportunities of personal enjoyment, not merely with their熟人 people socially, but by broadcasting, addressing schools and local societies, by writing missives in the Press and not least by offering to Colonel Kilgarriff, the Kenya Agent in London, their first-hand information and up-to-date knowledge.

Finally, it is high time that all this reckless talk about the return of Tanganyika to Germany should cease. Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has said in the House of Commons: "The Imperial Government has not considered, and is not considering, handing over British Guiana or territories under mandate, including Rhodesia." Five minutes after I had read his word, I heard someone say: "That is not good enough. But what more definite statement could you give?" Surely it is the present answer to Germany that we have not considered and won't consider.

Major Gavardish Brundage, representing a thanks scheme, addressed me at that same meeting, but asked me to kindly overlook the greater difficulties which had had to be faced in his area, and was very ready to let me know that he had no doubt that it would be no more difficult to them, as to the others, to obtain a home. Everyone who is working hard and sincerely to be helpful to us.

The British Industries Fair.

Impressive Displays in all Sections.

ENGLAND'S industrial prowess was again excellently displayed at the twenty-second British Industries Fair in London and Birmingham, and the enterprise, energy and versatility of British manufacturers were again clearly and impressively revealed in a striking array of exhibits ranging from tiny gadgets of value to motorists, sportsmen and housewives to heavy engineering plant. The example set by the Empire Marketing Board in previous years in grouping the stands of Dominions and Colonies in one section was again followed.

The East African visitor in search of new products of special interest or value to the Dependencies would, on reaching Olympia, go almost instinctively to the East African stand. People genuinely interested in the welfare of East Africa were frankly proud that the Dependencies should find a place in this great array of the products of British energy and enterprise, and with their pride there was a sense of deep satisfaction with the manner in which the Territories were represented.

Major George Ward and his staff again did splendid work. With the testing advertising of the most important features of East African industry there was the equally valuable business from the standpoint of propaganda.

Over the counter sales of samples of East African tea, coffee and tobacco, for here the idea is to reach the millions of British consumers who, through the Empire, must be satisfied as to the quality and price of the commodities the Dependencies have to offer. Only in one particular is it considered necessary to bear a word of criticism. The selling-value of an attractive packet for East African tea is evidently not fully appreciated. The present arrangement too closely resembles the methods of the old lady of the school-tuck-shop who wraps in odd pieces of paper different brands of home-made coffee in little white bags with labels attached to indicate what is inside. All the East African tea has been packed in one style of wrapping—sufficiently of a design which makes them look more like a bargain-counter line than a high-quality commodity, with black and white slips of the "shade" attached to denote the country of origin. There is scope, and certainly a need, for a really attractive tea-wrapping, or wrappings, to brighten up the East African shop window.

The general appearance of the stand invited the visitor to make a closer inspection. Indeed, if the appearance of the stand did not sufficiently attract, the blighting aroma of freshly roasted coffee generally succeeded in its efforts to tell the visitor of East Africa's famous product. Sales of coffee samples had exceeded those of any previous year, and small packets of cigarettes made from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland tobacco proved equally popular.

For the tourist there were two attractive dioramas—one showing the Murchison Falls, and the other Mount Kenya. While literature setting out full details of tourist traffic was available to visitors.

Tribute and Avert.

But this year I was more interested in the personnel at the East African Stand than in its display, writes *East African*, representative. Among the officials engaged in conversation with visitors to the stand I observed one whom, years ago, I had met in Uganda. A few years later, I again met—or rather saw and overheard—him in an Edinburgh club, my attention being arrested by a voice I had previously heard addressing an East African Chamber of Commerce on the question of railway rates. The official at the stand was an ex-official of the Kenya and Uganda Railways. Jumping to a conclusion, in a manner perhaps just a little characteristically East African, I saw an ex-official with a comfortable pension earning a little "pittance" from East Africa.

The facts were, however, entirely different, and I have the greatest pleasure in giving them in a despatch written to the official and as a hint to other East Africans at home. Realising the splendid opportunities East Africa has in the British Industries being, and knowing something of the vast amount of work entailed in making the sport fully representative and worthy of the Dependencies,

he had offered his assistance during the exhibition, and there he was cheerfully working at the stand as an industrious, well-informed East African trade ambassador.

Southern Rhodesia, whose publicity in the country suggests the genuine hand of one who has been trained in the art, had a particularly bright stand where statistics were set out simply but prominently to show that the Colony is a considerable producer, and a considerable buyer. The mineral and agricultural exhibits were well balanced, the former containing a gold block which has been insured for £1,000. In the tobacco section, there were miniature bales and hogheads of leaf, and a selection of tobacco made entirely from Rhodesian, and other brands, containing a percentage of the Colony's tobacco.

Training in Commercial Geography.

Many overseas visitors to the Fair would carry away the impression that, despite the magnificence of this great annual fair, the selling side of British industry still lags behind the manufacturing side. That is, of course, only from the standpoint of the overseas buyer, and the idea formed in previous years remains that one of the greatest needs of the present-day salesman is a thorough training in commercial geography. The following conversation at one stand may be illuminating:

East Africa. Your units should do well on the East African market; there is a growing demand for them, as well as strong inclination to buy British.

Export Manager. Yes, we are interested in East Africa, and our agent in Johannesburg has already obtained some inquiries.

Agent. All right. But it is rather difficult to cover the East African territories from Johannesburg.

Export Manager. Not in our case. Only last week, our Johannesburg man passed on an inquiry from Lagos.

On the other hand, conversations at certain stands, but certainly a few, revealed surprisingly good knowledge of East Africa and its industries. Tins of pyrethrum insecticides of the stand of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., caught the eye, and a most interesting chat with Mr. R. T. Bramhall on the pyrethrum growing industry in Kenya followed.

If it is at all possible for the Kenya growers to improve the pyrethrum content they will improve their market considerably at this end, he said. Importations come mainly from Japan—and they are very large. It is an important business, certainly going to increase, and is already going for. But the Kenya growers might have some scientific assistance to show them how the pyrethrum content may be increased. It will cost them no more to grow the flowers, as they should be grown with a high pyrethrum content.

The "Eleco" Wireless Set.

Similarly at the stand of E. K. Cole, Ltd., makers of the well-known Eleco wireless sets, it was evident from conversation that East African conditions had been carefully studied in the general co-ordination of overseas requirements, preparatory to the production of their handsomely designed short-wave Empire set, with tropic-proof components, on which most favourable reports have been received from the Dominions and Colonies.

Alladin Industries, Ltd., show a wide range of lamps, particularly suitable for East African farm and mining camp homes; Allen & Hanbury, Ltd., have a display of medical instruments and hospital equipment of as great an interest to the layman as to the medical practitioner; tray-bags for every purpose from air travel to desert, including a new "Zip" utility bag are on display at the stand of Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd.; while hats for every occasion, tropical, sub-tropical and otherwise, are shown by Batterby & Co., Ltd. Traders seeking mining and farming requirements found a lot to interest them in the range of Berkfeld filters and water softeners, and much that finds a way into everyday use in East Africa were shown by Briske, Roberts & Co., Ltd., and W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., in the section devoted to the display of chemicals.

The Kenyan was specially interested in the display by F. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., the well-known pencil manufacturers, who use Kenya cedar exclusively. Their range of pencils and crayons made a particularly attractive show. "Howards", is a household word in East Africa, and is therefore of all the greater interest to visit the firm behind the name. The stand of Howards & Sons, Ltd., reveal how wide is the range of work undertaken by these manufacturers of fine chemicals for pharmacy, dentistry, the arts and for the perfume, and soap trades, though, of course, East Africans know the firm better through their most powerful agency—Quisology, the firm's aptly-chosen office address.

Imperial Taximeters, Ltd., have a representative display of their machines and East Africans passing the stand of Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., could see something of the

the fruit and seeds in the various countries is tested and refined at this firm before being packed in the plant at England.

Lever Brothers Ltd. give a most striking exhibition in the White City of their selling methods in salesmanship. They have a centre stand for testing exhibits and washing problems, a discussion and technical advice counter.

Balances and Weights

Kerr germicide and other disinfectants, household and toiletware, insecticides and wood preservatives are shown by Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., and F. Gerting, Ltd. have a most interesting display of balances and weights, including instruments for assay, chemicals and outline tanks. Parker Supply Co., Ltd., demonstrate their particularly effective method for sealing cases, cartons, and boxes which is a certain protection against pilfering, as well as their indelible marking seals.

Steel, metal and rubber tennis and badminton rackets are shown by Perry & Co., Ltd., while T. H. Grosser & Sons, Ltd., demonstrate their method for stretching tennis, badminton and hot-squash rackets. In tennis and cross strings, there is a predetermined tension which cannot be exceeded. Foster & Moore, Ltd., the manufacturers of Mikado, manufacture make a charming display of their tennis specialties, while all the stands of Buddenholz, Bowers & Simonsen, Ltd., there are attractive articles attached from the range of living finishes, and many other toilet necessities, and of the products of woods and reeds, such as canes, sticks, wooden bowls, glass, for which the firm is so well known.

The "Kingsway" men, carvers of the G. Sloane, have attractively reproduced at the Fair, where they have a space half as large again to display, all that this famous house shows the buyer.

The products of Howell Buffery Associated Collieries Ltd. include "Presotite," the decorative wood preservative, which may be supplied "driables" or in a wide variety of fast stains. It repels insects, prevents damp and dry rot, white ant and wood attack of all kinds.

A. C. Spalding & Bros. (British), Ltd., again have a complete and most effective display of their sports goods, supporting to qualify the right of the house to be known wherever golfers have hit the golf courses and tennis courts.

Barclays Bank, D. C. & O., have established a small office where clients might be seen, or consulting their bankers at the Fair.

The Birmingham Section

THROUGHOUT the Birmingham Section of the Fair, I found a spirit of optimism surpassing anything discernible in the rest of Great Britain. The most satisfactory features was the number of firms who were again represented. Among the exhibitors whose manufactures were of interest to East Africa were the following:

Messrs. J. George Booth & Sons, Ltd., announced a comprehensive range of their fabrics, which will, no doubt, be popular throughout the cotton markets and the world. The pattern of the East African market is labelled with Swahili characters, and an instruction leaflet printed in Swahili is also available.

Central Cooking ranges associated with copper were among the Aladdin products. Their ranges are made from small units of three boiling pans, each having a base upon which may be heated to 350 or 450 degrees without extra fuel.

The Lee MacLean Company's brick machinery was a profitable investment, especially with a building position in hand. The company will fit up to 100,000 brick the rougher of brickwork required, and are liberal fuel users. The price is approximately £150 to £40.

Hoppe's metal frame windows and doors for the combination air, with exclusive designs are an attraction which is certainly indicative of imports of buildings throughout East Africa.

In the young mining industry in Kenya and Tanganyika the "Wimpey" steel wire ropes will certainly find a ready market. The manufacturers claim that among their achievements is the largest single piece of wire rope in the world, a wonder in itself, also called the "Wimpey" binding rope for one of the world's highest mines. Other products of interest to the mining community were the "Allis-Chalmers" tractors and rock breakers, "Caterpillar" improved type ploughing hitches, and the "Niagara" hydraulic excavator.

It is interesting to note that the various members of the British Engineering Association have a stand which includes the British Institute of Engineers, and the sections of a full-scale model of the Empire Bridge, forming a complete bridge across the River Tyne. The tools manufacturers, Messrs. John L. & S. Jacksons, have a stand with similarly their heavy-duty hacksaw will deal with 100 mm. bars, and in addition they manufacture a wide range of other engineering tools.

East Africa at Olympia

Major Dale's Broadcast Talk

Major Dale, in his broadcast talk on the African exhibits at the British Industries Fair, said:

"I'd like to take you on your fancy to the East African colonies. Kenya and try to anticipate television by showing it to you. Before long, get there you'll smell it, if not see it, because even television will get there, you know the delightful aroma of a good roast coffee when it is made and served coffee freshly for you. Few smells are as real as that. It is present at round the East African island, where samples are available of freshly roasted coffee; coffee from Kenya and Uganda, from Arusha and the slopes of Mount Elgon, and coffee from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, wonderful coffee tasting as good as it smells. Are you drinking East African coffee or tortoise?"

"Is tea your favorite brew? have you ever tried East African tea? Two of our biggest manufacturers of tea have huge plantations in East Africa, and why, because they know good tea grows there, and we hope the samples we have at the Fair will show tea drinkers they have a bigger treat than ever in store."

The tobacco growers of Nyasaland, Rhodesia and East Africa buy British goods, and if they had more tobacco, there'd be room for more planters, and those purchasers of British products. Very now Little Nama land is the chief producer of tobacco in the Empire (though as far as our Empire lands, and actually one out of every pound of tobacco from all countries—Marlboros, etc., etc., and, as a speaker from Kenya said, what would happen if the tobacco were not good). Patriotic Rhodesians, the line of had tobacco in Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania are all growing good tobacco, too.

There are more in the East African stand such as a display of the best local fruit and vegetable attractions.

"I must just close this catalogue of the other exhibits. Sir J. S. Pritchard, representing the cotton (Uganda is up top with this, apparently, among others) maize, butter, hides, skins, those little Zanzibar produce 50% of the world's spiro, and lots of other things, besides game, coffee, timber and sisal, banana.

"I would like to wish East Africa could be given a chance to say something, and it is a wonderful field to British capital to go on developing and making it richer.

Chrysanthemums tell the world, and if you could all come along and see."

Entebbe-Karamoja Telephone Service

The recent statement in *East Africa* that if Government House, Entebbe, caught fire at 8.30 p.m., the fire engine could not have been summoned from Kampala owing to a lack of oil in the motor-car has, we are glad to find, to be corrected. At that time, it was, however, very difficult to communicate between Entebbe and Kampala because of the lack of telephones, and no police station was connected. We regret that the given currency is an inaccurate statement, and can only plead that information we received from sources in Uganda which should have been well informed.

Kenya on Official Salaries

Mr. W. E. B. Hosking, President of the European Clerical Servants' Association, opened the annual meeting of the Association in Nairobi recently, and said that a bill had been submitted to the Secretary of State for Colonies requesting that consideration should be given to the matter of increasing the salaries of the European clerical servants in Kenya after Sir Edward Frankland's recommendations, and that, in particular,

Kenya's "War Services"**£14,000 Grant Discussed in Commons.**

The cost to Kenya of maintaining deserters from the Italian forces gave some sharp exchanges in the House of Commons last week, when Mr. J. H. Thomas introduced a supplementary estimate for the Colonial Office.

Mr. Thomas said the main items in the supplementary were due to the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia, the first being a supplementary estimate of £25,000 due to Somaliland. The Government, he said, had no right to demand that the Protectorate need not only to protect their frontiers, but in the main to prevent Somal Natives getting into trouble on the other side. Another item provided for the sum of £14,000 in connexion with the upkeep of 318 deserters who crossed the Kenya border during January. In addition there was an estimate in regard to two Boundary Commissioners, one of them relating to the boundaries of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

Mr. Lynn, pointing out that the supplementary estimate was for "the unusually large sum of £14,000," asked if, of that total, no less than £10,000 was for war services. In his view the items in regard to Somaliland, British Guiana, Kenya, Malta, and Aden should appear on the Service Estimates, and not on a Colonial Office Vote. As to the Boundary Commission between Northern Rhodesia and the Congo, he asked if the £100 included in the Vote was to be the final amount.

Great Wealth in Kenya."

Mr. David Kirkwood, referring to the grant of £14,000 to Kenya, said: "Kenya is well represented in the House; great wealth is represented in the Colony, and let us have here a grant-in-aid to that country. Has the £14,000 been spent in safeguarding the interests of Kenya against the encroachment of the Italians? What contribution has been made by the Kenyans or by the white population?"

Captain Arthur Evans, referring to the expense of maintaining the Italian deserters in Kenya, said he did not know the international law on the point, but if Britain was to accept the financial responsibility of maintaining the deserters in what might well be the early stages of the campaign, without making adequate request either through the League of Nations or direct to the Italian or Ethiopian Governments for a refund from these charges, Great Britain might easily involve themselves in an expenditure which was not justified. At a time when the national finances had to be watched closely, we had no right to ask taxpayers of this country to maintain the deserters or prisoners of war of one of other nations involved in the dispute. Mr. Maxton urged that wherever the ultimate expense was borne, the Italian deserters should be treated with the utmost human consideration.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said it would not be proper for him to make a statement concerning international law on maintaining deserters on the Supplementary Estimate. All the Committee had to do was to realise that it was a fact that Kenya could not be expected to bear. Regarding the Northern Rhodesia Boundary Commission, the delay in completing the work of the Commission had been brought about by the unfortunate illness and death of two of the original commissioners. It was then found that the territories with which they were dealing was more difficult than had been anticipated; substitute officers were appointed, and that was the reason for the additional estimate. He hoped that the task would be speedily completed. He asked the Committee not to treat the items as warlike expenditure. Not a pound of the Estimate was for guns. It was for protection to the civil population. In the case of Somaliland, would anyone say that those precautions ought not to have been taken, knowing their responsibility for dealing with the Natives, and knowing perfectly well that those Natives might be tempted to cross the border into territory where a war was taking place?

Mr. Lansbury asked if Sir Donald Somervill, the Solicitor-General, could explain the international law on the Italian deserters who had crossed the Kenya border, but Sir Donald said he did not think the question was relevant. Did anyone suggest that, assuming the British Government would have no right to recoupment, the money ought not to be raised? Mr. Logan said they were fully entitled to know, where hospitality had been ex-

penditure had been incurred, and whether it was to be justified by the nature of the services.

Mr. Lansbury said that the law was that the deserts should be repatriated, and that if they could not have been repatriated, the colony should be compensated. If the Committee insisted on being paid, then the expenditure, they should know why. The question was more remote, concerning as it was whether the money from the Sovereign State involved in a very simple question, for the Hague Convention, it was provided that: "In the absence of a special provision, the neutral power shall jointly with the injured with, at the conclusion of peace the expenses of internment shall be made good by the Sovereigns in whose power."

The motion sanctioning the Estimate was agreed to by 173 votes to 102.

East African Questions in Commons.

Asked by Mr. Donier as to when it was proposed to issue the Order in Council safeguarding the White Highlands of Kenya, as was recommended in the report of the Carter Commission, Mr. J. H. Thomas said it was the intention of the Government to issue an Order in Council defining the boundaries of the Highlands, but he could not say when it would be published.

Mr. Lynn asked if the Colonial Secretary had considered the petition from Chief Koinange and other representatives of the Kikuyu tribe, begging that a deputation be allowed to proceed to London to make representations on the question of Native rights in land; and whether, in order to allay the fears of the Kikuyu on this matter, he would encourage the sending of such a deputation.

Mr. Thomas said he had not received any petition asking to be allowed to send a deputation to London. The Land Commission, presided over by Sir Morris Carter, was set up for the purpose of settling the land question in Kenya, and he was not prepared to encourage the sending of a deputation. Any tribe which wished to make representations must do so through the Governor. Mr. Paling asked if it was not a fact that difficulties had cropped up in the meantime, to which Mr. Thomas replied that that might be so, but nothing could be worse than to give encouragement in the House of Commons to the idea that any tribe or body could appeal to London irrespective of recognising the Governor on the spot, who was there for that purpose.

Mr. Paling: "Would it not be right to encourage them in thinking that this Government would care for their rights, which they have had from time immemorial?"

Mr. Thomas: "It would be right for them to think that this Government looks after their rights, but it would be wrong to encourage them not to recognise the tribunal on the spot to which they should appeal."

Mr. Lynn: "Does that mean that in no circumstances, whatever difficulties arise, is the Secretary of State for the Colonies prepared to encourage a deputation of Natives?"

Mr. Thomas: "No, it does not mean that. It does mean that there is a channel for communication and that channel is the Governor. That must always be recognised."

Mining Royalties in Kenya.

Asked by Mr. Lynn for details of mining royalties paid in Kenya, Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the rates were prescribed by regulations issued under the Mining Ordinance. The last set was issued in February, 1914. It was possible for them to be reviewed from time to time, but royalties had not been increased since that date, and were now 5% on the gross sum realised from the gold won. Other charges, such as fees for licences, leases, etc., were also prescribed in the regulations. With regard to the Native community, ample provision existed for compensation for disturbance, and the latest report on Native affairs drew attention to the fact that disputes and claims were few.

Mr. Mander asked whether the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been drawn to the case of Wulff, Maximilian Heinrich, Baron von Bulzinglowen, who was first sentenced in the District Officer's court at Moshi for flogging a Native; whether he was aware that medical evidence showed that the flogging was so severe as to endanger the life of the Native; that the sentence imposed included a recommendation for deportation after the sentence, whether an appeal had been lodged with the Governor against the order for expulsion, and what action had been taken.

Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that he was aware of the facts of the case. The Governor of Tanganyika had reported that, apart from the appeal, after consideration with the executive council, he had decided on the merits of the case not to accept the recommendation for deportation.

Italy-Ethiopian War.**Peace Effort Follows Italian Victories.**

THE League Sanctions Committee of Ethiopia decided on Monday to make another peace offer, and the Nekk Ethiopian war by having a meeting of the conciliation Committee to draft peace terms. Telegrams will probably be sent to Sir Horace Mussdon and the Emperor of Ethiopia urging them to accept mediation. If the effort fails, it is almost certain that oil sanctions will be imposed.

Marshal Badoglio, the Italian Commander-in-Chief officially announced another great success yesterday. Italian headquarters estimate that Ethiopia lost 10,000 killed and wounded, while the Italian casualties totalled 1,000. Abba also reported fierce fighting during the week-end, and stated that hundreds on both sides were killed in hand-to-hand dashes.

The Italian Commander-in-Chief claims that he put Ras Kassa's army of 40,000 to flight from the frontier district, and that Italian aviators and aeroplanes were in pursuit. Military observers are reported to have been astonished at the rapidity with which the Italian forces cleared the rugged mountain country of the march to the Italian bank. Marshal Badoglio alive to the danger of an attack on Makale, where the sigmoid close to Ras Kassa's camp on the morning of Feb. 20, and the Ethiopian commander was taken completely by surprise, being surrounded on three sides, with no only way of escape into inaccessible mountain country. The struggle lasted for two days, though at the beginning of the second day it seemed in its final and decisive stage.

A spectacular move was a surprise attack by Alpine troops, who scaling precipitous heights, took the Ethiopians by surprise in a stronghold known as the Golden Mountain.

Occupation of Tigré Province.

The results of the battle is that the Italian forces in Northern Ethiopia are now practically free from threat, the only danger remaining is Ras Imru's forces acting in the north-west of the Tigré. The defeat of that force would mean the Italian occupation of almost the whole of the Tigré province.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of the British Ambulance unit which was known to be in the vicinity of the battle area which was known to be in the vicinity of the battle area.

Reports of the battle come chiefly from Italian sources, but confirmation of a heterogeneous comes from Addis Ababa in the form of a report that the Emperor is sending his Imperial Guards to the north in an attempt to assist the Italian advance, and to replace the vanquished armies of Ras Kassa.

Another report states that the Emperor is leading the Imperial Guard against the Italians on the northern front, and reconstituting Italian actions support the movement of picked Ethiopian troops towards the north.

Two Ethiopian flying columns on the northern front are claimed to have killed 400 Italian. The tribes destroyed 12 armoured dromedaries, 2,000 beasts of burden, and a number of horses. Returning to the Ethiopian bases, the column erected a number of tents in the shelter of a camp on the line of retirement as a base to escape reprisals. Later a squadron of Italian aeroplanes appeared over the camp and dropped hundreds of bombs. The Ethiopians witnessed the destruction of the camp from a safe distance under cover in neighbouring hills.

Earlier, the Italians claimed the capture of Asmara, the 9,000 ft. mountain barrier to their next advance on the northern front. This was the farthest point reached by the Italians in their disastrous war of 1935, and the news of its capture was given out on the 20th anniversary of the Italian rout at Adwa.

The Emperor's medical adviser has urgently summoned Dr Dassie last week, but the rumour to which this gave rise, that the Emperor had been wounded was false, denied.

On account of his conduct of Ethiopian operations in southern front, Ras Dassie is to be taken to Addis Ababa in chains and publicly disgraced.

The British Consul-General Zaitzak who with the other British officers has reached Addis Ababa, says that 4,000 Ethiopian troops have deserted from Gen-

eral Hailu and 10,000 in the south, in fact making less the Ethiopian forces. Speaking to the Ethiopian Patriotic Society, General Asker said: "The Emperor's sacrifice blood, I have been waiting for a moment to let you know."

"An appeal was made for a private loan to assist Ethiopia. The arms has been bought in London by Dr. Gandy, the Ethiopian Minister. He states: "I have remained here down so far to how because I had hoped that through the effective intervention of the League of Nations, and through the sympathies and prayers of our friends, and above all, through the power and mercy of the Almighty, this wanton and unjust aggression would soon be brought to a close. But while the League of Nations continues to debate the ways and means, the poorly-armed brave Ethiopian soldiers and their defenceless women and children continue to be slaughtered these last five months by modern and diabolical methods of destruction. I am obliged to beg you to help us to obtain some necessary armaments with which to defend ourselves. Now that we are mercifully released from the Arms Embargo and stand some money with which to buy the necessary armaments, we find ourselves confronted with the embargo against raising a public loan in the City. Hence I am obliged to appeal to you to kindly help us towards greatly raising a private loan."

"Given the means, we feel sure that we shall be able to deal effectively and quickly with our enemy, without embroiling any other nation. I assure you that we do not want to fight a day longer than necessary to defend our nation's independence."

Response to Red Cross Appeal.

Although the total amount subscribed for the Ethiopian Red Cross Fund, as a result of Captain Sheppard's recent wireless appeal has not yet been published, it is understood that the wireless proceeds are £15,000. The previous night, wireless appeal total was below £10,000.

In London, papers give the following rendering of the facts: that Colonel J. M. Swellam, the Transvaalika scouts, has gone to Ethiopia with African scouts for the British Ambulance unit. Colonel Llewellyn, a British officer who formerly commanded the 1st Battalion Kenya, has joined the British military attaché in Ethiopia as advisor to the Emperor's forces.

Two Indian sub-assistant surgeons and nine African hospital drivers have been sent from Kenya to strengthen the British Ambulance Unit in Ethiopia.

Mr. E. W. Rickitt, the British financier who last year negotiated an oil concession in Ethiopia, is in Rome awaiting the arrival of his private foreman from Paris, though he is believed to have discontinued with British authorities the protection of his concession in Ethiopia.

The Red Cross aeroplane given by the League of Nations came to the Ethiopian ambulance service was destroyed and the pilot, Captain G. C. E. Mayne, injured when it crashed soon after taking off in Addis Ababa last week.

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Roger Keyes, disclosed in a speech in Oxford on Monday that when the British Navy discharged depth charges on Malta, Italian submarines popped up like corks.

Attack on House of Commons.

Sir Robert Hunter, drawing attention to an allegation in a weekly magazine, asked whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would call for a report from the Minister attending Addis Ababa to determine any Englishman or Englishwoman had been kidnapped and sold as slaves in Ethiopia during the last year. Mr. Eden replied in the negative, adding that he had no information of any such case, and that he was confident the British Minister there would at once have reported an occurrence of such a nature had it in fact occurred.

Mr. Day asked whether the Secretary of State for India had received any reports of the state of education in Kenya Colony, and whether the settlement agreed between the council of the town and the Church improved the situation and if he could state when the last and took place in British territory.

Sir H. Thomas replied that he had not received any reports which indicated that there was any unrest in Kenya. There had been nothing that could be called a civil disturbance since 1935. The meetings of the council of the town and the co-operative local Ethiopian organisations had been useful in improving the situation.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Matured Coffee.**The Suggestion Analysed.**

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—We read Mr. Leechman's letter on the subject of "matured" coffee with great interest, and in considering it we begin by probing the meaning of the heading—"matured coffee." Since the literal interpretation of "maturity" is the attainment of full natural development, this should take place over the tree, and we feel that Mr. Leechman's subsequent comparison of his 12-year-old coffee with "unmatured" African is a little misleading, as it suggests to us that the new African coffee was incompletely ripened.

We assume, therefore, that Mr. Leechman's letter may be correctly construed to mean that coffee fails to develop during its natural growth on the tree, and subsequently be improved by keeping for a period of years.

The subject thus opened up is a wide one. There is evidence in support of Mr. Leechman's theory, but there are also many instances where the reverse effect has been achieved. Much interesting research work might be done on the lines of your correspondent's experiment, for, at present available knowledge is confined to the results of isolated and rather vague tests. Unfortunately, experimental work requiring observation over a period of years tends to be slow of progress, and the matter is further complicated by the variety of factors involved, a few of which are enumerated hereunder:

(a) Country of origin; (b) nature of soil; (c) degree and method of fermentation; (d) climatic conditions current during period of growth; (e) conditions of storage; (f) temperature and humidity of atmosphere during the ageing period; (g) the measurement of results. Improvement or deterioration in liquor value can only be gauged by memory over a period of years.

However, assuming that the subject were pursued to a logical conclusion, and if were established as a result of many careful observations that certain raw coffees improved appreciably with maturing periods of as little as six years, than the time quoted by Mr. Leechman—the cost of transports, stocks and warehousing under suitable conditions would materially increase the cost per lb. of an article which hitherto is often regarded as a luxury.

Having regard to all the circumstances, while we view the point Mr. Leechman has raised as being of considerable academic interest, we feel that it is not practicable. The hope of making coffee analogous to wines fades when we consider that a gallon of strong black coffee can be produced from a pound of coffee at 2s. 6d., whereas a gallon of wine of the most modest ancestry, and with no pretensions to the table of the connoisseur costs about 30s.

In conclusion, we feel that Mr. Leechman's experience when conveying his coffee-home, though unquestionably pleasing, might well have occurred had the parcel contained coffee of the current crop. We are prompted to add this, since we have never yet find the experience of receiving a gift at our homes who has not enquired about the delicious taste of the freshly-roasted coffee.

Yours truly,

J. H. LEESMAN,
M. C. C., M. C. C., M. C. C.**Do Snakes Eat Olives?****Are the Snakes Native?**

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—Further to this discussion I have sent across the following in the *Nuzhatul-Qulub*, of Hamdullah al-Mustaufi Qazwini (R.A.S., London, 1927, p. 35).

"A snake, a kind of snake, in the hot season it is seen coiled in the ground, and when it comes down it becomes blind, it eats olives and feeds its skin. When it has eaten them it gives birth and dies."

Mustaufi wrote his *Nuzhat* a kind of popular scientific instructor, circa A.D. 1340, compiling his material from earlier authors and not from his own observations, but his record shows that the belief in snakes-eating vegetable matter is of considerable antiquity.

The term of an Arabic "viper" appears to be a general term for any of the vipers. It will be noted, too, that although it specifies olive leaves and no special parts of them, both the olive and fig-tree (of which latter various species grow in Africa and Arabia) are berry-bearing plants, like the solanum and the chil, the brilliant yellow umbels of temple flowers giving way to striking clusters of elliptical capsules.

Mustaufi also mentions snakes which "kill men by their bites" (choosing pythons) and the long persistence of these two beliefs gives colour to their actuality, despite scientific doubts. Too much faith is not to be placed upon scientific denials in matters of this kind. One remembers that as recently as 1855 Burton ("First Footsteps in East Africa") wrote of the Native belief that a mosquito-bite causes malaria, "the superstition probably arises from the fact that mosquitoes and fever become formidable about the same time," and scientists convinced of their *mal aria* (bad air) theory of fever were vastly amused at the African mosquito "superstition."

Many similar cases of Native beliefs, too-pooched as senseless, only to be hailed later as scientific discoveries, could be given. To quote, "mosquitoes, oil, tick-borne diseases, venomous pasture-plants, etc." It is well in investigating the actuality of Native "superstitions" to avoid the popular fallacy commonly held nowadays that nothing can possibly be true unless it is laboratory stamped. True, the absence of scientific proof that snakes eat vegetable matter or fruit is merely absent of proof, and it in no way controverts the Native belief.

First
Hans
W. H. Horne.

Our faithfully,

The Late Dr. A. H. Owen.

Colonel Shorthose's Tributes.

Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—I have read Major Owen's tribute to the late Dr. A. H. Owen with much gratification. I know it is hard to do so well, but it is the privilege of one far ahead, and I would ask you to repeat my words of appreciation.

I knew Dr. A. H. Owen well both in childhood and utilised Urbanus His kindness was beyond words—no soldier in his family, in every sense, indeed, none should be named.

Yours very truly,
T. S. M. T. S. M. T. S. M.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

The people of the colonies think and must now be handed about from one Power to another.
Professor W. M. Marmillan in "The Times."

"Same protection cannot be pursued to the detriment of economic progress." — Mr. J. O. Hodson, Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland.

To my mind the zebra of Rhodesia is in its majestic gird, in the inexplicable charm of a virgin country. — Mr. F. M. Collins, in "The Black Book."

The okapi is not among the rare animals, but the fact remains that the Belgian Congo is the only country in the world where it still lives. — *Conqueror*, July, starting in "The Times."

Many people who find the bodyweather almost unbearable would find it much less so if greatly increased quantities of salt added to the daily diet. — Colonel McElroy, quoted by the "East African Medical Journal."

The proposed world sugar conference seems to offer the prospect of a silver lining to the cloud of distress which has hung so heavily over the Colonial sugar industry. — Sir Louis Touchon speaking in London last week.

It must be obvious to every thinking man that eventually a great African Dominion will emerge, including in every British State from Cape Town to Nairobi. Preliminary steps will be the formation of smaller units. — *British News*.

Belgium is worried about the Congo. In the last three years there has been a fall of 7,500 European colonists, and even in the present white population of 12,000 there are over 6,000 foreigners who have settled there. — "The African Observer."

It is generally accepted that from 65% to 80% of African children in industrial areas die at an early age, and that they suffer particularly during the first five years of their lives. — Mr. G. R. Harrison, Field Officer, Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain.

Whatever can induce an amalgamation or federation of some modification of the present system can be welcomed; it must be combined with a very large measure of provincial autonomy and local self-government. — General Gordon Brown, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

I agree with Sir Alan Kim's advice that the country will soon reach the state of stability when each individual can get on with the job without this perpetually hovering as to what is going to happen next. — Mr. Joseph Prime, addressing the African National Congress.

In Africa, unfortunately, we have generalizations about the continent, yet most of those can be even up to date. The truth is that the Negroes prove a sturdy, honest, and hard-working bunch of peoples, and that the lives of most Africans are still set in a rural environment. — *The Times*.

It is to women who play their part in the economic future of the continent that the last fortnight's meeting of the International Conference of the Commonwealth countries has been devoted. — Mr. J. C. H. Wilson, Minister of National Education, Government of India, and the African representative.

WHO'S WHO

293. — Mr. Dougal Orme Malcolm.



Copyright East Africa

No one is better informed on Rhodesian and Nyasaland affairs generally than Mr. D. O. Malcolm, a member of the Executive Committee of the British South Africa (Chartered) Company, a director of many mining and other concerns operating in those territories and a close and able student of Colonial development.

After leaving Eton and New College, Oxford, he entered the Colonial Office in 1900, has served to South Africa for four years from 1905 as private secretary to Lord Selborne, was for a year in Canada as secretary to Lord Grey, then Governor-General, joined the Treasury on his return to England, but shortly left the Civil Service for the board of the Chartered Company.

Of balanced judgment and wide knowledge of men and affairs, he must be a valuable member of any directorate, as he has been of the Executive Council of the East African Board. He is a public speaker, has been a frequent contributor to the *Times*, was chairman of the Committee on Education and Industry appointed in 1926 by the President of the Board of Education and the Minister of Labour, and a member of the British Economic Mission which visited South Africa in 1927.

COLONIAL NEWS

Mr. W. H. Stirling, M.P., is returning to England after work on the return to Kenya.

Mr. L. W. Hollingsworth is now Principal of the Government Secondary School, Zanzibar.

Mr. G. A. H. Hamilton has been appointed President of the League of Merry Kenya.

Mr. W. Stephany, German Consul in Lawrenceville, is at present visiting Kenya Colony.

Mr. Edward Bird, M.B.E., has been installed Master of the Orient Lodge of Freemasons, Nairobi.

Mr. Arthur Hembury is making excellent progress after his recent operation in Nairobi for appendicitis.

The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was received by His Majesty the King last week.

Mr. O. D. Holmes, a director of Safari Africa Ltd., and Missaphne Duke, were married in London last week.

The death has taken place suddenly in Tukun of Mr. H. A. Hepper, of the East African Posts and Telegraphic Service.

Sir Herbert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Young recently paid a private visit to Johannesburg.

Sir Trevorenn Wynne, who has been in Uganda for the past three months, will return to London towards the end of this month.

Mr. H. H. Wilson has been transferred to Singida on the amalgamation of the Singida and Mikamya districts in Tanganyika.

Mr. E. Beresford Craddock has been re-elected President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for the fifth successive year.

Mr. A. K. Pollard, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in East Africa, has been on a visit to Kampala and Zanzibar.

Mr. Oswald Lewis, M.P., who visited East Africa a couple of years ago, and Mrs. Lewis have arrived in England from America.

Mr. H. W. Bergman, managing director of the Nairobi Coffee Cutting Company, Ltd., will shortly leave Nairobi for London.

Mr. Farnington, who was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union, has had a short visit to the Near East.

daughter was born in Scotland last week. Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. C. J. D. Hodgson, of Barclays Bank (H.C.M.O.), Arusha.

The Right Reverend Bishop Joseph Michaud, of the Roman Vicariate of White Fathers, has kit Bassati given on translation to Clergy.

AFRICA

John Murray, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, reached Kingston, Jamaica, last week in the course of his tour of the British West Indies.

Mr. H. Bayles, the former Treasurer of Tanganyika and now Treasurer of Nigeria, will leave England to take up his new appointment during the latter part of this month.

Mr. P. Wyn Harris, Acting Resident Magistrate in Nairobi, has left Kenya for India, where he will join the party which is to attempt the ascent of the highest peak of Mount Everest.

Fishing in the Vungu River, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. F. G. Head recently took eleven bream weighing 11 lb. 6 oz. A yellowfish weighing 11 lb. 10 oz. was also taken by Mr. A. W. Parrett.

Councillor G. Gwynnett Thompson, Mayor of Nairobi, is on his way home, travelling via South Africa. He will probably remain in this country until the latter part of the summer.

Sir Leopold Thompson, K.B.E., Deputy Chairman and joint managing director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company Ltd., has been elected President of the Chamber of Shipping.

Mr. George Redden, Postmaster-General of Nigeria, has been appointed Postmaster-General of East Africa in succession to Mr. T. Fitzgerald. He has been in the Nigerian service since 1900.

Mr. R. Gibson, assistant manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is revisiting the East African territories. Shortly after the War Mr. Gibson was manager of the bank's branch in Mombasa.

Following severe injuries received in a motor accident near Nairobi a few weeks ago, Mother Agnes Crofts, of the Loreto Convent, Nairobi, has, we regret to learn, died in the European Hospital.

Mr. G. W. Davidson has been elected President of the Nairobi Chess Club, with Mrs. T. A. Wood and Mr. E. Rubin as Vice-Presidents. The hon. secretary of the Club is Mr. A. H. Spencer Palmer.

Another old Kenya resident has passed away in Mrs. Lewa Moscow, widow of the late Mr. Maurice Moscow, who was in business in Nairobi for many years. She first went to the colony about 24 years ago.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kingsford, who have spent some months in Nyasaland and whose son is serving in that district and near Limuru, have just left Kenya for a brief stay in Natal before returning to England.

Mr. G. Beresford Stooke, who was in the Kenya Administrative Service for some years before going to Mauritius as Assistant Treasurer, has been appointed to succeed Mr. G. R. Sandford as Deputy Treasurer of Kenya.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. B. R. Peters, Director of Public Works, Nyasaland, has recovered sufficiently from his recent serious illness to be able to leave the Protectorate on a contemplated trip to South Africa.

Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, has just concluded a brief tour of the Kagera Province, in the course of which he formally opened the Pangani Falls Power Station. He also visited Uganda and Lushoto, and arrived back at Dar es Salaam on Saturday last.

Among the recent visitors to the Nairobi Hotel, Nairobi, have been Prince Ferdinand of Luxembourg, Count von Loebel, the Vicomte de la Rochebonnade, Baron von Blixen, Count Frits Baron Buskheveden, Count Thorstorp, Sir Lord and Lady Hugh Kennedy.

Sir Alan Lam is likely to leave Kenya by air about the middle of this month to return to London. He will allow a few days after his arrival for the receipt of the evidence which recognised public bodies or individuals may wish to tender before presenting his report to the Secretary of State.

Captain W. H. Watson has been reelected President of the Thomson's Falls District Association, the executive of which for the ensuing year is composed of Messrs. J. L. King, E. H. C. Anderson, Commander I. H. McKechnie, Captain L. Street, Major G. Lukford, and Captain E. Pierce.

We regret to report the death which took place suddenly on a Lake Victoria steamer of Mr. A. H. Ritchie, the entomologist attached to the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture. Mr. Ritchie was travelling to Kisumu with his wife at the time of his death. He had been in Tanganyika since 1951, having previously served in the West Indies. He was 40 years of age.

Mr. J. M. S. Groombridge, and his wife, Dr. Flora Groombridge, Governor of Nyasaland, are unable to attend the Subsidiary last month for the conference with the Governors of Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The following marriages in London last week between Misses and Misses, only daughter of Sir Percy Badminton, Crown Agent for the Colonies, and Chairman of the East African Currency Board, and Dorothy Freshfield, and Mr. Peterhead Williams, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Williams, of Brecon.

Mr. J. B. Galett and Mr. H. S. Verboom, who are on their way over to Uganda by air to tour various parts of East Africa to investigate malaria problems on behalf of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. They will endeavour to trace the relation between the various species of mosquitoes.

Miss Norah Dingle herself, well-known player in Kenya and Tanganyika amateur stage produce "Ten Minutes' Alibi" in Dar es Salaam early this month with Mary Bam, D. P. F. Smart, G. B. Sherwood, J. E. Brummen, W. F. Burford, S. Stand Tully, E. J. Bradcock, and W. J. Mauduit in the cast.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, who is a native of Lambeth, Southwark, and has spent long holiday in the Colony, has selected a platinum and diamond wrist watch as her present from the people of Kenya on the occasion of her visit. Her Royal Highness suggests that the watch should bear the inscription: "From many Kenya friends".

Brigadier-General J. Boyd Moss, C.M.G., has been re-elected Chairman of the British Union of Tanganyika, with Colonel C. E. R. Gray, D.S.O., and Mr. P. J. Syme as Vice-Chairmen. The Committee is composed of Hon. Captain H. E. Kydon, Mr. M. van Jaarsveld, Mr. R. Dearden, and Mr. F. Malan, Captain Eric Reid having resigned the secretaryship, the office now held by Mr. G. Horne.

Congratulations to Mr. A. B. Massie, a nominal member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, on his engagement to Miss Doris Crywagen, daughter of Mr. J. W. Crywagen, and of the late Mrs. Crywagen, of Johannesburg. Mr. Massie is a Durban barrister of long standing, and has prominently identified himself with public and social life in the Territory. Miss Crywagen has previously visited Dar es Salaam and has several friends in the Territory.

**Keep on
Daily BOVRIL
for GOOD**

Mr. A. Joelsson, editor of "East Africa" at Mombasa, on Tuesday for Zanzibar and will return to Dar es Salaam to-morrow.

On March 13 he will leave the Tanzanian capital for Dodoma whence he will fly southward to the Lubangulu Northern Rhodesia. From Monday, 19 March 22 he will visit the copper mines of Zambia, T.R.I.R. leaving for Lusaka on the 24th.

Postage stamps should be addressed to him c/o "East Africa" at Mombasa. No. 10, any one

Major H. F. M. Pallatt.

Death of Former Nyasaland Business Man.

The death of Major H. F. M. Pallatt at the early age of 46 removes one who for 12 years played an active part in the affairs of Nyasaland.

The son of Mr. and the late Mrs. Pallatt, of Bridge House, Adderbury, Oxfordshire, Major Pallatt was educated at Repton and University College, Oxford. He joined the 1st Royal Irish Regiment, was twice severely wounded in the War, and received the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in the field. On his recovery from his second severe wound he went into the Civil Service, and worked night and day in the Supplies and Transport Department, becoming Assistant Director of Movements, and gaining the "friendship and appreciation" of such statesmen as Sir Sam Fay, Sir John Cowans and Sir George MacLennan Brown. For his work in this connexion he was awarded the M.B.E.

In 1919 he went out to Nyasaland to manage the Stores Department of the British Central Africa Company, and in 1924 became general manager of that company with Mr. George Fiddes occupying the position until

last summer when numerous other friends in offering deep sympathy to Mrs. Pallatt and father in their great bereavement.

Friends' Tributes.

A friend writes the following tribute: "Many people in Nyasaland will learn with deep regret of the death of Major Pallatt. All who knew him there will realise how splendidly he overcame the troubles he encountered. His unfailing energy was sometimes trying to others, but directness of speech to those who did not understand may have occasionally given offence, but his scrupulous fairness, his Simon-Lander generosity, his sense of humour and happy laugh endeared him to all. While his work for his company did not give him much leisure for social affairs, he was an active member of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Convention of Associations. He had a great interest in and affection for Africa, he loved the country, understood the Native mind, and always spoke of his intention to return."

Mr. Alfred Baldwin.

Mr. A. G. W. Baldwin, the Monmouth architect, has submitted the winning design in the competition for the East African pavilion at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in London. The estimated cost of the proposed building is £10,000, and the floor space covered is to be 1,000

Governor's Young Governor.

Mr. P. E. Matchett, whose case of scandal has been mentioned in an interesting departure by air from Embark on other news channels, is to return to the Foreign Service. In one flight he presented in his kit-case an appointment in the rank of captain made a fortnight ago, and buying robes, and presents to the Foreign Office an appointment at 2.30 p.m.

Belgium's New Secretary.

Speaking in the Brussels Senate last week, M. Paul Goblet, the Premier, emphasised that Belgium would have admitted reparation of the African slaves. The interests of the Congo, said M. Goblet, were the only ones of the fundamental principles of Belgian policy. We are confident in the justice of the African Powers. If the Secretary of State desires to threaten us we shall use all our power to do so."

Protest Remains in Liverpool.

Some time ago former owners in Liverpool submitted a petition to King George V, in the course of which they protested that the transfer of the headquarters of Government to Lusaka would lead to heavy losses. A reply was received to the effect that the principle of compensation was not admitted. A further protest was sent and a copy of it was obtained from the Secretary of State. The Colonies authorities of the Imperial Government can be advised by the compensation to individual owners.

Kenya Pioneer's Death.

The Late Mr. J. H. S. Todd.

With deep regret we announce the death in Nairobi at the age of 54 of Mr. J. H. S. Todd, the oldest established manufacturer representative in East Africa, and one of Kenya's pioneer settlers.

In 1906 he formed a syndicate to take up a large area between Fort Portal and Muholongwe. Two years later began development work there, etc. and his friends experimented with cotton, maize, famine, merino sheep, cassia rubber and native coffee. With these funds exhausted, they were rendered to the Kikuyu lost everything they possessed, and had to be escorted from their land by a squad of the King's African Rifles. Mr. Todd then decided to form his agency and general business, which he continued up to the date of his death. He was a keen horse rider, one of the fathers of Nairobi football, the "Kawangware" club, a stalwart supporter of golf teams, and a noted chess and member of Lodge Gemini.

Sultan's Message on Zanzibar Siege.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar expresses his appreciation in an extraordinary issue of the *Official Gazette* of the manner in which the officers and men of the Police force carried out their duties in quelling the riot on February 1, and of the manner in which officials dealt with the situation. He also expresses his thanks to the members of the public who rendered assistance in various ways, and to the Tanganyika Police for their responsive and prompt assistance and their valuable co-operation. His Highness also acknowledges with gratitude the assurances of loyalty and expressions of indignation he has received from the various communities of the Protectorate. Finally he concludes by expressing his deep sympathy with the relatives of the two officers who lost their lives, and his earnest hope for the speedy recovery of those who were injured.

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Issue from time to time reprints of technical articles of which the following are typical. Copies of these and others can be obtained on application to the nearest branch office or representative.

Northern Rhodesian Notes:

Diamond Drilling at Broken Hill.

There is no late news from this property, except that production from Dumbaba and Shadlock ore will be started in early April. The "Savannah" — though prospecting is being continued in Area 17 — is not very hopeful that the results will prove anything better than a small working proposition. Simba, in the Shinde district (Area 20), is not very optimistic, though Captain M.H. is continuing his activities there.

Rhodesian Minerals Concessions. Prospects are regarded favourably, and the fact that the "Savannah" was deemed to merit special attention at the meeting of the Chartered Chamber of Mines caused others to think that it was a failure for the company. Rhodesia Minerals Concessions has resumed prospecting in Area 17 near Mogeni Siding, where, before June, 1935, the "Chainyambo" prospect yielded values of 8 dwt. to 10 dwt. nearly all of which area where work was suspended in order to concentrate on Area 17. I understand the "Savannah" property is showing gold-bearing stringers, but it seems improbable that this will prove more than a "small worker's" proposition. No men are now working on the "Iron Cap," and I understand the option will be abandoned and the Anglo-American Corporation staff will be expected to reach Broken Hill from Lusaka by the middle of April. Dr. Gusha will be the Resident Geologist in charge of Northern Rhodesia, but, as mentioned in a recent issue of *East Africa*, Dr. Bancroft, the Chief Geologist, will spend at least half of his time in the Territory.

Broken Hill Mineral Results. Achieved by the operation of the second diamond drill, I understand to be highly encouraging. All the existing staff have contracts for 12 months, with option of extensions to 2 years should results prove sufficiently satisfactory. A large quantity of manganese is being secured on the surface. I understand the first drill is now down to 700 ft. The next will still will take longer, but the sample will be easily obtained, as would the oxidized copper to hold prospects for the coming year. Most interestingly, another factor which may affect the future of the company is that if universal treatment expands, the demand for copper may increase to such an extent that all quotas will be abolished, in which case a Reverberatory Furnace or other suitable plant may be installed to treat the oxidized copperores, which are found at Broken Hill well above the present water level over a proved strike of approximately 1,000 yards. From Bulawayo, I hear that the shares are being quietly picked up by people who consider they touch par within 12 months.

Mining Activity in Uganda.

Mining activity in Uganda is reviewed in the latest annual report of the Land and Survey Department. The proportionate mineral areas sold for tin, columbite and tantalum is due to the great increase of gold production, especially noticeable in the output of Amoti. There have been indications of the presence of copper in the Western Province, but the only known deposit of consequence is the Kilembe Prospect, situated in the eastern foothills of Mt. Kulongon in the Tropo district of the Western Province, and covered by a special exclusive prospecting licence held by Messrs. Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. A geological survey over the ground in the immediate vicinity of Kilembe resulted in favorable indications. Tantalite is found in association with tin ore at several places in Ankole. It is probable that when the many uses of tantalum are better known the demand for the mineral will be considerably increased, and that attention will be focused on the deposits of Ankole. With one exception all the tin producers in Uganda are in the Ankole district.

Territorial Outputs.

During 1935, Belgium Congo produced 6,569 tons of tin.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during January was as follows: Copper, 1,600 tons; lead, 13 tons; zinc, 500 tons; vanadium, 11,400 lb.; cobalt, 100 lb.; and gold, 100 oz.

Southern Rhodesia's output of minerals during January was as follows: Gold, 66,778 oz.; silver, 18,438 oz.; coal, 50,400 tons; chrome, 70,400 tons; asbestos, 4,000 lbs.; iron pyrites, 100 tons; tungsten, 1,000 lbs.; and lime, 4,000 tons. The value of gold produced was £2,000,000, compared with £1,200,000 in January, 1935.

Mr. G. H. Nutting.

Settlement of Libel Suit.

MR. G. H. NUTTING of the Lulu Goldfield, against whom judgment with costs was awarded in 1934 for libel brought by the East African Goldfields, Ltd., Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Grenfell and Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell last October, has figured as defendant in further libel proceedings brought by Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Grenfell and Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell in the King's Bench Division.

Mr. Harold Murphy, K.C., appearing for the plaintiffs in these latest proceedings, explained to Mr. Justice Macnaghten that the proceedings arose out of the defendant's dissatisfaction in certain business transactions which took place between the parties, and which led unfortunately to the defendant writing to a number of people letters containing unjustifiable aspersions upon the plaintiffs. He understood that the defendant now recognized that those criticisms of the plaintiffs' conduct were wholly devoid of justification, which had made it possible for the parties to arrive at a settlement. It had now been agreed subject to His Lordship's approval, that there should be judgment for the plaintiff against Mr. Nutting for costs and their taxed costs as between solicitor and client, and that there should also be an injunction restraining the defendant from further publishing or circulating the or similar libels concerning the plaintiffs.

Mr. Harold Simmons, who appeared for Mr. Nutting, said he desired to assent to what Mr. Harold Murphy had said, and to express the regret of the defendant for having made and published the statements which his complaint had been made. The defendant wished to express his regret through Mr. Simmons, and desired to apologize to the defendant also requested Mr. Simmons to say that there was no foundation for the suggestions which were made by him, and he assented to the injunction mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Macnaghten said he did not doubt that Mr. Nutting's regret was none the less sincere because he had to pay for what he had done. His Lordship approved of judgment in the terms mentioned.

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East African Goldfields, Ltd.

January Progress Report.

The general manager's report on operations during January said: "The development programme for month No. 1 was completed."

Shaft No. 1, 100 ft. level W. drive on Saza Main Reef, advanced 12 ft., of which the last 3 ft. averaged 4 ft. width, the party in the wall having been completed. Samples should increase. Gold in and values have remained. Work on Saza No. 1 shaft advanced 10 ft. to well-defined shear zones containing patches of quartz with average values. Shaft drive on Saza No. 2 reef advanced 74 ft. following well-defined shear with occasional quartz veins. Shaft No. 1 sank 25 ft. below surface or 3000 ft. level. Section drive on No. 1 shaft completed and main cross the N. and S. steeper and horizontal 4 ft. Shaft advanced 10 ft. to 100 ft. level. Saza No. 2 shaft sunk 20 ft. to 3000 ft. level depth. Second of 300 ft. levels will be started at 100 ft. depth, 100 ft. level. Work on Saza Main Reef advanced 12 ft. mainly in waste. High grade 10 ft. in thickness. Quartz occurring in the reef. Saza No. 2 reef advanced 10 ft. to 100 ft. level. Horizontal width of reef 10 ft. and thickness 1 ft. Quartz reefs 5 ft. thick, up to 10 ft. in vertical depth. Assays to 100 ft. level. Second reef, probably 8 shot Saza No. 2 reef cut at 100 ft. vertical depth, assaying 20 dwt. gold per ton. A horizontal 10 ft. wide.

Shaft No. 2, 100 ft. level W. drive advanced 30 ft. of which 20 ft. averaged 4 ft. width over 25 ft. Reef faulted at 100 ft. level again at 100 ft. S. assaying 100 dwt. gold per ton. Saza No. 2 shaft advanced 20 ft. in shear with occasional values. Values from 100 ft. level at N. 100 ft. depth to 100 ft. Average of both sides from 0 to 20 ft. 67 dwt. over 25 ft. full width not exposed.

All values reported after adding 10 ft. wall to allow for inclusion in mining.

Installation during January of a third air compressor resulted in a considerable increase in the developmental programme completed. It is expected in future to maintain an average of 3,000 ft. of development each month. Drilling in the 100 ft. level at the Sam Mine on to January 1st developed 50 ft. of ore averaging 200 wt. gold per ton over a stoping width of 50 ft. At the end of the month no workings were in quartz reef.

Thamoa Gold Mines (Nairobi)

Report for 1934-35

The annual report of Thamoa Gold Mines (Nairobi), Ltd., for the year ended September 30 recalls that in the last annual report it was stated that an option to purchase the company's property for £15,000 had been granted to Messrs. T. & J. Mortiboys. Although the option was extended, it was not exercised. Negotiations were opened by Mr. Mortiboys' working in conjunction with Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co. Some of their engineers visited the property in June and July 1935, but in August Mr. Mortiboys informed the directors that the Tamami Gold Mining Committee were still proceeding with the negotiations for the option, and the option was therefore not exercised.

However, it has been put forward by Mr. J. Moscov to secure the option on a basis of 10% of the gold output and certain other conditions regarding development. A preliminary option was granted and Mr. Moscov later entered into an agreement for tributary and development, with the right to purchase for £25,000 the agreement to operate for two years from November 9, 1935, with the option subject to certain conditions to continue for a further year. The tributary has to fulfil all development conditions and pay the company a minimum tribute of £2,500 annually. Through Mr. Moscov informed the Board that he could not anticipate commencing formal or systematic mining operations before the beginning of 1936, through a trial run of 40 tons in December, and in actual fact 100 oz. of fine gold, which realised £1,000 in London.

The report adds: "The period covered by the statement of account has been one of very considerable anxiety

and uncertainty, so essential to the shareholders' work in carrying the company and to pay the dividends rates and costs of financing. In view of the financial difficulties of the Gold under review, the position was less than ideal. The company's policy is to aim at extracting gold, and the very few gold stocks available in Nairobi, as option money."

In order to carry on your directors have taken an additional loan, the bank's guarantee being the only liability, and finally, which is the close of the financial year stands at Shs. 1,700. The directors have paid no fees for the 12 meetings of the board held since the inception of the company, nor has the secretary received any remuneration for over 21 years. Quite apart from the anxiety caused by the inability to find cash to pay the creditors of the company, who have been uncompromising, the question of development was a matter of grave anxiety, which has now been removed by the agreement with Mr. Moscov.

The Directors of the company consist of Mr. James Scott (Chairman), Dr. J. L. Campos (with Mrs. Scott), Mr. R. H. Blundell (his alter ego), Mr. A. L. Black, and Mr. G. M. Harrison.

A special resolution to have been passed before the meeting provided for the vesting of the resolution passed on May 21, 1935, is intended to read that the directors are empowered to enter into or complete arrangements either to tribute or sell the undertaking for any sum, either in cash or shares of another company, provided that the sum shall not be less than £20,000,000 and provide also that in the event of the purchase price being paid partly or wholly in shares, the value of the shares for calculating the sum of the purchase shall be the face value of the shares."

Tororo Corporation, Ltd.

The Tororo Corporation, Ltd., which has interests in several East African mining enterprises, report a profit for the year ended December 31, 1934, compared with a profit of £3,221 for the previous year. After adding the balance of £3,350 brought forward and deducting the amount in respect of interim dividend of 5%, and also placing of investment reserve, there is a balance available upon which the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5% for tax.

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Mining Personnel.

Kenya Governor Visits Kakamega.

Mr. Stanhope Gresham, who has extensive mining interests in Kenya, has arrived home by air from the Colony.

Mr. W. D. Morris, managing director of Kanga Mining Co., recently married in Nairobi, has also returned.

Mr. N. W. Pades, Superintendent of the Kanga Mine, has been promoted to Managing Director.

Dr. E. O. Teale, Mining Consultant to the Government, expects to return to the Territory in April.

Mr. W. J. Hughes left England by air last week en route to the Gold Fields of the Rhodesian Minerals Corporation.

Mr. J. H. Graham, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E., has assumed his duties as head of the new Department of the Bulawayo Technical School.

Mr. J. C. Jones, who we regret learned to his sorrow of the death of Elifit Flats in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed engineer employed by the Shiloh-Etna Gold Mine.

Mr. W. F. Wilson, a member of the Council of the Rhodesian Mining Federation and well-known mining consultant in Southern Rhodesia, has just concluded a visit to the Rand goldfields.

Sir Joseph Byrnes, Governor of Kenya, recently made a tour of the southern portion of the Kakamega goldfields. He visited the Keny Consolidated property at Kibera and interviewed the Alderson claimants' No. 2 Area.

Mr. Michael Haskel, managing director of Kenya Goldfields Goldfields Ltd., recently flew from Johannesburg to the youth of Palestine, where he expects to remain at least a month before coming to London.

Mr. R. T. Morgan, who is in charge of the Sir Robert Williams & Co. mining interests in East Africa, arrived home by air from Kenya. Other messengers at the time magazine which are interested in East African mining will be pleased to learn that Dr. Morgan, a well-known engineer, concluded in Paris on January 24.

Answers to Correspondence.

Advise us, based on our interest in the East African goldfields, whether it is better to go to East Africa or South Africa.

Except in the case of direct animal supplies, no gold is found at the East African mines.

Explain what is meant by "writer, full name and address" when referring to reprints, milligrams or publisher under a by-line?

Address will not be given on the reprints by program or by letter.

*Correspondence may mark their envelopes "MAILING DIVISION" and address them to "Editor, *MINING & PROCESSING*, 1000 Avenue of the Americas, New York, or to "Editor, Mitchell Street, San Francisco."*

REPRINTS. See reply to question in last week's issue.

C. P. H. - I am sorry to say that there is a purchase at the moment.

B. P. - THE last statement is due to profit motive, not to bad reports on the property.

C. S. BERNATOWICZ - We have been trying to get some past test-process reports. They appeared in our issue of January 13.

C. S. BERNATOWICZ - HARRIS & WANGENFELD Consolidated are increasing their working total to about 25,000 tons a month. This represents about 10,000 tons more than the previous total.

D. O. BRIGGTON - Etiolod Gold Company shares have risen from 25/- up about a pound and to the present price, just over 35/- As the information advanced at the annual meeting, the Company has taken a 10% interest in the Rhodesian and African Joint Venture in which the mining company is involved.

East African Share Prices.

An Appreciation of "Tanz."

The slightly downward trend in East African share prices during the past week, Kenton appreciates, while Kigronite, Roskerman, and Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate remained fairly steady. In Eldoret Mining there was a setback of 6d. From Nairobi came the news of Eka-neus' drop from 25. 55cts. to 15. Kassa (Sudan) Gold lost from 15. od to 25. 41d. In the Rhodesia group, shares were steady in all sections, the only noteworthy fluctuation being the 10d. dip in Rhodesia Katanga, and the 10d. fall in Rhokana-Tananyika Concessions appreciated by 10d.

Last week This week

	Last week	This week
Syndicates	93d.	9d.
Africa Mines (10s.)	125. 6d.	125. 6d.
Car & Motor (2s. 4d.)	73s. 4d.	73s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	88s. 9d.	88s. 9d.
East African Gold (2s. 5d.)	7s. 4d.	6s. 10d.
El Dorado Mining Syndicate (5s.)	24. 9d.	25. 3d.
Eldoret Consols (10s.)	125. od.	125. 3d.
Eldoret Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 10d.	5s. 6d.
Glen Alpine (5s.)	6s. 9d.	29s. 6d.
Glenfields Phosphate (10s.)	9s. 9d.	14s. 6d.
Kenya Gold (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Kenya Standard Gold (10s.)	24. 4d.	24. 4d.
Kenya Goldmining (10s.)	15. od.	15. 9d.
Kenya Goldmining Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 9d.	9d.
Kenya Goldmining Syndicate (10s.)	15. od.	15. 9d.
Kenya Goldmining Syndicate (2s.)	15. od.	15. 9d.
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Kenya Goldmining Syndicate (10s.)	15. od.	15. 9d.
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CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to the merchants and traders in East Africa in respect of importers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

The Chartered Company's offices in Lusaka are now completed.

Arrangements are being made to open a Native cinema in Dar es Salaam.

British enterprise is constituting a new European hospital at Kibao in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania.

Frank Stiles, who has an office in the City of Nairobi, has commenced work on his design for a new visiting Card in Salzburg.

Imports into the Sudan during 1935 totalled £15,260,005, compared with £14,945,150 in 1934. Exports during the same period amounted to £11,567,279, as against £13,845,979 in 1934.

Increased production in the Lake Province of Uganda has resulted in a higher standard of living among the Native population. They have already provided the bulk of their faxi's out of last year's crops, and this year will have a considerable surplus to buy other goods.

A mail has fixed a total quantity of pieces containing 50% or more of cotton or rayon to be imported during 1936 at: "Grey Sheet" Japan, 106,848 yards, any other country, 17,530 yards; "white Dungcloth" Japan, 72,753 yards, any other country, 165,554 yards.

News Items in Brief

European immigrants into Kenya during December last totalled 1,191 while emigrants totalled 2,000.

Furnishing, equipment and clean coffee at the Nairobi show went to Mr. W. H. Baldwin of the Baldwin Co., Northern Province.

Four Cr. Rhodesian stamps, the first issued in the reign of George V and printed in the wrong colour have recently been sold at London sale.

The Northern Rhodesian Government's base on official salaries is graduated from 10% on salaries not exceeding £100 per annum, to 1% on salaries in excess of £200.

The directors of Barclays' Bank (P.C. & Q.) have decided on the occasion of the centenary of the foundation of the bank to make a grant, as at March 31, to all members of the staff and pensioners of 10% of salary or pension, as the case may be, free of tax.

Rhodesia Railways Ltd. has placed orders for railway equipment to the value of £180,000 in this country. The orders include 10,700 tons of rails, valued at £10,000 and 1,000 tons of fishplates, from the Carter-Vileet Iron Company in Middlebrough; 10,000 tons of rails and 620 tons of chairplates from Dorman, Long & Co.; fall anchors worth £6,000 from the P. & M. Company in London; and fishbolts and nuts valued at £2,000 from Bayliss Jones and Bayliss.

Kenya Publicity

The Kenya Publicity Committee has been founded as follows: Messrs. G. F. Cooke, General Manager of Railways (Chairman), J. H. McDonald, Commissioner of Customs, W. R. Bartholomew, J. R. H. McLean, S. B. Stalik.

Names for Kenya Lakes

The Kenya Society of the Mountain Club of Kenya has decided to name three new lakes on Mt. Kenya "Lake Alice," "Lake H.C.H." and "Lake Gloucester." Alice had already graciously given the name of "Gander River" after the traveller who discovered one of the lakes, and "Mitschoker" after the visitor who was the first man to fly over Mt. Kenya.

Training Native Youth

Addressing the annual meeting of the K.N.C.A. (1935) in Nairobi, Major F. A. C. G. Lewis, the President, again referred to the question of the education of Kenya-born youth, which had been a subject of agricultural training. The problem of providing facilities for young men and women of the colony had long been under consideration, and he hoped that next year he would be able to announce that the Association had taken a leading part in the solution.

New Commandant of Artillery

Colonel J. A. Campbell, D.S.O., has been appointed to command the Kenya Light Horse, the Headquarters Cavalry, A.D.C. and the Royal Engineers, S.A.D.C. In a Farnsworth interview, General Lewis stated that he wished his command to be detached from other Forces, so as to be available, in the event of a Japanese invasion of East Africa, although he was unable to say when. India Defence as it stood today was a credit to the Colony, or to the Forces of the Empire, of which it should form part. He hoped the Kenyan Government would find itself in a position to succeed the further measure of assistance, and, if possible, and more, essential to the organization and training of any force worthy of the name, or military fit.

East African Union

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa has returned to the cause of East African union in a hearty statement made by Secretary of State in a previous resolution urging a completely uniform system of administration: "as is the Association's firm opinion that in the interests of the whole population, regardless of race, as well as in the interests of the Imperial Government, it should be taken at once to implement the union of the territories." It is suggested that the Secretary of State has misinterpreted the Association's opinion in believing that a federal constitution was intended, whereas the proposal was for a unified Government of East Africa, which would avoid the unnecessary triplication of many posts and services. Replying to the Secretary of State's observations on the question of various communities in the territories and the pre-occupation of the law majorities of all communities with the affairs of their particular territories, the Association states the parochial interests of each of the territories tend to assume an exaggerated significance, and to give rise to conflict and strife to the detriment of the wider common interests, so that, in the Association's opinion, there is no surer way of promoting the interests of East Africa than by eliminating the arbitrary boundaries that separate communities whose ultimate interests are one.

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East African Market Reports.

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Size	1s 12d	21s 6d
Size	1s 13d	22s 6d
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Second size	1s 15d	24s 6d
Third size	1s 16d	25s 6d
Pearlberry	1s 17d	26s 6d
Gold	1s 18d	27s 6d
Gold	1s 19d	28s 6d
Peaberry	1s 20d	29s 6d
Brown	1s 21d	30s 6d
Gold	1s 22d	31s 6d
London	1s 23d	32s 6d
Fiji	1s 24d	33s 6d
Second size	1s 25d	34s 6d
Third size	1s 26d	35s 6d
Pearlberry	1s 27d	36s 6d
Gold	1s 28d	37s 6d
Gold	1s 29d	38s 6d
Gold	1s 30d	39s 6d
Gold	1s 31d	40s 6d
Gold	1s 32d	41s 6d
Gold	1s 33d	42s 6d
Gold	1s 34d	43s 6d
Gold	1s 35d	44s 6d
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Gold	1s 37d	46s 6d
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Passenger for East Africa Late Steamship Arrivals.

The "S.S. Damier" which arrived at Southampton on Friday last, March 1, 1912, carries the following passengers for—

Baird	Mr. J. W.
Clegg, Mr. A. R.	Stobell, Captain E. & Mrs.
Gillham, Miss F. Y. B.	Ward, Miss L. M.
Hartman, Mr. & Mrs.	Cape Town to Durban
Hawke, Miss D. V.	Villiers, Mr. & Mrs. A. G.
Rose, Miss	to Mombasa
Salterin, Miss F. A.	Elliott, Miss F.
Shah, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Flint, Miss F.
Spender, Mr. Cuthbert	Grove, Miss
Schonemann, Mrs. R.	Cape Town to Mombasa
Stark, Mr. A.	Gedhill, Miss & Mrs. H.
Wilhelms, Mrs. C. E.	Natal to Mombasa

Dar es Salaam

Holmboe, Mrs. J. E.
Thompson, Mrs. A. W.

Leigh, Mr. & Mrs. J. K.	Fly south home
Magnall, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.	Mandela, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.
Makana, leaves London homewards	Mar. 12
King, Mr. James Beaufort Durban, Mar. 12	left Bombay for Durban
Kingsley, Capt. Bombay from Durban, Mar. 12	Tafawa, leaves Dar es Salaam for Bombay, Mar. 12

Mr. K. J. MANN, M.P.

Clan MacLennan	left Zanzibar outwds
Colonial	left Liverpool outwds, Feb. 12
City of Roxburgh	arr. Liverpool homewards, Mar. 12
Clan MacDougall	left Zanzibar homewards, Mar. 12
Invernor	leaves Mombasa homewards, Mar. 18

HOLLAND-AFRICA

Springfontein	left Gibraltar homewards
Boschfontein	left Cape Town outwds, Feb. 12
Jagersfontein	arr. Amsterdam for S. Africa, Feb. 25
Deemont	left Antwerp for E. Africa, Feb. 25
Uitkerk	left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 25
Naudefontein	left Nyasaland outwds, Feb. 25

INDIA-AFRICA

Rehanda	arr. Durban from Lourenco Marques, Feb. 10
Imperiale	arr. Capetown for Pernambuco, Feb. 12
Hipingo	left Colombo for Madras, Feb. 12

MASSAKAS-MARQUESES

Araucaria	left Rio de Janeiro for Madras, Feb. 21
Exploradora	arr. Gibuth homewards, Feb. 21
Grancatina	arr. Gibuth homewards, Feb. 24
Leconte de Lisle	left Gibuth homewards, Feb. 24

LONDON-CASTLE

Dunbar Castle	arr. London, Feb. 28
Dunrice Castle	left London outwds, Feb. 28
Durham Castle	left Mr. Said homewards, Feb. 28
Garto Castle	left Ascension for Lourenco Marques, Feb. 28
Gloster Castle	left Capetown homewards, Feb. 28
Llandaff Castle	arr. Natal outwds, Mar. 1
Llandover Castle	left Leheria homewards, Mar. 1
Llangibby Castle	left Marseilles outwds, Mar. 1
Langstevan Castle	left Natal for Beira, Mar. 1

East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Manica close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m.

March 5 per s.s. "Carthaea."

March 12 per s.s. "Comodoro."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on March 6 and 14.

MAILS for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Monday.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday at 11.30 a.m.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GERMANY'S expectation is that, in the course of a reasonable space of time, the problem of 'Colonial equality of rights' as well as of the separation of the League Covenant from its Versailles Treaty base, will be **GERMANY'S** **COLONIAL** **CLAIMED** in the course of friendly **AMBITION**, negotiations. With the inclusion of this clause in Herr Hitler's now famous statement to the Powers, Germany's efforts to regain her former Colonies pass into a new phase. Her ambitions are therein moderately expressed, but the element of danger is that the temperate wording of the clause may lead to the introduction of the question in international discussion, when the question should not even be considered. Danger to notice has thus been given of the desire to open negotiations at some future date, and it is therefore essential that we should keep in the forefront of prominence the categorical assurances of British statesmen, in which the world has been given a clear declaration that Great Britain has steadfastly set her face against placing her African subjects on the international chess board as mere pawns in the game, and that she is determined to maintain intact the administrative framework she has built up in Africa.

By the retirement of Colonel C. W. G. Walker, who for the past ten years has been Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, the territories lose a tried friend, who **THOUGHTS ON** had worked quietly but with faithful persistence for that broadening of outlook and that economic and political union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika which must come. Colonel Walker, we have no doubt, would not have withdrawn from the task to which he set his hand a decade ago unless he had been driven to feel a keen sense of irritation and disappointment at the loss by the authorities of opportunity after opportunity for the welding of those three Dependencies into one natural unit which they form. The mandate for Tanganyika

specifically provides that territory may be incorporated in a union with the neighbouring British State, but as Great Britain is engaged, in the eyes of the world, in barking the 'white road' Africa, the moment would surely be considered by the Cabinet to be opportune for a step which other countries would interpret as equivalent to the seizure of Tanganyika. That their suspicion would be entirely unfounded is true, but that it would be none the less strong, and that it would be forcefully used for the purpose of anti-British propaganda, is likewise true. Thus, having lost excellent opportunities in the past, the British Government must be expected to delay further the accomplishment of a Union, the lack of which has cost, and is costing, East Africa dear.

When, however, at the end of this year Sir Joseph Byrne retires from Kenya there will be an opportunity for the union of **KENYA AND UGANDA** under one Governor. It would, of course, be best if circumstances were suitable to bring in Tanganyika, but as we suggest, that is not to be anticipated at present. It would not be wise to take a first step in the Pacific direction. That Uganda objects strongly to the loss of her independence has often been stated, but we are confident that it would be quite possible to find a basis of union which would be acceptable to the major Uganda interests, and which would be beneficial both to Kenya and her neighbour. There is a section of older opinion in Kenya which postulates union of that Colony with Tanganyika as a first step, and which is opposed to a prior linking with Uganda, but whether or not that procedure is more desirable in principle, it seems to us wrong policy to attempt to insist upon such an arrangement seeing that it would certainly involve considerable delay, whereas Uganda and Kenya might be joined at a not distant date, and thus delay the subsequent inclusion of Tanganyika.

Impressions of Nairobi

Kenya's Garden City

By F. S. GOLDSMITH

Editor of "East Africa."

THE warmth of Kenya's red soil is reminiscent of that of Devonshire, but deeper still, is symptomatic of the warmth of the Colony's hospitality. But the beauty and fertility of that rich red earth are not its only characteristics. Another is that it can never be forgotten; in the dry season clouds of it trail behind every motorcar; it stains the clothes of everyone, and pollutes the choice of garments and makes pink the white, rough-hair'd terriers which are here so numerous.

Everywhere is evidence of the amazing fertility upon which the progress of Kenya has been built. When visiting the premises of a business friend you refer casually to an attractive row of trees down one side of a acre plot bought to herself extension of the buildings in due time, and are told: "It was a rubbish heap but long ago the trees were not yet three years old."

Can any town of the size of Nairobi show such a wonderful collection of gardens? It is difficult to be doubted. They are a delight both to owners and visitors who are told apologetically at this time of the year: "Of course, you see it at its worst now until the rains have come?"

A garden of flowers.

Now, unless he has been reminded of the fact, the traveller would in the great majority of cases not have noticed anything to indicate the urgent need of water. Perhaps a lawn may be brown or patchy, but I have seen none as burnt as almost all English turf has been during the past two summers.

The riot of flowers is unforgettable. Practically every home has been built on an ample plot. Gardens are from one to three acres, and more than a few of the townsfolk rejoice in much larger areas. Trim hedges, trees stately and delicate, and bushes and plants of every imaginable kind have been planted, and are kept in a way which cannot but impress the traveller. However much he may have seen on other lands,

Carinities and hyacinths, chrysanthemums and carnations, phlox and frampeas, fastenings and housewifery, clematis and sunflowers, rosemary and lavender, lupins and tuberos, camomiles and daffodils, amaryllis and antirrhinum, poppies and tulipan shower, and so on through the catalogue of flowers known and unknown, only amateur these

are the only ones to be seen. The flower beds are a riot of every colour, and the greater supply of African tributaries, making more good bowls of bloom being not unusual in the large living rooms generally found in this spacious land.

It is difficult to conceive a more beautiful garden than the developed in the last few years at Limuru by two evident native-lovers, who have chosen their site the crest of a hill which gives splendid views in all directions, including frequent glimpses of majestic snow-capped Kilimanjaro, 150 miles away. Four acres of wonderful flower gardens surround the house, and with a better fitted herbaceous borders it is impossible to conceive while springing, summer full cannot be imagined. And think of the joy of growing pears and pineapples, apples and bananas, raspberries and paw-paws, limes and oranges, strawberries and grapes side by side.

Surely less impressive than the gardens are the houses of some of Nairobi's citizens who have built in a splendid country, much of it old forest, within some four miles of the city. Hence the streams of cars which flow out at lunch-time. What Nairobi must cost in petrol it would be interesting to attempt to calculate. In some cases, at any rate, the petrol will most appropriately be the value of the meat.

comfortable English homes.

Here are real English homes. All the larger, more comfortable, and more solidly built than could be afforded in England by people of the same type for building costs, are only about half those current in the Moiser Country. Moreover, ample supplies of excellent stone and good locally-made bricks and tiles are available, while much of the local wood work is of the highest quality, the furniture being often indistinguishable from the imported.

Many of the stone houses, like latticed windows and a general mediaeval appearance which, if they were placed in English villages, would cause the motorist to pull up to admire their style. Often some favourite piece of English architecture has been copied. Raised ceilings and inglenooks are common, the charm of old ideas being skilfully blended with the advantages of space, warmth and sunlight. In almost every house can be seen interesting curios, trophies, or other pieces that recall to the owner his or her travels in different parts of the world. Sometimes a sword is represented elsewhere. English landscapes almost cover the walls, and using it is breakfast-table and helmets dating from the crusades that give the key-note, or perhaps dubious collected during a long tour of Austria and the surrounding countries.



NATIVE BURGUNDY

is to be expected in English houses. Almost everyone has a dog or dogs, and wireless receivers are general, striking the dwellers not only with the local station (the news from which at 7.15 p.m. is eagerly awaited), but with London and the African news service from which is received at 8.30 p.m. many Continental and American stations; one feature being the way in which Germany, Italy and some European countries broadcast news items in English, with the idea of securing international understanding of their point of view.

Here is an excellent field for enterprising British manufacturers of wireless sets suited to the conditions. Though a preference would naturally be given to inexpensive British sets, America has a serviceable product and appears likely to increase her hold upon the market through less trade in the United States. Some of these sets are already available. There is every indication that the purchasing power of these territories will rapidly increase next year and next, and that many people who have hitherto had no desire themselves of a wireless set will be able to afford one. To the man in the bush it has become almost a necessity, particularly if fast approaching when great outlets may be expected among the Indian and Native populations. The moment is therefore overdue for concentration by British manufacturers upon their opportunities, the proper cultivation of which would certainly yield excellent returns.

Cash for cars.

In motor cars Great Britain, though still far behind Canada and the U.S.A., is making a far better showing than was the case a few years ago, but there is still great scope for improvement in the country. During January 145 new motor cars were officially registered in Nairobi alone, and during recent months the average has been round the 200 mark, which, assuming a conservative average of £250 per vehicle, would represent a gross annual turnover of approximately £50,000. The motor trade of Nairobi has come well through the depression and looks forward to a good year. Some years ago it would be a surprise to find a proportion of cash sales and an appearance of a smaller percentage of cars on hire and lease than do their counterparts in London.

Nairobi claims, and probably with reason, a larger proportion of motor-cars to its white population than any other town of its size in the world, the nearest figure being about two cars to every three Europeans, men, women and children included. Yet the bus service established within the past couple of years has met a real public need and appears to be more than justifying itself.

A rather surprising feature of the main street is the number of bicycles still to be found, an evidence of the fact which might have been expected to disappear at an earlier stage in the evolution of a very British town as Kenya's capital.

The cathedral fund.

Friends are most welcome in Nairobi, especially those who have sympathy with the aims of the church. Many members can be easily found, such as the Rev. Mr. G. H. D. Smith, whose name has been known for many years, and who have resolved much of his time in the last few years in the service of our

and still growing church. The cathedral, with its well-known open-air swimming bath, and within reasonable reach of the business centre, are a number of smaller restaurants, and according to these, some of which full board and lodgings can be obtained from about £7 to £8 per month upwards, an indication of the low cost of living in a town which not so long ago had the reputation of being very expensive.

At about 11 a.m. when Nairobi thinks tea, the manager of one of the hotels says to him, "What variety of dress is affected in the town?" What will not be seen in the woman dressed like a cowboy, who is so frequently alleged by propagative journalists to dominate the Nairobi scene? Instead, the great majority wear such light frocks as are to be seen in England in the summer, and, rather strangely, very much the same kind of hat. How they escape sunstroke is a puzzle to the writer, and to every man, doctor included, to whom he has put the question. No apparently "up cases" of such illness are known. The vast majority, however, however, are Indians, more, perhaps, practically all wearing sun-helmets or berets, although a few are satisfied with the traditional hat.

Before closing the hotel is a busy scene but in the evening, and at week-ends Nairobi is completely deserted, for with the offices and shops closed all speed off to their clubs and homes.

Highlands' Cathedral Fund.

Company of Friends Formed.

An application for chartering of the Company of Friends of the Cathedral of the Highlands was made on the occasion of the installation of the Cathedral of the Canterbury Stone, fashioned from the fabric of Canterbury Cathedral and dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The masons played an important part in the ceremony, and Rev. Mr. A. B. Legat, D.C.M. of East Africa, in presiding over the Stone, recalled that Freemasons had always been associated with the building of temples, brethren of their Order having been among the builders of Canterbury Cathedral and St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

The Very Rev. J. Bright Dean of Nairobi, in his Sermon, expressed grateful thanks to the Archdeacon of Canterbury and to the Friends of Canterbury for the gift of the Stone, which was appreciated for the human friendship it conveyed and for its spiritual significance.

This company of Friends of the cathedral of the Highlands has been formed to bind together all the friends of the cathedral in its care in its gradual completion and in its eventual preservation for posterity. In the meantime, there have still to be added the Chapter, Sacristy, Chapel and Vestry, of which a sum of approximately £60,000 is still required. Apart from individual membership, corporations are invited from Masonic Lodges, Knights of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, George Washington Lodge, Knights of the South African Legion, and all members of the Colony. Mr. H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, the hon. chairman of the first Council of the cathedral, and Sir Edward Bigg, who took a keen interest in the welfare of the cathedral during his Governorship of Kenya, will be invited to be the Presidents.

Further details, names, and additional information, and the present status of the Cathedral may be obtained from Mr. W. C. T. Turner, All Saints,

London Calls Kenya.

Opening of Telephone Service.

KENYA was the first tropical African Dependency to be linked by telephone with London. The service was opened in London on Friday in the presence of Mr. J. T. Pritchard, M.P., who exchanged greetings with friends attending the ceremony at Marlborough House.

Reception in London was extremely clear, and in the subsequent informal conversation exchanges were equally distinct in Kenya.

The King George V Hall in the General Post Office, where about 350 people assembled for the inaugural ceremony, is splendidly appointed for such a purpose. On the platform were Mr. J. T. Pritchard, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Major G. C. Tryon, Postmaster-General; Mr. C. Denison-Pender, chairman of Cables and Wireless Ltd.; Sir Archibald Sinclair; Sir Donald Banks, Director-General of the Post Office; Mr. J. W. Phillips, Microphones bearing a salute from P.O. London to Kenya were placed in front of each speaker. A number of small studio lamps illuminated the platform, and in addition to about 20 Press correspondents, three news-reel cameras on a specially constructed platform recorded the speakers. Concealed loudspeakers converted the voices in London and Nairobi to the audience, and the fifteen minute ceremony was broadcast live in their regional programme.

The service is now available for public traffic on Saturday the hours of working being from 12 noon to 2.30 p.m. daily except Sundays. Calls may be made from or to all parts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but, at present, will be limited in Kenya to Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret. The cost of a call is 1s. 6d. a minute, with a minimum of 1s. 6d. for three minutes; on Saturday the rate will be reduced to 1s. a minute, with a minimum of 1s. 6d.

In his talk with Major G. C. Tryon, the Postmaster-General, Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Postmaster-General of the East African Service, expressed the hope that in the near future extension of the service would be practicable not only to Tanganyika and ultimately to Uganda, but to the whole of the British Empire and the Continent of Europe.

The Secretary's Impromptu Speech.

Mr. F. H. Thomas, speaking to Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, said it was frequently alleged that much misunderstanding was caused by difficulties of communication, and though air mails had done wonders in speeding up communications with Nairobi, a very large amount of despatch could not prove a satisfactory substitute for actual conversation exchanged between the capitals of the Empire and the man on the spot. Referring to the special problems and difficulties of Kenya, the Secretary of State appealed to all sections and all parties for closer and better understanding and more mutual sympathy and appreciation of each other's difficulties. If the introduction of a telephone service assisted in enabling His Majesty's Government to realize and appreciate the point of view of the man on the spot, a notable step would have been taken in the progress of East Africa.

"In the past," Mr. Thomas continued, "it has often been said that no control is exercised from Downing Street, that a Secretary of State sitting thousands of miles away decides the fate of communities of which he can know nothing—and there may be an apprehension that with a telephone ready at his elbow, attempts to control Colonial Governments from a distance will be more numerous and more difficult to avoid. I trust that this may not be the case. His Majesty's Government have no desire to fetter the judgment or interfere with the heavy responsibilities which are laid upon you, as Governor, and your advisers, both official and unofficial, for the well-being and development of the great and growing Dependency which has been committed to your charge by His Majesty. The new service of communication with me I trust above not a hindrance, but a helper, but a link and a vehicle for the correction of error and the communication of sound advice and guidance."

The Secretary of State congratulated Kenya on the new service, which he hoped would mark the beginning of an era of co-operation, understanding and advantage to all. Sir Joseph Byrne, replying, said the outlook in Kenya was "ever so much brighter." Revenue of £1,000,000 per annum, the railway was in full and increasing its usefulness. "I have great faith in the future of Kenya," Sir Joseph continued, "and I should like to express to you our warm thanks for permitting us to

use additional funds for the Land Bank and for the implementation of the scheme proposed by the Agricultural Industries Committee. These measures will enable us to keep on the land many sound farmers who happen to be temporarily embarrassed financially. Kenya cannot afford to be bankrupt."

Sir Joseph joined with the Secretary of State in the hope that the telephone service, coupled with the air mail which the latter would bring London within two or even a half days of Nairobi, would prove to be a substantial factor in promoting better understanding and greater co-operation, both of which were so earnestly desired.

Sir Joseph Byrne telephoned to Mr. C. Denison-Pender, K.C., in preparation of a talk that the company Cables and Wireless had done for the improvement of the Colony's communications. After Mr. Denison-Pender had replied, many short, broken and disjointed exchanges of conversation were made in Nairobi.

Greetings to Commercial Organisations.

Major G. C. Phillips, Legate, Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, spoke to Lieutenant-Colonel V. A. Tucker, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, to whom he sent greetings from the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce and other commercial organisations in this country. He was able to tell Colonel Tucker that among those present were Mr. C. E. Ponsonby, Deputy Chairman of the East African Board, and Chairman of the Uganda Company; Mr. Campbell-Hausburg, the first man to climb Mount Kenya; Major G. H. Duley, Commissioner for the East African Dependencies; and Mr. A. W. Littleworth, Sir Humphrey's adjutant. "We in London have the liveliest hope and confidence in the days of reconstruction in Africa," he said, "which is a lesson to us all." Colonel Tucker also received Major R. S. McNamee, Captain C. B. Williamson and Mr. W. Turner, who conveyed the greetings of Reuters to the Press in East Africa through Mr. George K. Kimmer, editor of the *East African Standard*, who, in his reply, gave a striking word picture of the development of East African communications by recalling that only six years ago it took 21 to 28 Stanley six months to get the story of the discovery of Livingston through to London. "To-day, thanks to the automobile, broadcasting and wireless telephony, Livingston's own story could have been secured and published to London and published there probably within

Captain H. G. Rust, of East Africa, exchanged greetings with Captain R. W. Anderson of the *East African Standard*, who referred to Mr. F. H. Thomas's recent visit to Nairobi, and said he hoped the opportunity Mr. Thomas had had, and of which he had taken full advantage, to examine conditions on the spot would be of value to all the East African territories. Captain Anderson added: "I should also like to say how much we appreciate the work you are doing as a newspaper for East Africa in London and I trust that the cordial relations that have always existed between us will continue."

The first public call to Nairobi was put through on Saturday by Messrs. Mitchell, Cott & Co., who spoke for nine minutes to their branch in the Kenya capital.

Wireless Listeners' Tribute to B.B.C.

Many of our readers in East Africa who listen to the programmes of the Empire Broadcasting Station will remember the sentiments contained in the following letter recently received by the B.B.C. from Ueli, Tanganyika Territory:

"We, a pair of isolated, almost lost, Bushmen, live up, surrounded by mountains, 200 miles from the nearest station, where you'll get signal for the extreme to you all take to provide such programmes." We both had a lump in our throats this morning, then went trudging up the back, then sat quiet and held hands till the end—and we are an old couple of that. I cannot think that you get a bit about it all, because no one who does so much to bring joy, cheerfulness and lumps to throats could possibly be *bast*. Yes, odd moments occur when things go wrong, but as a whole I feel that the B.B.C. with its garments of ammonia, ergonite, etc., are doing more for the cause of peace than they realize."

"I am one of those who are impelled to answer your inducer when he says 'Good evening' and the 'B.B.C.' gentleman, you'll be saying good night everyone when you are. Good night like the unlit fire and dimly glimmering and cold, when someone 600 miles away has taken the trouble to wish you a general good night."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reproduction of Chameleons.**Professor Westermarck's Comments.**

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—I was much surprised to read Mr. O. C. Westermarck's communication concerning reproduction on the hatching of the chameleon. Immediately before it bursts open, gives birth to its young, it dies, for I found it nest exactly the same behaviour among the lizards in Tokoland, West Africa.

The Tokoland Native told several years ago me the following story:—A chameleon does not see its own children. When it has come to the birth, just when the sun stands in the zenith, you will hear a loud wailing cry from another tree, which is that of the chameleon. When it has given out this cry, it bursts open, its children come forth from its body, and it dies.

The only difference is that according to the Native and people there it is hatched at night, while the dove says it is at noon-day. But this assertion may be influenced by the fact that in the belief of the Dove the chameleon is intimately connected with the dove.

Yours faithfully,
H. H. WESTERMARCK.**Gold Mining in Kenya.****Unjustified Pessimism.**

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—In Langanya there is a general determination to make the best of the gold fields. But in Kenya I find a wave of depression, presumably because there has been some rather poor news regarding one or two properties.

Will you allow me to suggest that a steadier view should be taken, and also that it is still too early to jump to conclusions? While there is much to encourage hope, it would be premature to express too much optimism, for in most properties a great deal more work must be done before anyone can say that real riches will result. To go to the other extreme and say, Kallinge, Lolsoroi of No. 2 Area is certainly unjustified pessimism.

Yours faithfully,
Kenya Columnist, ENGINEER.**Flaw in E.A. Stamp.****Another Error in New Series.**

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—The philatelic world is aware of the error in the 30 cent East Africa stamp, to which your correspondent Mr. George Mackenzie has called attention. The mistake was referred to in the June 15, 1935, issue of "Stamp Collecting" when it was also reported that the original plate showed an error in the spelling of Uganda, which was rendered "Qanda".

A flaw I have myself noticed is present on the 5 cent and 10 cent denominations, where the stem in the rigging of the dhow has not been made fast to the main sail, with the result that it resembles a crooked spindly mast.

Harrow. Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY P. KELLY.

"Matured" Coffee.**An Expert's Comments.**

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—Mr. Leichtman's idea of "matured" coffee is not a new one, though we have not heard of it being applied to Robusta coffee.

There are, however, quite a number of people who hold to their liking coffee which has been laid for a long period, and who pay very high prices for the description known as "Government Old Brown Java". This coffee is laid for from 5 to 10 years, by which time it is quite brown in colour and it contains some weevil holes, so much the better it is testimony to its age.

Government "Old Brown Java" is worth today around 140s. to 150s. per cut. Needless to say after calculating compound interest plus storage and insurance charges for up to 10 years or more worth to date around 20s. per cut, it would be necessary to obtain such a price as that mentioned today for "Government Brown Java" to make it worth while, whilst in the case of coffees which are selling in the neighbourhood of 100s. per cut, or thereabouts, it could not be worth while.

Whatever is known on the market as "Good" Indian coffee, such as the best Keiwas, usually loses its quality and taste on what is called "weevil" favour after being kept upwards of a year, and consequently depreciates in value. Whether such coffee would take the ageing properties of "Old Brown Java" or not after being kept for 10 years, we do not know.

Yours faithfully,
F. J. HERBERT, Director, William's Co., Ltd.

BRUNELLS, LTD., BATH.

Sir.—Samson, Economic Botanist at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has drawn our attention to the following references to this subject which appear in "All About Coffee" by Mr. W. H. Dyer, "Coffea Plants and their Products," New York.

Up to 1750 it was the custom to ship coffee to New York in following sailing ships, because such coffee was demanded, a premium on account of the natural sweating it experienced in transit. It usually took from 6 to 8 months to make the trip from Pernambuco to New York, and in the hold of the vessel the cargo underwent a sweating that gave to the coffee a rich shade of colour, and that, in the opinion of coffee experts, greatly enhanced its flavour and body. The captain always received a handsome gratuity if the coffee turned "extra Brown". Coffee slightly brown was looked upon with favour; forever good because in those days knew that green coffee changed in colour in ageing, and that coffee aged green was best.

Another reference in this excellent work states:—Although it has long been held that green coffee improves with age, and there is little doubt that this is true in so far as roasting merits are concerned, the question has been raised among coffee experts as to whether age improves the drinking qualities of the coffee of all qualities equally. Rich coffee should improve with age, as the coffee becomes mellow and earthy. Age might be expected to do the same to mellow these and others having like characteristics, but, however, if coffee is mild in cup quality in its youth, then it may be asked if age does not weaken it to a degree it must become quite insipid. Several years ago a New York coffee expert pointed out that this was the case with coffee. The newcomer, he said, is always a pleasant and enjoyable drink, having the old crop, because the pronounced mild coffee in the cup, lacking in

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Italo-Ethiopian War

Leave's Promises Peace Efforts

ACCEPTANCE of the League's terms to end the Italo-Ethiopian war to a peaceful settlement has been signified by Signor Mussolini, and the Emperor of Ethiopia, though the latter, while willing to enter unconditional peace negotiations within the framework of the "Covenant," has made it clear that he will not be bound by any truce announced by Italy until negotiations have begun.

Ethiopian messages reported on Monday that the cease-fire would be given following Mussolini's acceptance of the League's suggestion. Rome, however, denied the report.

Marshal Badoglio, summing up his recent victories on the northern front, in the following dispatch to Rome: "The collapse of the Ethiopian forces from complete annihilation, the Italian Ethiopian armistice which has mobilised threateningly with the ambivalence of the Italian military strength and, barring the path of civilisation, nothing remains but a miserable remnants, failing.

More than a thousand white Italian troops were lost in East Africa from January to February 26, according to official figures issued at Rome, 200 of these having been killed in action, 20 dying of wounds and 180 of disease, or other causes, a total of 138. Between February 16 and February 26, 120 were killed in action, 20 dying of wounds, 100 of disease. These casualties do not include those of the first of Amba Alagi, which began on February 17. The casualties of these Italian troops, if not given, Marshal Badoglio later reported that the Italian casualties in the first Tembien battle against Ras Kasse were 1,000 Italian troops, 400 men, and 1,000 native auxiliaries, killed and wounded.

Marshal Badoglio telephoned to Rome on Monday: "Our losses in the second battle of Tembien and in the Battle of Shire stand as follows: Officers, 10 dead, 60 wounded; natives, 230 dead, 832 wounded; 20 missing. Italians, 20 dead, 200 wounded, 20 missing." The enemy losses amount altogether to over 15,000, including dead and wounded. On all the African front the preparation by the commissioners for further developments of the operations is being actively pursued. Detachments of second-line troops continue the work of combing out and clearing up the battle-fields, the surface of which extends over more than 8,000 square kilometres. Among the vast quantities of material of all sorts has been found documents and publications abandoned by Ras Kasse in his precipitate flight from Tembien. On the Somaliland front there is a similar situation.

War Just Starting

Following Italy's recent victories on the northern front, the Emperor of Ethiopia has issued a message to his people saying: "The war is only just starting. All strengthen must now go to defend."

Addis Ababa has had several attacks made upon it during the past week, and on each occasion the houses were set on fire and the population fled to the hills or into the jungles. Those thieves who robbed houses during the panic were executed as, for example, one public officer must be maintained. Last week an Italian aeroplane appeared over Addis Ababa and caused considerable anxiety among the inhabitants. It remained for over an hour above the city before heightening the alarm. On the following day, six machines from the new Italian air base at Mernellin in the south surveyed certain points on the Addis-Ababa Railway about midway between the capital and Diredawa.

Three outrages against the League have been reported from Ethiopia. British Major A. J. Burgoine, being killed in the second incident. The Indians are alleged to have bombed the British ambulance air last Wednesday when three Ethiopian carriers were killed outright and four others subsequently died from wounds. Referring to a question on the subject in the House of Commons on Tuesday last week, Viscount Cobham said:

In a speech on March 9 H.M. Minister of Addis Ababa, telegraphed a message from Doctor Meli, the leader of the British Red Cross Ambulance in Northern Ethiopia, stating that the British ambulance had been heavily and desperately bombed at midday on Friday, a hut situated in the open in a sunken place, two miles from the nearest town, the hut was a Red Cross building 40 feet square in the centre of the camp, and rear craters on the tents and the flagstaff. The operation sterilisation and three ward tents were destroyed. A small air force

of ten aircrafts were killed and seven wounded. There were no fatalities among the crew. The aeroplane, according to the message, was flying low over a camp of 100 people about 40 hours, upon which fell a bomb. The message concluded that the attack had already been received by the British Legation at Addis Ababa and followed, following aeroplane, had been observed. It was noted that the aeroplane was seen to drop a bomb on March 9.

In the event of the first telegram from Addis Ababa, H.M. Ambassador in Rome was instructed to issue an immediate protest with the Italian Government on the facts as stated by Dr. Meli. He made it plain that H.M. Government expect them to order an immediate investigation and, in meantime, to issue the usual instructions against a recurrence. This instruction in 1934 to this communication, Signor Satich, who was prepared to admit the accuracy of Dr. Meli's statement, nevertheless stated that an inquiry would be instituted and that instructions would be issued to hold a庭tion of the intention to receive of the news that the bombing incident had taken place. Sir P. Diamond was instructed to renew his representations in the strongest manner to the Italian Ambassador for an assurance that no further outrages had been committed, their existence being known only by the Italian media of information. The results of these further representations are not yet known.

Italian Version of Raid

Marshal Badoglio stated that Italian aircraft observers had reported that boxes with the Red Cross mark were being embarked from lorries in an Ethiopian column and landed. While our machine was "down" to investigate the matter and identify the unit, she was shot down from anti-aircraft guns. When our machine went back to the scene, and again a shell at least from the Italian commandant of the air arm bomb the Pekopan camp. After the bombing a thick cloud of smoke arose from the camp, confirming our information that the camp was a munition depot.

The British Government immediately sent a protest to Rome, and in a subsequent "joint communiqué" the Italian Government stated that the British Embassy did not warn the Italian Government that the British Red Cross unit was moving from Dejje to Quorat until after the bombing that the bombing took place on the preceding day, that is, before the Italians knew the unit was in that locality; that in all case it was permissible to bomb the unit according to the International Red Cross Convention, because it was preceded by a regular reconnaissance operation.

Major A. J. Burgoine, the victim of the second outrage, had been travelling with Ethiopian troops from Amba Alagi to Quorat, south of Lake Ashangi, when he was killed. His caravan had huge Red Cross banners. Major Burgoine was a 25-year-old man who had served in the South African and Great Wars, offered his services in November to the Emperor of Ethiopia in any capacity. He was put in charge of an ambulance unit as transport officer, and had previously had a narrow escape from death when his unit was bombed in Jendar, and his instruments and stores were destroyed.

The Italian Foreign Office has given the British Government an undertaking that an inquiry will be held into the bombing outrages, and that instructions will be issued with a view to preventing a recurrence of the incidents.

Third Attack on Unit

An addendum to the message received in London on Monday reported a third attack on the British Red Cross unit, 600 boards having been dropped by Italian aeroplanes when the unit was not in the neighbourhood of an aircraft gun or military stores. Three machines which participated in the attack afterwards crashed in flames near Quorat.

The Swedish Government has sent a note of protest to Italy for the outrages on the Red Cross unit at Dolo last December.

Troops continue to leave Italy for East Africa. The last batch from Naples on Monday consisted of 100 officers and 3,000 men.

Ethiopia's colonial War Minister, Rayuluuguta, whose army was routed by the Italian forces on the northern front, has died of pneumonia contracted following exposure during the campaign.

Of the contents of two Italian machines which fell into Lake Ashangi while returning to the Italian lines, two were killed and two were taken prisoners by the Ethiopians.

A remarkable report issued in London last week was that Mr. C. W. Rickett, who negotiated the Ethiopian concession, had undertaken to act as mediator between Signor Mussolini and the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Some Statements Worth Noting

"The days of North (of the Protectorate) is no longer geopolitically." — *The Standard Tribune*.

If it does, is it to be your public industry? No, then you cannot save the big part of this industry in its present shape, says — *London Daily News*.

It is an absolute prohibition on road traffic which commutes with the railways is an easy and method of dealing with the problem. — *Tanganyika Transport Committee*.

What is to be done if there is no poverty, no unemployment, no high wages and pensions for all that country ought to be submitted to *Parliament*.

The principles of hygiene can be easily imposed on the people in Africa, if the children receive adequate instruction in their schools. — *D. B. Blaiklock*, *United Service Institute*.

We consider that we should return to the broad outlook and plan as an integral part of our programme. — *C. E. L. Rawlinson*, *Chairman of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, Canada*.

Patient propaganda among the following rowdy peasants was at last brought forth fruit. The lesson is not ended by any means, and the great work goes on. — *London Daily Mail*.

Africans are not children. The fact that they are different does not make them children, and does not justify our treating them as such. — *B. W. B. Leakey*, *Kenya Conservation Problems*.

Throughout the country good material is being wasted among our young people because some resent the discipline of hard training, and lack the opportunity of unskilled work that lead only to dead ends. — *The New Rhodesian*.

Drilling up date in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has indicated a preference by the extent of 15,705,000 tons, averaging 71% copper. — *R. R. Parker* in a paper read to the *Institution of Mining and Metallurgy*.

The country must be based on a white population, and if the farmer were forced to leave the land the artisan would likewise be forced to leave the country. — *M. H. H. Davies*, *M.P.* of the *Labour Party* speaking in *Harare*, Southern Rhodesia.

But careful selection, the Colonial Office has succeeded in building up a school of administrators recruited mainly from Oxford and Cambridge, who have already justified themselves, and are gradually establishing a new tradition in Native government. — *The Times*.

The Supreme Court, not only of Tanganyika but of all the Central African Colonies under the Colonial Office, is manned by judges who have mostly not been through what may be termed the purifying fire of nine years of service. — *The Hon. Mr. Justice Oster* in the *British African Chronicle*.

The steadily falling standard of living of her people have already driven Rome to see the means to break out of the vicious circle of migration-hunger and famine-wants to seek mines and migrate to them by carrying war into Africa. But it is not in that continent that the main solution lies. — *Mr. Frank P. Williams*, *Writing in the Tide*.

WHO'S WHO

294 — Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Purse

C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

A black and white portrait of a man, identified as Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Purse. He is wearing a military uniform with a high standing collar and a peaked cap. He has a serious expression and is looking slightly to his left. The portrait is set against a dark background with some faint markings or smudges.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Purse, born in 1870, was Vice-Chairman of the East African Group of the Overseas League, and long been interested in East Africa, first because one of his sons had been a dairy farmer in Kenya for several years past, secondly, because he had often been brought into close touch with East African affairs and problems during his term of service as Director of the Survey Institute. Lady Purse has travelled in many parts of East Africa, including the islands, and in South Africa, in which she served during the Boer War.

After leaving the Survey Institute he joined the Royal Artillery, and while Lieutenant was for three years A.D.C. to Lord Roberts' two successive Commanders-in-Chief in India. After four years in the staff at the Staff College, he commanded the Brigade of the R.F.A. Colonial, and then was sent to France early in the war as G.S.O. in the 1st Battalion. Later he commanded the 1st Battalion of the 1st Division. After the Franco-German War he became Minister of Defence and a Member of the Army Council in 1916, and retired from the Army in 1920.

General Purse is a keen Imperialist, a forcible

public speaker, and always ready to throw himself into a good cause.

PERSONALIA.

Mrs. H. J. Cole has returned to Tanganyika.

Mrs. and Mrs. H. M. Blakely expect to leave Nairobi in April to leave at home.

Mr. H. L. Paige and Miss Madge Leonie Heyom have arrived recently in Nairobi.

Mrs. and Mrs. Edward R. Birch have left Mombasa to spend a holiday in this country.

Mr. H. G. Duncan, general manager of Uganda Railways, has arrived in London.

Mr. G. Stokes, the Northern Rhodesia Provincial Commissioner is on overseas leave.

Mr. L. Leslie Moore, the Tatton Park Agricultural Officer, is staying in East Africa.

Mr. W. W. E. Dakin, a civil engineer of Education has been posted at Tabora on his appointment.

Mr. R. G. M. ("Miti") Wood, of the Kenya Secretariat will be home on leave in the summer.

Mr. Rupert A. Hart, Resident Magistrate in Zanzibar, has been appointed District Resident in Pemba.

Mr. W. F. Poulton has been appointed President of the Uganda Branch of the Royal Society of Geog.

Dr. C. J. MacQuillan, of Panganya, has arrived home accompanied by Mrs. MacQuillan and their daughter.

Major G. W. Thompson has been nominated member of the Zanzibar Advisory Council of Education.

Major K. C. Chorchor, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, L.A.R. is expected shortly from East Africa.

Mr. G. Cosmo Morhouse, general manager of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society, has been visiting East Africa.

Mr. C. R. Green, who has won the West Valley Cup Championship, is going to Africa. Gibson is in the final on the 10th green.

Mr. D. H. Edward has presented an electric clock to Rhodesia House in London where it has been placed in the reception hall.

The wedding took place in Nairobi last month of Mr. Henry Eagle, of the Kampala staff of Barclays Bank, and Miss Lucy Goss.

The engagement is announced of the Rev. John Serry, of Bwaiwa College, Uganda, to Miss Doreen Watney, of Southgate, Middlesex.

Mr. Paul Mitchell, formerly of Uganda, has been elected President of the Enterprise Club, with Captain Charles Wilson as Vice-President.

The Rev. A. C. Headworth, the newly-appointed Chaplain for Nampala, has arrived Uganda from England.

Mr. H. W. Francis won the Silver Jubilee Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society at the Khartoum Flower Show held last month.

Mr. P. H. Wenham, a director of Messrs. Kontomichalos, Darke & Co. (1929) Ltd., is visiting the Sudan with Mrs. Wenham.

Mr. W. G. Nicol has been elected President, and Mr. F. L. Collins, Vice-President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.

We regret to learn of the death in Clevedon, Somerset, of Mrs. E. M. Despard, widow of the late Mr. E. M. Despard, formerly of Beira.

Mr. F. J. Ford, general manager in Nairobi of Messrs. Whiteside, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd. will shortly be in England on leave.

Mr. T. A. C. Ruble, who has served in the Uganda Administrative Service since 1915, is shortly coming home on leave pending retirement.

Mr. Lacey Vincent, son of the Lord Mayor of London, left England last week on his return to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. J. Langan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was the guest of honour of the Rotary Club of Leicester last week.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. R. N. Hampson, who served several years in the staff of the Kenya Provincial Administration.

Sir Percival Marks, who served in the Army in 1882, and who revisited East Africa two years ago, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last week.

The Bishop of Nyasaland and the Rev. James A. Loveton, who is to join the Nyasaland Diocese of the Universities' Mission, will leave England on March 15.

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. Farnish, of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Limbe, and Miss B. Wells, of the Government Hospital, Blantyre.

The Lord Bishop of Uganda recently consecrated the new Anglican Church in Bntiaba which has been built largely through the efforts of Commander R. Hoskins.

Mr. D. J. Jenkins, of 7 Pine Walk, Carshalton, Surrey, has married Miss E. W. Jenkins, of Pine Walk, Carshalton Beeches - daughter

EAST AFRICA

Mr. Philip Weston, who has been connected with the tea industry in Southern Rhodesia, has spent over twenty years in the African Department of the Colonial Office.

Mr. B. A. Robson, who is well known in Tanganyika social circles and has been prominent in stimulating interest among Africans in football, is home on leave.

Mr. V. Richardson, Captain of the Australian cricket team during South Africa, paid a brief visit to Nyasaland recently, accompanied by Mrs. E. F. Bennett of Milner.

Mr. H. O. Webb, of Nairobi, Kenya Province, has been appointed Vice-Secretary and Treasurer of the Kenyan Section of the Mountain Club of East Africa.

Mr. A. P. M. Crisp, of Mombasa, has remained during the latter part of his month's stay at the south of the country, and will return at the end of June.

Mr. Douglas Hepburn, of Nairobi, and his son, Alan Hepburn, a young man, Miss Hepburn, are due to arrive in England in the middle of June, and will be staying at home until October.

Mr. Maurice J. Mick, the famous elephant hunter so well known in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and other parts of Central Africa, sailed in the "Makala" last Friday for Beira.

Mr. D. A. Moseley, formerly of Tanganyika, now serving for the Army, and who was transferred to Nyasaland as Adjutant-General in 1934, has been appointed Principal Officer, Ceylon.

Mr. S. R. Ross, founder and director of the Express Transport Co., Nairobi, accompanied by his family, is shortly leaving Kenya for Palestine in route for England, where he expects to arrive about the middle of June.

Mr. John Smith, formerly Director of Animal Health and Acting Secretary for Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a member of the Agricultural Research Council of the Privy Council.

Mr. A. P. G. McNeil, who has been conducting investigations into the movements of the locusts in the Lake Victoria area of Tanganyika, has been relieved by Mr. A. Lea and Mr. Webb of the South African Entomological Service.

Miss Mary Leonard, of Nairobi, has won the Royal Nairobi Golf Club Ladies' Championship and the Kennedy Cup in the same year. In the latter competition she had to allow 18 strokes to each opponent against whom she played.

Mr. George Garden left England by air last week for Nyasaland to run his tea estates at Milanje. He first settled in the protectorate in 1907 and purchased his estate in 1902. He is a former Chairman of the Nyasaland Hunters' Association.

Colonel Harry R. Balfour, T.D., Farm Superintendent of the Selous Game Reserve, has retired and intends to settle in South Africa. He served with the British Indian Line before the War, and in Port Office at Zanzibar for 5 years before his transfer to Dar es Salaam.

Sir Montague Baden-Powell, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, has travelled in England and Canada, where he conducted a Royal Commission of Inquiry into Alberta's coal industry. Last week he addressed the council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London.

A new engagement is announced between Mr. and Mrs. Reece, of the Kenya Administration, the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Macintosh Reece, of Walton, Clevedon, and Miss Alice Isabel Wingfield, elder daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs. H. E. H. Gray, of Gordon Camp, Budini.

Mr. E. B. Buckley, late joint manager of the Union and Standard Shipping Company, has been appointed to the Red Sea coast as managing member of the Red Sea staffs of the institution, and will go with it as watch and general manager of the interests of the company.

Mr. E. M. Phillips, manager in Port Sudan of Gontomichalos, Danie & Co. (1929), Ltd., has been elected Vice-President of the Red Sea Club. This is the first occasion on which a non-official member has been elected to this office since the inauguration of the Club, originally a Royal Engineers' Mess, in 1908. Mr. Phillips has been stationed in Port Sudan for the past 14 years.

Mr. J. A. L. Cook has been elected this year Vice-President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, with Mr. H. Pfengras Vice-President. The management committee, composed of Mr. A. J. Don Small, the Hon. A. K. Massie, Mr. J. T. Simpson, the Hon. S. S. Adamjee, Mr. G. B. Bell, Mr. M. N. Francome, Messrs. Besse, Strachan & Co., are the secretaries and treasurer.

We regret to learn of the death on his farm, Kampani, Mburo, at the age of 54, of Mr. James Hobson, one of Kenya's pioneer settlers. Mr. Hobson had left his home early in the morning when he was suddenly attacked by a swarm of bees, very many stings. Although a neighbouring doctor was called immediately, Mr. Hobson passed away almost at once. He had lived in East Africa since 1904, and was a very popular resident of the Nakuru district.

"F. S. Johnson, of East Africa," has left Dar es Salaam for Dodoma to join the Imperial Airways' mail plane for the Lusaka and Bulawayo route.

He will visit the mines in the Copperbelt, and later leave for Litsadzo and the Victoria Falls before proceeding on to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

His residence should be addressed to him at the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., in Dar es Salaam.

White Hunter's Protest.

Ban on Cars in Game Areas.

A vigorous protest against game shooting by motorists has been made by Mr. P. Percival, President of the East African Professional Hunters' Association.

Addressing a meeting of the Association in Nairobi, Mr. Percival declared that from his experience in traffic he regretted the use of cars by certain hunters, and that it was the Association's duty "to make the greatest possible effort to bring the existing state of affairs with the luggage and limit of vehicle safety, but to allow hunting to kill vermin as they pleased he would have been inclined to agree, if only for its simplicity." But, unfortunately, this "simpler way" of the only problem had proved hardly so to members of the Association to reach, while the threats of big game hunting, and at the same time expect to hold their jobs. Local tribes caused a lot of harm to game, and there was no reason now to interfere with them from the "simpler" method.

It was felt that it was impossible to bring anything home to that type of party; so were the cars of drivers. It was palpably unfair, the motorist with much money into the country, that the same tribes who should be restricted.

Mr. Percival suggested that a general ban on cars in certain areas, where cars were allowed in, there was a much hope of enforcing regulations as of enforcing prohibition in the United States.

Mr. Percival also suggested that pheasants should be encouraged to visit the Game Reserve in certain areas, added Mr. Percival, "preferably in the south, where should be less open for the local sportsman who had no time to go far ahead, and Northern frontier areas could presumably always be hunted by air safari owing to the scarcity of water."

As for the Native bushmen, he suggested that they should place their services unreservedly at the disposal of the Game Department.

The driving restriction was adopted. In the Southern Masai Reserve, and certain other areas shall be absolutely closed to motorised hunting safaris.

The Association also viewed with alarm the report that the quantity of game "confiscated and sold by Government" in the period 1932-34, totalled 3,222 lbs., representing probably over 350 rhino. With a view to curtailing this illegal killing of game, the Association decided to request Government to allocate further funds for the provision of an adequate number of game wardens.

Record Flight from CAPE.

Flight Lieutenant T. Ross reached England on Monday after a record flight from South Africa. He left Cape Town on the morning of Tuesday March 5, reached Calcutta on Saturday, but on landing at Benghasi late on Saturday night was held up for nearly a day by the Italian authorities. By reaching London at 11.5 a.m. on Monday he completed the journey in 20 days 6 hours 57 minutes.

Tropical Medicine Research Committee.

A Tropical Medical Research Committee has been formed to advise and assist the Medical Advisor, Government in problems of health and disease in the tropics and make suggestions generally as to research in this field. The Committee is composed of Dr. C. G. Ledingham (Chairman); Professors A. C. G. Clark, Dr. N. Hamilton, Dr. J. D. Jones, W. W. Jameson; Dr. Edward McAlpin; Dr. Muriel Robertson; Sir John G. St. Leonards Rogers; Dr. H. Harold Scott; Sir Thomas Stanton; Dr. C. M. Welton; Professor W. Rixington York; and Dr. A. Langborough Thompson.

Kenya Internal Defence.

The Kenya Defence Force which was recently the subject of a debate in the Colonial Legislature on a resolution calling for its reorganisation on a new basis, will be replaced by a volunteer territorial regiment under the name contained in a Colonial Office dispatch on the better organisation of the colony's internal defence. The existing force, considerable criticism of which has been heard in recent months, is based on the principle of conscription. A volunteer battery of artillery, to be raised for the defence of Mombasa, and the service also provides for a security force, engineers, an infantry unit, and for the compulsory recruitment of over 1,000 British and European residents to form a general reserve.

Kenya and East.

Loans to Planters.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the consent of the Treasury, has given permission for the raising of £1,000,000 of which £500,000 will provide new capital to the Land Bank, and the balance will be used for a new water supply for Nairobi.

The scheme is being put into operation, limited to the amount of the balance being subject to the consent of the Colonial Secretary and the Treasury. One £500,000 will be available for the Land Bank in the meantime.

An initial loan of £100,000 has been marketed and the rest of the capital is provided short-term finance for coffee and tea planters. Advances are to be based on the estimated value of the crop and are limited to one-half the estimated gross receipts of the year. It is assumed that the cost of the loans does not exceed 4 per cent. The loan is on long-term head, and is repayable to agricultural bank on proposal to the Government. Unquoted bonds, issued at a further than 4 per cent. premium to London, go to the Government.

Kenya Mammal Appeal.

A meeting of the London Committee of the Balanga Mammal Appeal was held last week. Sir Edward Grice presided, and among those present were Sir Edward Northcote, Lord Delamere, Captain H. E. F. Grey, and Colonel G. F. Langtry.

Swastikas Help Rhodesian Hospitals.

As a consequence of funds being raised by public subscription in Britain, Rhodesia, Indian units are to be installed in the hospitals of Salisbury and Bulawayo. Money has also been allocated for the various hospital projects, besides throughout Rhodesia the purchase of surgical apparatus and medical requisites.

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Joint East African Board - A Transport Problem

Denmark Includes E. A. Coffey

Colonel C. F. Ponsonby, M.P., Deputy Chairman of the Joint East African Board, presided last week's meeting of the Executive Council in the absence of Mr. Balfrey Peter, who is abroad. The Council welcomed Mr. W. D. Kirkpatrick, Commissioner of Customs of Kenya and Uganda.

A statement made by Mr. Bullock, Minister of State for India, in the House of Commons on the latest importations into India, Davis, mafurah and British coffee were excluded, although the dutiable importation from East Africa. However, this does not mean, according to Denmark, that in contrast to his position, G. S. Lewis, as Minister of Trade, has come around. He held that only the coffee of Brazil, Brazil, Colombia, Holland and Venezuela, together with British coffee, the British Board would stimulate demand in the market. Subsequently, however, Mr. Denmark, in contrast to his position, G. S. Lewis, as Minister of Trade, has come around. He held that only the coffee of Brazil, Brazil, Colombia, Holland and Venezuela, together with British coffee, the British Board would stimulate demand in the market.

It was stated at the Board's Conference with the Colonial Office that certain countries had been mentioned in the Colonies' Treaties, and the Chairman reported that a letter had been sent to the Secretary of State for Colonies inquiring of specific instances of such treatment and asking for details of whether discrimination existed. It also had been suggested to the Foreign Office and the Department of Overseas Trade, pointing out that it had been reported that it was practically impossible for anyone other than Belgian nationals to obtain running licences in the Congo, and asking whether, if this was substantially correct, it was possible to take steps to be made to the Belgian Government with a view to their coming more closely to the provisions of the Convention of Germania-Luxembourg.

RETURN TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

Some time ago reference was made in *E. Africa* to the recent transfers of officers in the Colonies. The matter had been raised at the Conference, which the Board had held at the Colonial Office, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies had said that the subject would be referred to the local Government for investigation. Chairman, however, indicated that the matter had been communicated to the Association of Managers of Commerce, eastern division, in order that they might raise it locally if they so desired.

Mr. Ponsonby had also pointed out that any inquiry into Nyasaland's finances would be a general one, and not limited to the specific question of railway charges. In this connection, the Board had suggested that the opportunity should be taken to inquire fully into the question of freight rates, and that the Associations representing the different communities should have members ready to submit to any Commissioner who might be appointed. In discussing the subject Colonel Ponsonby suggested that Sir Alan P. Rossiter's views in connexion with the south African Native Provinces might suggest further lines of inquiry for the whole subject of penalties and the incidence of taxation should perhaps be examined.

Formal approval was given to the draft memorandum prepared by the John S. G. Committee of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for the Joint East African Board. In the subject of the Agreement, Comptroller and Auditor General.

The East African Committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had recently received a copy of the revised *Trade and Freight Rates* for East Africa; they had approached the Steamer Lines in regard to the increase on cotton, and were told: "The Conference Board had, however, replied that no increase had been put forward, but the Board expressed satisfaction on receiving this information." Mr. Jenkins said that he did not think the authorities in Uganda were quite satisfied that they were getting a sufficiently fair price for their cotton.

Colonel Ponsonby said he understood the position to be that there was an enormous amount of cotton seed which was either sold to the few who had to burn it, and, therefore, in some cases the buyers had the situation in their hands.

Among those present were Colonel C. F. Ponsonby, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. E. W. Bayly, Mr. W. C. H. Bush, Mr. J. A. Chandler, Major H. F. Dale, Mr. Cannibell B. Hartung, Mr. Alex. Fidell, Mr. F. S. Jenkins, Mr. G. G. Kursar, Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Sir H. Balfrey Leggett, Mr. G. J. Painter, Mr. H. Black Taylor, Mr. A. Winkworth, and Miss A. Harvey (Secretary).

Interterritorial Disputation

The establishment of a Central Transport Control Board, to advise on the co-ordination of all transport, is recommended by the Committee set up by the Government of Tanganyika to consider the country's transport problems, with particular reference to road traffic in operation.

The Committee's report on the problem, which is dealt with interterritorially, and its recommendations that an independent expert should be asked to examine the question on an international basis. The Committee understands that the Tanganyikans want that opinion, but in view of the recent appointment of a Kenyan committee to consider the same problems, it is suggested that any such investigation on an East African basis should not be immediately undertaken. The Committee recommends, however, the possibility of procuring the services of an expert for Tanganyika, and whether or not the other East African governments are advised to avail themselves of these services.

The Committee also understood that the Tanganyikan government is agreeing to the formation of a Central East African commission, and the two countries have agreed to co-operate in this. The other East African countries have also agreed with the view to the formation of a similar international committee of which each of the three territories may be represented by two or three men, these numbers being sufficient to speak for the public interests, as opposed to the special interest of particular countries. Alternatively, the Committee suggests that an early opportunity should be taken for the Kenya and Tanganyika Committees to meet.

Cost of Search for Airman

Colonel A. H. G. Rossiter, a member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has written to the Minister of Native Affairs, asking him to make available the estimates for searching for lost aviators, included in the cost of the search when Lady D'Alton was lost, and for the search for the Indian aviators who force-landed in Northern Rhodesia last year.

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A Successful Light Car for East Africa

THE 14-h.p. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



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A Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

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NAIROBI - MOMBASA - ELDORET

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East Africa in the House.

Tanganyika Deportation Order.

Mr. CAZALET asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, seeing that Harry Kikuyu, who was convicted in a Tanganyika court, and before the Supreme Court of East Africa, for being a Native King in inch of his Kingdom, Chief Justice Abrahams held that he was lucky if not being charged with a greater offence, and that the Governor had now seen aside the paper upon which the Imperial Government was in any way consulted, upon the matter before the Governor of Tanganyika decided to cancel this deportation.

Mr. E. H. Thomas replied that the decision not to accept the Government's recommendation for expulsion was made by the Governor of Tanganyika in Council under the Extension of Desirables Ordinance, and no question of reference to the Home Government. The last question arose when the Governor reported the grounds.

Mr. Cazalet: Is the flogging of Natives common in Tanganyika?

Mr. Thomas: I hope it is not common, but I suppose that is an exception to the general practice. I am sorry about the circumstances, but that is all. I am asking why the Governor took this course.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher asked Mr. Thomas whether if he had been consulted on the matter with the reasons of the Governor at his disposal that the original sentence of deportation was carried out.

Mr. Thomas: Most certainly I am not satisfied at my present information. In my judgement this particular individual would be an undesirable individual in any colony or anywhere. The public would be to find any where he could be.

Mr. Paling asked if Mr. Thomas was aware that it had been stated that in Southern Rhodesia it was the custom for domestic troubles among natives to be settled in what was called a rough justice administered by "village heads".

Mr. Thomas replied: I am not rough justice, which can be very rough indeed. I am taught:

White Highlands of Kenya.

Mr. E. H. Thomas asked Mr. Anderson that he had considered the resolution passed by the Kenyatta Indian Conference expressing alarm over the contemplated Order in Council initiating the acquisition of land in the Kenya Highlands by Indians. Replying to Mr. Paling, Mr. Thomas added that the Order in Council had been issued in October last, its terms having been carefully considered, and that it could be clearly seen to carry out the policy of the Kenyan Government in a definite and effective manner. Mr. Paling then asked that it is proposed to issue a circular regarding these Highlands for distribution among the Natives?

Mr. Thomas: I am afraid my hon. friend is mixing up two questions. It is not a question of defining the boundaries. It is a question of defining very precisely what has been in existence for a great number of years, so as to leave no doubt of ambiguity as to what is meant by this boundary.

Mr. Lynn asked for an assurance that in any further cases of devolution of Governmental duties to local District Councils in Kenya, the Colonial Secretary would require such bodies to raise and contribute pound for pound from local rates for any Government grant received by them. Mr. Thomas replied that he was not aware that further legislation was intended, but if it were the intention of the Government, the Councils would receive compensation.

Mr. Lynn asked from what source the grants to the Kenyan Government of £12,000 to commence the agricultural price of maize in 1936-37 came, if any, and when found, and whether it would provide any benefit to Native producers. Mr. Thomas replied that the funds were being provided from the general revenues of the Colony, and that it was anticipated that the sum would have the effect of enabling Native producers get a better price for their maize. This was followed by a question in the same vein.

Mr. E. H. Williams asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies had received a petition from the Kenyan council, in which it was stated that while the area estimates from the Department of Indian Education in 1935 had been increased by £1,000 and £1,000 respectively, the education for the same period was but by £1,000.

Mr. Thomas replied that the Governor had complained that the deduction in the cost of African education was excessive due to curtailment of salaries, but was unable to attribute to a re-bidding of the existing staff.

He was of considerable economy without loss of efficiency.

Mr. T. G. Williams told Mr. E. H. Williams that he had not received a petition from the Kikuyu tribe requesting that Native should be allowed to live in the Colony, and that Board of Trade would consider it.

Mr. Thompson asked if the Colonial Secretary could state the position as regards the claim made by Brian Somerville for the rights of British citizenship. Mr. Thomas replied that the inhabitants of the S.S. Mad Protectorate were not British subjects, as they were in the British Nationality and Status of Persons Act, 1910. Their status was that of British protected persons, and as such they were not entitled to all the rights and privileges of British subjects.

Mr. Norton asked the President of the Board of Trade whether all negotiations with the other nations concerning as far as object the termination of the Congo Basin Convention had now ceased; and what further steps were being taken to assist the restoration of our textile trade with Central and East Africa.

Mr. Cunningham replied that there had been no negotiations such as had been indicated in the first part of the question. With regard to the second part, no further negotiations had occurred.

Mr. E. H. Thomas asked the Secretary of State if the Board of Trade were aware of the recent demands of the East African Professional Hunters Association in favour of the prohibition of the hunting of big game by persons in motor-cars, and whether he would consider giving effect to such recommendations. Mr. Thomas replied that the shooting of game from motor-cars was already prohibited subject to the rights of private landowners over their own property throughout East Africa.

East African Postal Facilities.

Discussing East African postal questions at the annual meeting of the African Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. C. Phillips, the President, said a study of the policy adopted by the Postmaster General when he was Postmaster-General in East Africa, might be of advantage to East Africa, where the Post Office was regarded primarily as a revenue producing medium.

AUCTION SALE of KENYA SUGAR ESTATE

Conducted by the Liquidator of the
Kenya Sugar Co. Ltd. (Insolvent)
will sell by public auction at our
SALE ROOMS, NAIROBI

on THURSDAY, APRIL 30th at
2.30 p.m. precisely

THAT Jean Hold farm, known as Land
Office No. 1665, in the Kibra District
containing approximately 2,242 acres
19 year lease, annual Rental Shs
14,500/- on which it is estimated that
there are about 1,000 acres growing cane
permanent river, spring, dam, and
over 2 miles irrigation canal.

ERECTED on the property is a fully
equipped factory with machinery for
producing best quality white sugar;
capacity 100 tons per month;
the contents of storage has been
estimated 15% with 90% purity; over
50 tons of cane per acre has been reaped,
and 10 tons per acre should be average
annually with proper cultivation.

Estate houses (furnished), Sugar Stores,
Water-House etc., have been constructed.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

A Rand Experiment

With Nyasaland and Rhodesian Labour

MR. G. BULLOCK, the Southern Rhodesian Secretary of Native Affairs, in a recent speech in Gwelo said the Transvaal Chamber of Mines were attempting to disprove the accepted dictum that traditional natives under which term were included Southern Rhodesian as well as Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland natives, were not suited to work on the Rand, and he had reason to believe they had been permitted not only to make experiments with untrained natives already resident in the Union, but to take batches of 1000 natives recruited in Nyasaland and 1000 in Northern Rhodesia as an experiment to show they lasted not a year.

Tanganyika Royalties.

Estimating revenue of over £100,000 from Government property in 1930, the Tanganyika Government has an increase of £13,000 in mining royalties and of £4000 each from land rents and forest royalties.

Kenya Production Figures.

The December output of gold mining properties in Kenya was as follows: Risks, Ltd.; and Koa Malupin Gold Mining Co. (now Kavikomo "Gold" Mine), 3,102 tons crushed for a recovery of 17.8 oz. gold; Rossmount Gold Mine, 356 tons crushed, 90.40 oz. gold; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 723 tons crushed for recoveries of 25.02 oz. gold, 430 tons of ore and 200 tons of sand yielded 51 oz. and 32 oz. respectively.

All for S. Rhodesia Prospects.

Captain W. E. Taylor, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines announced in his recent speech at the Rhodesian Mining Federation that he intended to obtain a very much larger allocation from Government next year to continue and extend the system of aiding prospectors. At the beginning of the primary kind was received, and it had represented that view to those in control of the two companies.

Disease in Lupa Mine.

The Transvaal Government has issued a warning that a number of cases of enteric fever have recently occurred on the Lupa goldfield. Persons going to the goldfields are advised to protect themselves and their servants by anti-enteric inoculation. Diggers are again advised to boil drinking water, also to exercise caution in the consumption of dairy produce, vegetables, and other uncooked foods.

Temporary Work at Copperbelt.

The Committee of the Northern Rhodesia Missionary Conference considered at their meeting at Broken Hill last month the suggestion in the report of the Copperbelt Commission that assistance to diggers was inadequate in amount. It was discussed and agreed to co-ordinate financial assistance to such diggers involved. It was decided to urge the Government of Northern Rhodesia and of the mining companies to continue their efforts to include educational and social welfare works for the African and European communities.

Proposing Nigerian Mines in S. Rhodesia.

Mines situated in Northern Rhodesia which could not be worked satisfactorily when gold stood at 10/- per ounce have been the subject of some anxiety in the minds of investors. In order to assist this object in view Mr. A. S. Ross, Chief Geologist, African Engineers, has collected data regarding the number of such properties, and the Department of Mines has indicated its willingness to pass on their information to companies who can satisfy the Government that they possess the necessary financial resources and technical experience.

Climax Sam has studied the problem on the spot.

All over the world CLIMAX DRILLS go one better — not because they have been so carefully designed to meet local conditions exactly. Here we have the new 50-lb. C.S.V. Streamlined Jack Hammer. High Vor-speed, freedom from vibration and low upkeep cost exceeds even the enormously successful.

C.S.V. Whatever your special needs there is a CLIMAX model to meet them. Demonstration gladly arranged — anywhere.



Company Progress Reports.

Kenya Goldfields—February. Total sales 45,488 tons.

Kenya Asbestos—February. Output of asbestos fiber 1,000 tons per month.

Shosholoza Corporation—February. Recovery of tin ore worked 8,000 tons working products 2,015.

Rhodesia, Broken Hill—February. Outputs: zinc 1,700 tons; wallabies' concentrates 1,000 tons; bismuth manganese 3 tons.

Kimberlite—Results of the Kimberlite mill from Feb. 1 to Feb. 20 inclusive were: Milling time 14 days, ore milled 1,250 tons; fine gold recovered 1.02 oz. av. assay ratings 14.224.22 per ton.

Kenya Consolidated—The consulting engineer, Charles E. T. G. Tamm, has tested bulk samples from Coloured by X-ray, showing over 80% by simple cyanide process. Previous estimates have allowed for 70% metallurgical loss, whereas now only 2%. Consider that result indicates extremely chequered sample of zinc ore, goes to show that actual assay on bulk samples has yielded 18.4% zinc.

Bushier Mines (1933)—During February 1,000 tons were milled, yielding 1.07 fine zinc. On the 1st, the first diamond results—assaying section 100 ft. above level drive 100 ft. to 40 ft. down drive 100 ft. Diamond drive: 30 ft. level "B" cross-level crosses at 410 ft. "A" 100 ft. down level "C". "A" sub-level crosses at 410 ft. "B" 100 ft. down over 200 ft. cross-cut at 400 ft. "C" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "D" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "E" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "F" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "G" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "H" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "I" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "J" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "K" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "L" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "M" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "N" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "O" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "P" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "Q" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "R" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "S" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "T" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "U" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "V" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "W" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "X" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft. "Y" 100 ft. down 100 ft. "Z" 100 ft. down, cross-cut at 400 ft.

Glenwood Starr—February. Ore milled 1,000 tons, yielding 1.00 oz. gold. Estimated value £8,000 at 100% net profit. Total working costs £2,200. Less interest charges profit at £1,544. Less Government royalty and charges £8,125. Estimated working costs £5,000. Profit £0.500. Profit per ton milled £0.50. Footage for month 11. Footage sampled 100% payable. 300 ft. shafts and one 100 ft. tank erected; foundation for second fuel tank, motor and engine completed; results of making a total of 100 ft. assaying 100 ft. deep over sooty jasperite; rock fully exposed; deepest shafts east at 380 ft. assayed 21 ft. down for 2 ft. copper.

Tanganyika Central—February report states: Stamp duty 25 days at 1,000 tons; mine output output £34,000, value of gold production less royalty and charges £8,125. Estimated working costs £5,000. Profit £0.500. Profit per ton milled £0.50. Footage for month 11. Footage sampled 100% payable. 300 ft. shafts and one 100 ft. tank erected; foundation for second fuel tank, motor and engine completed; results of making a total of 100 ft. assaying 100 ft. deep over sooty jasperite; rock fully exposed; deepest shafts east at 380 ft. assayed 21 ft. down for 2 ft. copper.

Kenya—February. Total treated 6,000 tons of gold recovered 1,616, estimated revenue £14,435 at 100% per fine ounce royalties £3,000 rents £500. Welfare expenses £1,000. Estimated gross £10,000. Capital expenditure £1,000. Footage for month 11. Footage sampled 100% payable. 300 ft. shafts and one 100 ft. tank erected; foundation for second fuel tank, motor and engine completed; results of making a total of 100 ft. assaying 100 ft. deep over sooty jasperite; rock fully exposed; deepest shafts east at 380 ft. assayed 21 ft. down for 2 ft. copper.

Cam and Motor—The February report states: milled 1,000 tons, yielding 8,000 fine oz. Gold estimated value £0.800. Sunday revenue £100. Estimated gross revenue £1,100. Total working costs £2,045. Estimated gross profit at mine £10,160, less Government royalty £3,475, net profit £6,685. Capital expenditure £0.500. Footage for the month: Main shaft 100 ft. total 6,000 ft., circular shaft 12 ft. total 3,070 ft., development 6,000 ft., diamond drilling 100 ft., sub-vertical shafting 4 ft. 6 in. New 31 level east, 100 ft. No. 1, 28 ft. sunk, assaying 81.00 ft. over 100 ft. in "Newport"; No. 4, 100 ft. east drive from circular shaft; 100 ft. driven assaying 47.00 ft. over 20 ft. east drive; 80 ft. driven assaying 8 ft. over 20 ft. east drive.

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East African Goldfields—A cable just received from a director who arrived on the property states: "While organisation works well, Mr. F. Cameron, general manager, very optimistic at the prospect of increased production. Recent developments 1,500 ft. level main shaft reached 800 ft. below from 420 ft. to 620 ft. W. averages 100 ft. over 60 ft. S. S. average 100 ft. over 60 ft. from 320 ft. to 420 ft. 100 ft. over 60 ft. over 50 ft. over 100 ft. 100 ft. over 60 ft. to 100 ft. 100 ft. over 100 ft. The development scheme of the cable will increase the length of hauls and developed by driving on the 100 ft. levels. The S. S. mine is 600 ft. averaging 100 ft. per ton over 60 ft. stopping width."

Mining Personalities.

Mr. A. J. Culver, General Manager of the Standard Mine atorthem, Rhodesia, has returned to his country from South Africa.

Messrs. A. H. Verbi and H. H. Dugmore have been appointed surveyors in the Tanganyika Department of Lands and Mines.

Mr. L. C. Hanger, until recently manager of the Luanbay branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been transferred to South Africa.

Mr. H. Cremer, who became entangled with a disengaged belt on his mine at Beaufort, Southern Rhodesia, has had to undergo an operation for amputation of the right leg.

Revere Mines Ltd.

The annual meeting of Revere Mines Ltd. will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on May 23.

Shurayra Goldfields Ltd.

The Shurayra Goldfields Ltd. will be held this afternoon at 1.30, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2.

Miner's Strike Warrants.

The British South Africa Company have decided to discontinue the miners' strike warrants to bearer as from April 1.

Kenya Gold.

It is understood that the British Pacific Trust have taken an option over the Johnson and Turners property in the area of the Kivuondo Goldfields.

Anglo American Corporation of Africa Ltd.

The annual meeting of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. will be held in Johannesburg on May 8. London transfer registers of the Corporation will be closed from April 20 to May 8 inclusive.

Chester Beatty Group, Rhodesia.

The Chester Beatty group of copper-producing concerns in Northern Rhodesia are reported to be taking an active interest in gold mining near Bulawayo. Options have been taken on the Roseluk and B.N.S. properties.

Anglo French Exploration Co. Ltd.

Anglo French Exploration Co. Ltd., which holds considerable share investments in Belgian copper-producing companies, has declared a dividend of 10/- per cent. The amount for the year was £1,000,000 compared with £800,000 in 1933.

Territorial Goldmines.

Diamonds exported from Uganda during January 1934 totalled 1,424 carats, valued at £22,974.

It is estimated that Uganda's gold production for 1934 will total £30,000 approximately, 200,000 oz. being produced in 1934.

Tin Restriction Policy.

That the spot price of tin will, in all probability, fall below £200 is predicted by "The Financial News," which suggests that the International Tin Committee has been forced to adopt too liberal quota policy. The newspaper adds:

"It should be remembered that these greater supplies will be coming forward towards the latter part of next month when the full influence of the 60% quota will be felt. Thus, a further drop in price appears inevitable."

The chaotic price position of tin over 6 months reflects no lack of wherewithal on the market intelligence of those in control. And it is quite evident that if there can be any new restriction scheme, it must be run in a very different manner from that seen recently. A reasonably figure for world stocks would be about 22,000 tons or 12% of consumption, assuming the latter to be approximately 180,000 tons per annum. Providing the quota is maintained at 100%, then a figure might be reached of 100,000 to 110,000 tons. A stock of that size would be sufficient to fairly adequately buffer against any unexpected price movements. But as a further safeguard producers would be allowed to keep stocks of concentrate at the mills, etc.—this would give a greater degree of elasticity to the scheme by lengthening the time lag between a quota increase and its effect on the market. Local evaluation for tin.

East African Share Prices.

Improvement in Eldoret Mining.

The improvement in Eldoret Mining, improvements in East African Goldfields, Kiamuny and Rhodesian Goldmines, in Kavirondo and Tanganyika Minerals, and the Bradburne, W. M. and other Railways in the East African market during the past week. In some cases, in which there was a large dividend at 10s per cent, the price went up a few weeks ago, and now at 10s per cent the Rhodesian group shares have continued fairly steady with Rhodesian Minerals' 10s per cent told by the Rhodesian Express, Eldoret.

Tanganyika Goldmines Ltd. 10s per cent told by the Rhodesian Express, Eldoret.

now 10s per cent told by the Rhodesian Express, Eldoret.

	Last week	This week
African Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Bethells Mining (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Cam & Motte (1s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection Co.	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Eldoret Gold Syndicate (5s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Fairchild Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Golds and Phosphates (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (1s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Karamoja Mines Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Kasai (Keddie) Gold (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Kayirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Kenya (1s.)	13s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kenya Minerals (1s.)	7s. 9d.	8s. 6d.
Lamora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Loichana Concessions (5s.)	1s. 9d.	2s. 6d.
Londra Gold (5s.)	4s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 11d.	2s. 5d.
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Lulu Gold Areas (5s.)	4s. 6d.	2s. 4d.
Marshall Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Reindeer (1s.)	13s. 0d.	12s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.
Rhodesia Bubanga (5s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals' Concession (2s. 6d.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 11d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	13s. 10d.	13s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	11s. 10d.	11s. 10d.
Rhodesia (5s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Rook Antelope (5s.)	3s. 7d.	3s. 0d.
Rostermill (5s.)	10s. 7d.	11s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 0d.
Sherwood Starts (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 11d.	2s. 11d.
Tanganyika Copper Gold (5s. 6d.)	10s. 6d.	9s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	10s. 6d.	13s. 3d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Tati Goldfield (5s.)	6s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	Fr. 10s.	Fr. 10s.
Wankie Goldfield (10s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 8d.
Waterville (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 9d.
Zambia Copper (5s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (5s.)	26s. 9d.	26s. 9d.
East African Seal Plantations (10s.)	5s. 6d.	7s. 10d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	31s. 6d.	32s. 9d.
Imperial Airways (1s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Kasese Cotton (1s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Mozambique (Betera) (10s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
North Charlemagne Exploration (5s.)	2s. 4d.	2s. 3d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 10d.
Tanganyika Copper (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	7s. 8d.	7s. 7d.
Pro. (5s.)	41s. 6d.	40s. 6d.

Nairobi Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Nairobi:

	Last week	This week
East Africa Giraffe (5s.)	20s. 20d.	20s. 20d.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 7s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	25s.	25s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	2s.	2s.
Kosi Mulinje (20s.)	2s.	2s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	1s.	1s.
Pakembe (5s.)	1s.	1s.

Answers to Correspondents.

There is a paper on the market condition that is well suited to interested in East Africa.

Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to East Africa, each inquiry must be accompanied by the address of the writer at the time of inquiry.

Every inquiry must give the writer's full name and address (in capital letters please), but readers will be advised to publish under a pseudonym.

Correspondence may be given and telegraphed by telegram.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE" and address them to "The Editor."

Editorial Office, Standard Shield, 50, St. George's Road, London, S.E.1.

O. A. H. H. is still the main item on the London market. It is recommended at 10s per cent, and the price is probably 10s per cent.

H. G. GULFON: We have no record of the London quotation.

C. M. GRIFFITHS: Supply, 10s per cent, and demand, 10s per cent.

O. E. H. H. is still the main item on the London market, due to the lead in Rothenberg.

F. M. LOWDSTAFF: Kentish is still the most attractive, the most attractive purchase in the market.

D. S. HOWE: Do not expect a profit at the present time. Consider they will probably fall a little before they rise.

S. A. TOLMAN: It was odd nothing in the progress report of the Patricius Prospecting Company than appeared in issue of February 20. The report referred to the Centre reef, East Hill, and we assume that the statement that you had been educated correctly to that

8. Rhodesian Taxation Policy.

Urging that the Government's present taxation policy is not in the best interests of the mining industry or of the country as a whole, the Committee of the Rhodesian Mining Federation has given as an example the figures for the Sherwood Star Mine, showing that in 1932-33 working profit was £55,072 and total taxation £17,204 or 30%; in 1933-35, working profit was £136,633 and total taxation £14,028 or 44.4%.

Union Miniere du Haut Katanga.

Holders are informed that coupon No. 16 due March 1, 1936, may now be presented for payment at the Offices of the Banque Belge pour l'Afrique (Overseas) Ltd., 4, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, where special listing forms are obtainable. Coupons must be left 3 clear days for examination, and should be lodged personally or through a London Banker or Agent, as coupons cannot be paid through the post.

A saying for the general public has been resumed by the geological division of the Tanganyika Department of Lands and Mines, the former scale of charges remaining in force.

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BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is always glad to receive information regarding new goods to manufacturers and exporters, and to merchants and others in East Africa in order to keep up supplies of suitable goods. The co-operation of traders in this territory is officially welcomed.

The estimated revenue from tourist traffic in Southern Rhodesia during 1935 was £450,000.

Machines operated in East Africa by Wilson Airways flew nearly 500,000 miles last year without mishap.

Following the successful appeal for funds for Kish Hospital Building Committee has now been appointed.

The construction of the Magogo Bridge at Mwanza has been delayed, but the bridge should be open to traffic by the beginning of April.

The Committee of the Mombasa Trade Exhibition is already engaged on the organisation of next year's exhibition, which will be the third of the series.

The London transfer offices of Sudan Railways Syndicate, Kassala Cotton Company, and Sudan S.A.R. Ltd. are now at No. 4, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

A general meeting of Messrs. T. H. Capato & Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), to receive the report of the liquidator, will be held in Khartoum on April 11.

The cotton crop in Uganda is so high that ginneries are reported to be full and so have ceased further buying. The railway authorities are being asked to increase their freight charges.

Exports of clove stems from Zanzibar during the last three months of 1935 reached the record figure of 72,311 bales (280,248 krasas). An important feature is the large number of countries in which new business is being opened.

The Major Traders' Licensing Board of Nyasaland points out that during 1936 traders' goods vehicle licences will not be granted for the main routes which are adequately served by road transport contractor services, and that goods-vehicle licences will be granted only to persons whose business is primarily that of road transport contracting.

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KENYA

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Kenya Power Supply Board

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News Items in Brief

An East African film presented to the former King of Norway last week.

Gold miners on the island of St. Helena will sail to Mada in the Seychelles on April 5.

Five scholars at King's College, Buganda, have left Uganda for West Africa to continue their studies at Achimota College, Accra.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has again decided not to rejoin the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

Twenty-five schoolgirls from Southern Rhodesia will make a six-weeks' tour of Great Britain this summer under the auspices of the Victoria League.

The Royal Empire Society and the Royal Institute of International Affairs are publishing jointly an extensive bibliography of Italian Colonisation in Africa, with a special section dealing with Ethiopia. About 1,000 tons and about eight shillings charged a baby carried between Kennedy and Mukwaya Slides in Southern Rhodesia, but the mother refused three of the items and was able to continue her journey.

Mourning stamps are being issued by various German Colonial organisations. They take the form of reproductions of stamps of former German colonies surrounded by a deep black border bearing the words "Dornröschen" or "Dornröschens".

Empire Forestry Journal

The current issue of the *Empire Forestry Journal* contains many articles of interest to East Africans. Among the contributors are Mr. J. Burt Davy, who writes on the forest vegetation and flora of tropical Africa; Mr. R. K. A. Rea, late Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, who deals with forest types of elevation; F. G. Bailey; and Mr. G. H. Donald, formerly Assistant Conservator of Forests in Kenya, who writes on "Photography for the Forest Officer." Copies of the *Journal* are obtainable from the office of the Association of Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Kenya Crop Estimates

The latest crop report from Kenya gives the following information on the position of the chief crops in the Colony:

Maize.—The yield is estimated at 1,000 bags per acre.

Wheat.—Serious rust damage is reported from all districts, and the output will include a high percentage of low-grade grain. The total production is estimated at 173,137 bags compared with 21,010 bags estimated at the end of September.

Coffee.—In the eastern coffee districts picking is almost finished. In the western coffee districts picking is reported to Elgon and Cherangani. Following the satisfactory rainfall, the estimated production is increased to 271,000 bags compared with 147,000 estimated in September.

Tanganyika Ghee Industry

Tanganyika exports of ghee are increasing, and the Government attachment considerable importance to the development of the industry. Much work has been done by members of the department in evolving a satisfactory method of manufacture, and this has resulted in a sound technique for the manufacture of highest quality clarified butter, fit for cooking purposes in any European establishment. The Department believes that an important internal trade in the commodity can be built up, and that the needs of this should be satisfied before an organised attempt is made to increase exports. First-class ghee is so attractive in appearance and flavour that any European housewife will be glad to use it if she knew its value and fitness. On the other hand, if unclarified ghee were developed it would be more difficult to sell in an economical substitute for butter in cooking, and that is one of the reasons the Department is endeavouring to increase the output of factors along certified clarified butter lines to fill existing demands within the Colony and to meet greater demand in the future.

WEST AFRICA

~~Passengers from East Africa.~~

"The S.S. 'Lancaster Castle,' which arrived at Southampton on March 5, brought the following passengers from:

Benn	Zemular
Allen, Miss E. S.	Hodginsworth, Mr. T.
Starke, Rev. & Mrs. F. W.	
Starke, Miss	Manbasas
Doris Salaman	Cramps, Mr. F. R.
Broughton, Miss C. J.	Dempster, Mrs. R. L.
Flynn, Mr. C. A.	Greenland, Mrs. & Mrs.
Marsland, Mr. & Mrs. H.	French, Mrs. H.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Mcrae, Mrs. J.
	Penn, Mrs. E.

~~Passengers for East Africa~~

THE ss. "Malta," which left London on March 7, and
which will leave Marseilles on March 15, carries the
following passengers for: —

Biddle, Capt. R.	Danvers, Salathie
Lockhead, Mrs. I.	Bunting, Miss W. V.
McClellan, Miss E. P.	Graham, Mrs. D.
Melville, Miss E. L.	Hutchison, Mrs. F. H.
Murphy, Mr. & Mrs. F.	Lane, Mrs. M. E.
Paxton, Mr. T.	Pocock, Mrs. C. C.
Pickford, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Richards, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Postlethwaite, Mr. G. H.	Todd, Mr. C. L.
Porter, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Tucker, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. A.
Preston, Mr. & Mrs. F. V.	Widman, Mrs. C. R.
Sedgwick Point, Mrs. I. M.	Wilson, Mr. F.
Rawlings, Mr. & Miss W.	
Rogers, Miss J. O.	
Walpole, Miss B.	Clark, Mrs. L. V.
Williams, Mr. & Mrs. H.	Fordie, Major & Mrs. C. B.
	Scott, Miss D. F.

s.s. "Liberator" which left Southampton

BRIDGES CARRIES THE FOLLOWING PASSENGERS FOR
Mompassa

Borthwick, Mr. & Mrs.	N	Machead, Mr. J. M.
Cowie, Mrs. M.		MacGill, Mrs. M.
Crates, Mr. A. A.		Nimmo, Mr. J.
Currie, Mrs. I.		Redmayne, Mrs. N.
Dunn, Mrs. E.		Redmayne, Miss C. N.
		Swift, Mr. J. M. S.

Johnson, Mrs.
Thompson, Miss
Thomas, Miss
Eddy, Mrs.
Warner, Mrs.
Warren, Miss
Whitier, Mrs.
Whitton, Miss
Wright, Mrs.
Young, Mrs.

Air Mail Passengers

"OUTWARD passengers by steamer to which left England
on March 8 included Captain Wm. G. Doherty, of
Kingham; Mr. H. W. Sanderson, for Salisbury;
Passengers by the mail boat which left yesterday included
Mr. Cameron for Fifebridge; Mr. W. J. Rawlands, for
Aberystwyth; Mr. McAlpin, Alexandria to Nairobi; and Mr.
A. H. Maxwell, Calcutta.

A. H. Maxwell, care of the
Inward passenger who arrived on March 1 included Mr.
Ayer, from Broken Hill; Mr. D. Brown, M. C. Store
and Miss Winthrop, from Nairobi. The machine which
arrived on March 5 brought Mrs. Browne and Major
Pollock, from Broken Hill; and Mr. Cummins and Mr.
Sabin, from Nairobi.

Late Steamship Movements

BURME-INDIA.
Madura " leaves London untried. April 1.
Maldia " arr. Marseilles onwards. May 1.
Mantola " arr. Zanzibar for Beira. May 1.
Matiana " arr. Marseilles homewards. May 1.
Kenya " leaves Durban for Bombay. May 1.
Kersevia " arr. Bombay from Durban. May 1.

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON
City of Christiania leaves Liverpool outfit Mar. 1.
Colonial left Suez loutwds. Mar. 6.
City of Kurnepi arr. Liverpool Mar. 8.
Clan Macdougall New Mombasa homewards Mar. 14.

MOLLAN-AFRICA
Springfontein leaves Hamming outwards Mar 18
Bloemfontein left Southampton for Hamming Mar 18
Uitenhage 11 left Maccallum outwards Mar 18

INDIA- AFRICA
Inchanga leaves Durban for Bombay, May 1.
Incomati and Colombo from Memba, May 1.
Lespingo via Calcutta from Virgistan, May 1.

MESSENGERIES MARITIMES
Azay le Rideau " Majunga homwds. Mar.
Explorateur Grandier " arr. Majunga outwds. Mar.
General Metzinger " left Marseilles outwds. Mar. 5.

UNION CASTLE
Dunduce Castle - left Tropife for Bosa, Mar. 5
Llandeory Castle - arr. London, Mar. 7
Elangibby Castle - left Pt. Stuar outwards, Mar. 7
Llanstephan Castle - left Beira, homewards, Mar. 8
Llandan Castle - arr. Cape Town, homewards, Mar. 17

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MIXED FARMING
IN EAST AFRICA
THE "EAST AFRICAN
STANDARD"

I have just finished reading an excellent book by Mr. G. R. Morrison entitled "Mixed Farming in East Africa". I want to emphasize that this is certainly not a dull book. The nature of my work entails reading dozens of articles on agriculture each week, and half of them are "incredibly dull". I am sure that I have rarely if ever derived so much pleasure from reading a technical book as I have done from reading "Mixed Farming in East Africa". In the first place, Mr. Morrison is blessed with an easy and pleasant style; secondly, he is blessed with a genuine sense of humour, and, for these rare, the ability to convey humour. Mr. Morrison possesses a love of Kenya's love of shagland, and a genuine knowledge of farming. Mr. Morrison's book is not only well written, but it is based on experience and careful observation. In general, farmers will find his book an excellent guide to real land or agricultural interest. It is also full of valuable information on a wide variety of subjects. I can not too highly recommend it to interesting settlers and to farmers who have limited experience. I should like to add in due humility, to congratulate him on one notable achievement. I am sure that many others will follow suit.

MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

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