

EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 10, No. 102
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1936

Annual Subscription 10/- Sixpence per copy



Monthly sailings between London and
East and South Africa via Marseilles,
Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden.

MOSEBY
ZANZIBAR
DANIEL SALAMA
BEIRA
LOURDES MARQUES
DURBAN

DURBAN to and from BOMBAY. Regularly sailings via
Lourenço Marques, Beira (Et. 1800 tons), Mozambique,
Danaulalulu, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Seychelles.

PORTUGUESE COAST SERVICE sailing from Beira
and connecting with the vessels on the European and
Indian Services.

BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COASTAL SERVICE
operating from Mombasa, and serving the ports of
Kenya and Tanganyika, linking up with vessels to and
from Europe and India.

Vicinity inter-connection
with Union-Castle and
Red Funnel Lines,
Holland-Africa Line and
K.M. 4450 on the
Imperial Airways.

FREIGHT
Galathie Henderson & Co., Ltd.
Dock House, Rotherhithe, E.C.3

LONDON OFFICE
16, Bouverie Street,
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3

PASSAGE
118, Cockspur Street, S.W.1
138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3
Australasia House, N. 1, C. 1

BRITISH INDIA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

SMITH, MACKENZIE & Co.

20, BOU DUBAIB
and 11
NARON, DANIEL SALAMA
ZANZIBAR, TANCA, TAMU, LINDI
AGENTS FOR

BRAKE & FLETCHER, LTD.

MAIDSTONE, KENT, ENGLAND

MACHINES OF THE CELEBRATED
"OSF" SPRAYING MACHINES

FOR
COFFEE PLANTATIONS

A.C. MAINS & BATTERY SETS

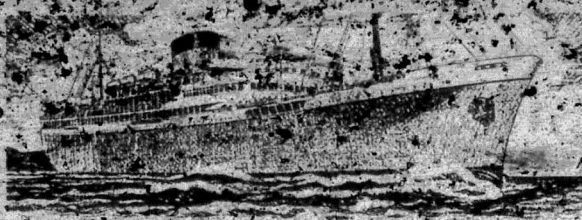
FOR
SMALL AND MEDIUM WAVES
IDEALLY SUITABLE FOR
THE RECEPTION OF
EMPIRE
BROADCASTING

Constructed to meet tropical specifications in every detail, reliability in any part of the Empire. Write for details. Brochure 2/-

WIRELESS

GRIFFITHS, WEAVER, LTD.
100, BROADWAY ST. FINCH ST. LONDON, W.1

M.P.'S QUESTIONS ON KENYA RESIGNATIONS



SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION, ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS
Royal Mail Service.

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

VIA TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, PALMA (MAJORCA),
MARSEILLES, AND PORT SAID.

Vessel	From London
Union-Castle	April 17
Lighthby Castle	May 14
Ladogery Castle	June 11

Ships depart every four weeks in the same rotation.
(Subject to alteration without notice.)

THE SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK & GUIDE

Buy your copy of the 1936 Edition 2/6 (by post 3/-)

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 3, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3
West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow.

and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenco, Maréchal, Belra, Morrissa and Johannesburg.

EXPORTERS

KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

Exporters of: Hides, Bark, Native Growns, Coffee, Gamboge, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Goatkins, etc.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

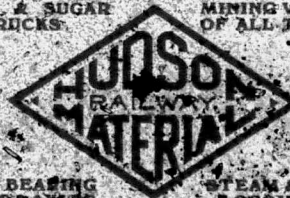
Branches at: Moshas, Tobe, Lusaka, Durban, Nairobi, Kampala, Jinja, Malindi, Bekebe.

Importers of: Hard Goods and Building Materials, Gunnes, Wines and Spirits, Specialists in Commission piece goods for Native trade.

IMPORTERS

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



BALL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED

RAILWAY HOUSE, LEEDS

Branches and Agents throughout the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, DUBLIN AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Tothill St., Westminster, W.C. 1

GREENER GUNS

are known throughout the world for hard hitting, far shooting and lasting wear.

Greener's Hammer Guns from 47 guineas; Ejector Guns from 25 guineas; Military Rifles 5 guineas; Sporting Magazine Rifles from 24 guineas.

Send for Catalogue 250, post free.

W. W. GREENER, LTD.
GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS
ST. MARY'S ROW, 40, PALM MALL, BIRMINGHAM. LONDON S.W.

EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM, MWANZA, LONDON

Consulting Mining Engineers and Contractors

Investigations and Reports by Experienced and Qualified Men
Mining Tools and other requisites stocked

Telegrams: MASDO, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam
Code: Bentley

LONDON OFFICE: 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1

EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 12, No. 600

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1950

Annual Subscription

Six pence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY: E. BELADON

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OFFICES
95, Great Brunswick Street, London, W.1
Telephone: 792 733. Telegrams: Limitable, London

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	567	Women's Campaign	591
Domestic Problems	585	East Africa's Who's Who	593
Review of Africa	588	Mr. F. P. Patterson	593
Letters to the Editor	594	East African Directory	599

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The gloomy Deans of politics up-country have allowed themselves to advertise the view that they leave this matter to be blown and put one must credit them with genuine belief in what they have said, but the fact remains that they have spent gratuitous hours in Kenya, certainly in the City of London, and probably in the many possible emigrants. So said Major Ken Brown, managing director of the operating company, at the royal inauguration of Mombasa's new bus services at the end of February, thus supporting East Africa's reiterated plea for a more considerate attitude towards Kenya and her problems. It would be folly to fail to realise that the depression has inevitably saddled the Colony with debts which primary producers and the mercantile community can liquidate but gradually, but it is, we suggest, no less foolish to refuse to recognise the considerable improvement which has occurred recently in most aspects of affairs. The prophets of gloom have been too vocal and far too little attention has been focussed upon the brighter parts of the picture. As a consequence, references on the past few occasions to the inauguration of the bus services are the more welcome. Major Greenwood, British representative, when addressing the annual meeting of the Kenya Association, spoke with more hopefully of the outlook than many of the hearers had probably expected, and those present in Mombasa when Major Brown uttered the words quoted at the opening of the bus line, which appeared to children from

Let us be an end to deplorable conditions and about Kenya. The country far from being down and out, is, we sincerely believe, in a much healthier condition than she was in the past. In these years of stress and strain she has withstood one calamity after another and is emerging with a strength made possible by rigid discipline. Who can doubt that as a nation as a whole and her animal husbandry and water basis. Has a diversification of her primary production proceeded at a pace faster than anyone anticipated. Are crops of produce practically every industry a good deal below what was a few years ago regarded as the normal minimum? Who will deny that mercurial causes have learnt much from their trials, and that baraat finance is safer than it has been at any time since the War. Imports and exports are booming, and for the first time in the years in which the Colony has of late been a part of the world's economic life, it will show handsome surpluses. There are then all causes for satisfaction. True, there are likewise grounds for anxiety, especially in connexion with the agricultural independence of the African farmer, is not to be denied, and it is to be hoped that those who are preoccupied with the part of the authorities in instituting the necessary measures to ensure that good settlers are maintained on their land. But whether these measures are more likely to be taken when public confidence is general than if fears of the future are spread. There are to be repeat substantial profits and improvement in many directions, and East Africa will best serve herself by drawing from such proofs renewed confidence and strength.

Encouraging Kenya Review

Address by Royal Empire Society

Let us look first at the progress of the colony since the formation of the Kenya Agricultural Union in 1924. The position of Kenya since the formation of the Kenya Agricultural Union in 1924, at which Sir Archibald Woodley, Chairman of Council of the Society, presided, is a notable one.

The development of the colony has been based upon the culture with its ancillary industries. From them are engaged European settlers, Native, African, and Indian farmers working on a small scale. The main crops are employing a small number of Indian farmers. The main crops are employing a small number of Indian farmers. The main crops are employing a small number of Indian farmers.

You will find that the experience of farmers, the trials undertaken by them, also the research and experimental work conducted to depart from the old methods of agriculture and to bring about results that both risks and costs of production have been reduced. The colony is awaiting from this one crop, a line of production common to new countries and a more stable system of mixed farming with crops, bread, and other of income which is being steadily introduced.

Rapid Rate of Progress

It is clear that some progress in which a rapid rate of progress has been achieved. There may be a great fact that during the past few decades the production of maize has increased by 150%. Coffee has increased by 100% and sisal by 100%. An export trade has during recent years been established for sugar, tea, and other products. Wool, cotton, and other products have also been introduced. Each year the area of expansion. Additionally, an ever-increasing amount of produce has been grown for consumption in Kenya and neighboring territories. Africa, for instance, is a good example of a country where almost everything is produced. Now grows ample wheat for the whole requirements of the African continent.

It is a more considerable apprehension is that the supply of Native labor is not being developed generally. That is no longer a factor to be reckoned with. There is evidence that the man-power of the Natives is being employed in work outside their own land, and quite properly so, that the relationship between the Employer and the Native employee is of a satisfactory order.

Now let us look on other sides of the picture. Unfortunately the wealth of the colony is being brought home unprepared. Neither Government nor the transport commission nor the banks have been able to build up financial reserves for the education and the progress of the farming community in earlier years were used for further development of education and increased production.

It is freely stated that the loan programme introduced introducing a period of prosperity and high price levels for primary and secondary products was not successful. It is largely to be wise after that event, but no useful purpose will be served by a general criticism of those responsible for the policy. The history of Empire development furnishes evidence of errors of judgment but the position of Kenya today is in no small measure due to courageous action though that might have been followed by periods of stringency and difficulty.

While it is satisfactory to know that budgetary stability has now been achieved and while there is evidence of some improvement in the position of the producer, trader, commercial man, and employee, it must be recognized that the case of the man of the land remains serious and no effort should be spared to safeguard his interests.

In many directions temporary and other assistance has been rendered by Government and the Railway and

the fact that the colony is a rich one and that it is possible to do so. The fact that the colony is a rich one and that it is possible to do so. The fact that the colony is a rich one and that it is possible to do so.

It is not difficult to see that the colony is a rich one and that it is possible to do so. The fact that the colony is a rich one and that it is possible to do so. The fact that the colony is a rich one and that it is possible to do so.

It is not difficult to see that the colony is a rich one and that it is possible to do so. The fact that the colony is a rich one and that it is possible to do so. The fact that the colony is a rich one and that it is possible to do so.

Remarkably rapid and sound progress has been made in the formation of organized bodies to foster and promote the industry. Every important industry possesses its representative organizations, and many are based upon co-operative principles. Quite recently there has been appointed a Standing Board of Economic Development, from which much is expected. Again, a better understanding is being brought about throughout East Africa by a growing co-operation between Government and organized bodies.

The view may quite properly be expressed that in the countries such as Kenya where pioneering has been demanded to create wealth from the virgin soil, too great a burden is called by the progress while trying to meet the current obligations. It is to make provision for the interest and sinking fund charges on service of great benefits to the colony. Again, under existing conditions, which are not of a permanent character, the main facilities, consumers and to develop in industrial countries, creating benefits derived from low priced primary products. The fact that the Native producer and without proper means to transport his produce throughout the Empire. These are however, matters affecting wide range policy, and they might well require the magnanimous co-operation which the Imperial Government should be able to command.

A depression wholly abnormal in its severity and extent, after an ordinary low period, is feared the annual qualities of deterioration and extension of the depression in particular. There is a reasonable belief that the price of primary products will gradually, in slow, reach a more normal level. There is reason to believe that a gradual but thorough reduction in expenditure, coupled with an improvement in methods of production and marketing, and a consequent increase in the volume of exportable products, will be the result of a sound basis. Domestic consumption may be substantially increased for the year 1934 and 1935 and the greater amount of money in circulation derived from an actual increase in production and other sources, together with a general upward trend in price levels, is resulting in a general improvement.

Native production, where costs are relatively low, there exists great opportunities for that extension of which the Empire has long dreamed. It is a matter of fact that the Native estate has developed. With a view to the Native accumulation, advancing in the state of a

Continued at foot of next page

Kenya: A Summer of Storms

Official Members Elected

FRANCIS SCOTT and Major-General Cavendish Bentinck, the European members of the Executive Council, have resigned and have published a long correspondence with the Government. Joseph Nyumba has resigned in protest at the Executive Council meeting which followed the publication of the despatch from the Colonial Secretary, Sir J. H. Thomas, on the re-organisation of defence. It was the first indication they had received, although negotiations had been carried on with the Secretary of State for almost a month during which their advice had been sought and no information had been given them.

Francis Scott has left the Government to start a new career on his own principle and not on personal grounds and members of the Executive are equally sure that the responsibility of advising the Government must rest on the shoulders of the Executive. Confidence is being restored to the Executive and it has no hesitation in saying that it has no objection to Mr. Nyumba's resignation. It is asserted that the present of the Executive is the last and most serious instance of the Governor's interference in the Government's business and that the Government's action seems to indicate a lack of trust and confidence in their judgement. It is unable with respect to remain a member of the Executive Council and has since a protest to the Secretary of State.

Questions in the Settlement

Captain R. E. Gifford asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: (1) why he had dismissed the settlers' Defence Force in Kenya; and (2) what was the difference in the constitution of the territorial organisation here as set up in Kenya in the past, and where the new force will be voluntary or compulsory organised.

Sir J. H. Thomas replied that the Kenya Defence Force had not been disbanded, nor had any force been set up in its place. He said that the Government had decided to utilise, and the general security of Kenya best served by replacing the Defence Force which was not satisfactory from the point of view of a territorial force on a voluntary basis. It was however, proposed to establish a reserve in which European officers in the ranks of the King's African Rifles Reserve would be permitted to enrol. This would be regarded as a direct and change and the provincial community would have to be consulted.

Captain Gifford asked whether the Governor, Major-General Cavendish Bentinck, had any objection to the Executive Council and whether their instructions would be carried out by the Executive Council and whether they would be carried out by the Executive Council.

Sir J. H. Thomas replied that the Executive Council had no objection to the Executive Council and whether their instructions would be carried out by the Executive Council and whether they would be carried out by the Executive Council.

Captain Gifford asked if the Government were taking any steps to assist the white settlers in Kenya to develop their own land and to assist them in every direction practicable and possible to establish and strengthen their position in this Colony of which they were the majority and to assist in abolishing the great traditions of the Empire for the maintenance of which this Service exists.

(Continued from previous page)

potential market would be opened up for the consumption not only of imported goods, but of local produce. It is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of providing a market for the surplus produce of the white settlers who own the land, but also of considering the possibility of providing a market for the surplus produce of the white settlers who own the land, but also of considering the possibility of providing a market for the surplus produce of the white settlers who own the land.

Rhodes in Africa

An Unsettling Book

THE LONDON BRITISH COLONIAL AND AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY has published a book for its members which does not strictly resemble the traditional "Rhodesiana" which has been the staple of the Rhodesian's private life. The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa. The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa.

The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa. The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa. The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa.

(Continued from page 1)

The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa. The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa. The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa.

The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa. The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa. The book is a collection of letters and papers which have been made available to the public for the first time. It is a book which will be of interest to all those who are interested in the history of Rhodesia and the role of Rhodes in Africa.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rhodesian Amalgamation

Northern Farmers' Statement

To the Editor of "East Africa"

It has been stated that Northern Rhodesia is white people's favour of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. It may be true, but it is not to certain sections of the community, but it certainly should not be the case so far as the concerned farmer is concerned.

It may be asked why, if the farmers are against amalgamation, why they erect an amalgamation for the Southern Electoral Area. It will be realised however, that the electors were offered no choice as to the candidates. Mr. C. F. Kuper and Mr. J. M. Munn were elected to this course.

While we entertain no doubts but the mixed race feelings towards the English in the north are well-informed and clear thinking individuals will readily see that the alleged benefits of amalgamation have nothing to gain and everything to lose in throwing in their lot with Southern Rhodesia. The advantages of amalgamation have been proclaimed from the house top, but there has been an ominous silence with respect to its pitfalls and dangers.

It would appear that this movement is being one of the periodic agitations which arise from the unwise advice of Government. While the Chartered Company held the reins of Colonial Government was derided and the moves what the ultimate destiny of Northern Rhodesia and the Colonial Government through over the labour amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia.

It is contended that a policy of *festina lente* is more in the interests of the farming community and that those concerned should pause to consider the disadvantages of the sudden move being rashly urged upon them.

There appears to be an impression that with or rather in spite of amalgamation Northern Rhodesia would continue to receive some measure of protection for the farming industry. This is obviously absurd. Can Malawi have a right to receive preferential treatment in the market for its produce? It is expected that the Government of Southern Rhodesia will be asked to try and do this for the farmers. This is some measure of protection in the event of amalgamation and there is no valid reason why they should do this, and it is questionable whether Southern Rhodesia has anything to gain by taking this country over, they would certainly be defeated at the next general election.

To begin with, while we remain a Protectorate, we do receive the small measure of protection from our trade a price which few might think exists in the south. Our market is our own, and in the event of a recession in the north, it must not be forgotten that the producers of surplus must have, in all times, a market for their surplus from Southern Rhodesia, and who must to what level the price of their surplus may be driven, especially if this export runs into hundreds of thousands of tons. This has not frequently done in the past.

The cattle market is reasonably safe and the prices good and stable, but here again the surplus cattle in the south would affect the Rhodesian's best and detrimental, though, at the moment, this surplus is of Southern Rhodesia. In the event of amalgamation it would be out of the world. We should have to share in the consequent drop in price and production of the surplus and disastrous fall in the market when 1,500 head only were imported from Namaland. Beyond this all Farmers

should have participated in a resolution asking the Government to withdraw its intention to take from Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia. This is and it is not possible that any Government in Southern Rhodesia should be so foolish as to allow the white farmers to suffer the like impact.

Of late, also, the dairy industry has prospered wonderfully, thanks to the attention it has received. Such advantages would not be enjoyed under amalgamation and our milk would be flooded. It is not too much to suffer the like impact.

This too would be very adversely affected. The growth of Northern Rhodesia has a great advantage of a good crop of maize in the bosom of the Union of South Africa. The farmers in Southern Rhodesia do not enjoy this advantage, and it is questionable whether, in the event of our amalgamation, our neighbours in the north this maize would remain in place. If it did, then it would be shared by the Southern Rhodesia farmers and it is distributed according to the amount of land produced. It is not here and it is not here.

In the event of amalgamation, Northern Rhodesia would be a native labour force. The white farmers in the north are not to be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

Another body of opinion of primary importance is the mixed race of the mixed race community in the north. This too should be taken into account, and Southern Rhodesia should certainly not desire to amalgamate with a community which has been subjected to this world of white people. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted. It is not too much to expect that they will be taken for granted.

Do Python Hoot?

Genl. Colville Statham's Observations

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir - In answer to Mr. D. W. Stafford's queries appearing in a recent issue of "East Africa", python tails call at all hours of the night. The call is certainly a long draw-out but one should estimate the length of the tail to be five seconds. I think Mr. Stafford is quite correct in saying that both the hooter and the sound of the tail is now heard all over the late wall, but may never be heard in the late wall. The hooter does not occur in the late wall, but the long draw-out is not so common, and the hooter is either not or only being hooter if it is not usually the former.

Yours faithfully,
Genl. Colville Statham

Genl. Colville Statham
Lt. Col. Colville Statham

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

295—Mr. Ronald Thint Palethorpe

The materials for a great civilisation are here. They have only to be organised and utilised. — *The Livingstone Mail*

There are farmers who would do better to put some of the maize they export into their dairy herd than to put it into a new sack for export. — *Kenya Weekly News*

Current expenditure on the road system is adequately covered by the contribution made by the general road-using taxpayer. — *Tanganyika Transport Committee Report*

One beloved Kenya has the unenviable distinction of having probably the worst intoxicating liquor laws in the world. — *Mr. J. Mortimer in The Kenya Times*

The shortage of water has become chronic in many parts of the country, in Matabeleland particularly. — *Mr. R. Hawkins, Chairman of the Rhodesian Mining Federation*

During the last phase of the Stone Age the inhabitants of Kenya seem to have been in contact with traders from some of the civilised countries of that time. — *Dr. J. S. B. Peckey, in "Kenya: Contrasts and Problems"*

Little interest has been taken in the past in the economic aspect of animal husbandry. The position is rapidly changing. In the Shire Highlands there are very few herds which do not show signs of introduced stock. — *James Report on Husbandry*

For many years it has been unjustly acknowledged that the Mombasa Hospital facilities are hopelessly out of date, and a disgrace to what is the greatest port in Eastern Africa. — *Mr. E. C. Phillips, President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce*

If the building of dams for agricultural purposes is justifiable, it is equally right that dams should be built for mining purposes, because agriculture will follow on and will have the advantage of the dams after the mines are closed down. — *Captain W. S. Senior, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines*

It is foolish to think that in one year (in Uganda) there were sold—not given away—nearly 233,000 books. This increasing literacy may easily be a healthy spur for the man himself and his own people and for the world, unless the right material is produced in quantity and made available by distribution. — *The Rev. A. Thornton, Down, in "The Listener"*

It is for Lord Kirkley and members of the Economic Commission to wake up the Colonial Office, which, in the event of a United Central Africa, will have to cancel all ideas of White Papers such as have recently been sent to our friends in the North. — *Mr. J. E. Stone, President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, addressing the members of the British Economic Mission*

The map of Africa confronts us with 15 (British) territories, each with its own government, moulded in British fashion, according to local peculiarities of ethnology, history, and economics, and by the administrative personalities of its various Governors. The whole collection, in foreign eyes, looks oddly unco-ordinated even in general. — *Miss Margery Perham, in "The Times"*



Copyright East Africa

More than 20 years' experience as an administrative officer in a variety of posts have given to Mr. R. Thint Palethorpe a general knowledge of local conditions and conditions not without value in his present work of Resident Magistrate in Kenya.

Born in 1891, he was educated at Hereford Cathedral School and at Keble College, Oxford, and after a school period as Assistant Master at St. George's School, Windsor, he went to Kenya as Assistant District Commissioner in 1914. After serving on the Coast from 1915 to 1916, and at Kiambu from 1917 to 1918, he was then appointed personal assistant to the Chief Native Commissioner, and later acted as Chief Registrar of Natives and for a short time as an Inspector of Labour. From 1922 to 1924 Mr. Palethorpe was seconded as Senior Railway Magistrate on the Masai Gisu and Ukha-Ngiri Railway constructions.

In 1925 he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn and on return from leave was appointed District Commissioner of the Southern Masai Reserve, and in 1927 again acted as personal assistant to the Chief Native Commissioner. In 1928 he was seconded to act as Resident Magistrate, Eldoret, being transferred to the Judicial Department in 1929. He has since held the office of Resident Magistrate in Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru, and Kisumu, and has also acted as Registrar of the Supreme Court. He is a keen fisher and golfer and is fond of fishing and shooting.

The Rev. and Mrs. R. V. Reynolds, of the Anglican Mission, are at present on leave from Kenya. Mr. Reynolds hopes soon to open a new station in Malawi, in Southern and East Africa.

Dr. R. S. Goodwin, a spiritual instructor of the C.M.S. in Mombasa, addressed the two hundred and thirty-eight admirers meeting in the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge last week.

Mr. G. F. Mott, house agent and manager of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society, and Mr. Wadswiler, agency manager, have just completed a tour of East Africa and returned to Cape Town.

Mr. A. J. Smith, who is acting Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province of Nyasaland during Mr. J. P. Abraham's absence, was elected President at the annual meeting of the Blantyre Sports Club.

Mr. S. M. Laigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was elected co-President with Mr. G. T. de Waal, High Commissioner for the Union, at the annual meeting of the South Africa Club in London.

Major General Sir Dennis Deane, K.C.I.D., C.B., D.S.O., who has commanded the Durban Independent District since 1922, recently arrived in Kenya with a view to settling in the Colony on retirement from the Army.

Mr. G. S. Lavender has been elected this year's President of the Nairobi branch of the Royal Society of St. George, with Mr. S. G. V. Hodges as Vice-President. The committee is composed of Messrs. Cowling, Mercer, and Goddard.

Admiral John Scott Leard, who died in Warblington, Hants, last week, served in H.M.S. "Raccoon" of the East Coast of Africa in 1895, and during the Somali War commanded H.M.S. "Highflyer," flagship of the East Indies Squadron.

Mr. J. E. Blowers, son of Mr. George Blowers of Nairobi, has obtained his "A" licence as an aviator. He is the eighth member of the Aero Club of East Africa to obtain his licence, under the subsidy scheme inaugurated some five months ago.

Captain C. B. Anderson has been elected President and Lady McMillan, Mr. R. C. A. Cavendish, Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, and Major F. W. Cavendish, Captinck, Vice-Presidents of the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Major W. Robert Foran's new book, "A Cuckoo in Kenya," which will deal with his service in the British East Africa Police between 1904 and 1910, is to be published very shortly. Lord Cranworth has written a foreword to the book, which will be illustrated.

A Blantyre correspondent writes that the leading public bodies of the Protectorate, headed by the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and the Convention of Associations, have arranged to give a publication in honour of Mr. F. S. Jolson on his arrival in the country.

Miss Linda Mitchell, daughter of Dr. MacFarlane, who has not been given a fare well duckoon by Blantyre, is appearing in "Call it a Day" at the Globe Theatre in London.

Miss Wynne, the widow of the British airman who died from injuries sustained in an accident near Moss last week, visited her husband's grave last month, after having accomplished what she had been attempting when he was killed—a record flight from France to Madagascar.

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. D. Wagh, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wagh, of Indian Cottage, 10, St. Paul's, and Miss Margaret Ellen Bould, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Bould, of Kenilworth, Cape Town.

Mr. Ralph Gibb, an assistant general manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has completed his tour of inspection of the bank's branches in East Africa, and is now in Rhodesia. He expects to be back in London in April. Much of his travelling in Kenya and Tanganyika was done by privately chartered aeroplane.

The Hon. J. de V. Wade has been re-elected President of the Civil Service Club of Kenya, with Mr. J. H. Fitzsimon as Chairman of Committee, and Mr. A. J. Freeman as Deputy Chairman. The committee is composed of Messrs. L. R. Clifton, L. W. Tolmie, G. C. Young, F. G. Aic, and J. L. Muir and Mrs. W. Tolmie, while Mr. H. G. Warren and Mr. P. le Cheminant are Hon. Secretaries and Treasurer respectively.

With deep regret we announce the death last week of Mr. A. C. Stewart of the Nyasaland Marine Transport Department. Mr. Stewart only arrived in this country two weeks ago, and had just taken delivery of a new car when he was killed in a motor accident near Glasgow. He had served in Nyasaland for 20 years, was one of the original 50 volunteers who went up to Karonga in August, 1904, and was present at Salima when fighting took place in September, 05.

The February general meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce was postponed for a week in order that it might be held while Mr. F. S. Jolson was in the town. Mr. W. G. Nicol, President of the Chamber, in introducing him, spoke of East Africa as "a very valuable possession, which has rendered valuable service to the East African territories." He expressed his conviction that the editor's visit would be of considerable benefit not only to the paper, he had founded, but to the territories as a whole.

Mr. F. S. Jolson, editor of "East Africa," left Mombasa last week for Southern Tanganyika and the Rhodesias in the course of his tour of Eastern Africa. He will spend a few weeks in Southern Rhodesia, and after visiting Nyasaland will fly northwards to Moshi, travelling by road to Nairobi. Correspondence should be addressed to him via the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Johannesburg, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. G. Adams

Death of Former Uganda P.C.

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death in Stratford-on-Avon last week, at the age of 58, of Mr. W. G. Adams, C.M.G., the former Provincial Commissioner in Uganda. Mr. Adams, who had served in the Protectorate since 1902, was educated at Shrewsbury and Lincoln College, Oxford. He arrived home on leave pending retirement only seven months ago.

Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite writes:

I should like to pay my tribute to Bill Adams, whom I knew, loved and admired for more than twenty years.

Among the outstanding features of Adams' character were an intense straightforwardness and an intense humanity.

Some years ago I was acting as Director of Education in Uganda, and in that capacity visited Bubungu, which district Adams was in charge. I walked round the reservation as it then was, seeing the work that had been done, and to-day I then again Adams, attributing everything good that had been done, and there was nothing to his assistance or to any other member of his staff and anything that might have been considered a mistake to himself.

It is a fact few administrative officers have been equipped to work as he did, never swerving from what he thought was his duty, and at the same time retaining the respect as well as the respect of those who disagreed as well as of those who approved.

There was not, I believe, an African or European who knew him during his service in Uganda who was not the better for having met this very perfect simple English gentleman.

An Appeal from Uganda

The Rev. Fr. Grimshaw of the Catholic Mission at Buganda, near Mpigi, Uganda, is appealing for help to rebuild sections of his church in which swarms of bees have nested.

An East African Archbishop

When the Very Rev. B. S. Havassy, Bishop of Mombasa, spoke in Nairobi last month to the Mombasa Diocesan Synod he referred to the growth of the work of the Diocese, and again stressed the desirability of forming in East Africa a Province with a local Metropolitan for Archbishop.

Overseas Settlement for British Women

Sir Edward Greig is to preside at a meeting of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women on March 22 at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, when Mr. F. Gluck will speak on "Some Factors in the Making of the Dominion Land." On March 31 Lieutenant-General Sir William Evers will preside at a meeting of the Society at Grosvenor Gardens, when Mrs. Skelton will speak on "Women's responsibility in Migration."

A Group Meeting

Major C. H. Dale, Commissioner of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London, is to address the East African Group of the Overseas League this afternoon at the headquarters of the Overseas League, Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, on "The Value of the British Industries Fair in East Africa." All East Africans and their friends, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begins at 4.15 p.m.

Uganda Road Accidents Inquiry

The Government of Uganda announced the intention to publish the report of the Road Accidents Committee at the earliest opportunity. In view of the several deputations attached to the question. Though the Committee's report is not yet ready, it is generally accepted that it will be published in the near future. It is expected that the report will be published in the near future. It is expected that the report will be published in the near future.

East Africa in the House

Mr. J. H. Thomas and North Charterland

Mr. H. S. G. Thomas, the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been drawn to a memorial published by the North Charterland Exploration Company, in which the signatories expressed their belief that when the directors of the company acquired the concession in 1902 they were not fully cognisant of the position, and that the Crown ought therefore to make reasonable compensation to the company for the loss sustained under the Order in Council of 1928. The Native Department, whether the company's representatives were in a position to acquit themselves fully with the position at the time, and whether he would refuse to grant public money for the private losses of the company.

Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that he had received the memorial which expressed the substantial variance with the findings of Lord Lugard, who inquired into the case. The answer to the last part of the question was in the affirmative.

Revenue from European and Native Taxation

Mr. J. H. Thomas asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could state the amount of revenue which accrued from Native direct taxation in Kenya during the last financial year, and the amounts during the same period which accrued from Customs receipts and from direct taxation of Europeans and Indians respectively.

Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that in 1934, the last year for which figures were available, receipts from Native Hut and Poll Tax amounted to £514,400. Customs receipts were £271,600, and those from direct taxation of Europeans and Indians, £150,000.

Replying to Mr. Day, Mr. J. H. Thomas said that he considered the present tribal relations on the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier were satisfactory. The last occasion on which any British subjects were seized by Ethiopians was in September, 1933.

Viscount Cranborne told Colonel Burson that the provision made to meet the cost up to March 31 of the special measures in connexion with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is approximately £700,000.

Asked by Mr. Cranborne as to whether there was any provision in the Congo trade treaties to prevent a spot being set up for all nations trading with the territories concerned, Mr. Cranborne replied that the treaties prescribed freedom of trade, and the Government was advised that the application of any quota system for regulating imports into the territories affected could not be reconciled with them.

Mr. Sedley asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had obtained from the German Government any elucidation as to the meaning of the phrase "racial equality of rights" contained in the last paragraph of the German memorandum of March 7. Viscount Cranborne replied in the negative.

Archdeacon Owen's Discoveries

Archdeacon Owen has made some further interesting archaeological discoveries in Kivumu, the latest find being in Kisumu. He was inspecting some excavations being made for the extension of tennis courts, when he found what he believes to be a workshop site of early Clactonian culture.

Publicity for Tanganyika

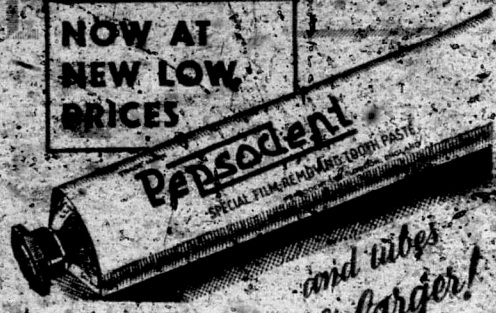
A central publicity committee has been formed in Tanganyika to coordinate the activities of local bodies and to advise the Government on all matters affecting publicity. Mr. C. E. Rooke, Traffic Manager, Tanganyika Railways, is the Chairman, the other members being Mr. J. H. McDougal, Mr. W. R. Hammett, Mr. J. R. Leslie, and the Hon. S. B. Masili.

Missionary College to Close

St. Paul's Missionary College at Mwanza, Tanganyika, which was founded to train men for the East African mission fields, is to be closed at the end of the current term. It was opened in 1908 following the arrival of the Rev. William Burgess, Bishop of Zanzibar, who was previously Vicar of Bury. A Vice-Chancellor for the college was appointed in 1928, and was succeeded in 1931 by the Rev. J. H. Thomas.

PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE

NOW AT NEW LOW PRICES



and tubes 10% larger!

Here's the biggest tooth paste news for years! Now by buying Pepsodent you can get more tooth paste for less money. The formula is identically the same.

Pepsodent is the finest tooth paste modern science can

produce. It removes film and polishes teeth to new lustre. It contains no soap - hence nothing to harm precious enamel.

Buy Pepsodent Tooth Paste with the new economy NOW.

REPSODENT

THE SPECIAL FILM REMOVING TOOTH PASTE

A booklet of **VITAL INTEREST** to every man **ABOUT TO RETIRE**

To learn more about Southern Rhodesia is to become enthusiastic about making it your Home and to make Southern Rhodesia your Home is to spend the rest of your life freed from the burden of keeping up the high cost of living, the children's school bills and the depressing vagaries of climate.

Send for a copy of "Live in Southern Rhodesia" booklet of vital interest to every man about to retire. This is obtainable free from Form 20, The High Commissioner's Office, RHODESIA (HSI) London, W.C.2.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

the Land to which to Live

Write for full particulars mention Form 20 and ensure Special Attention.

SCRUBB'S

GLLOUDY AMMONIA



Allays the irritation caused by Mosquito and other Insect bites

Softens Hard Water

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

Invaluable for Laundry and all Domestic purposes

Cleans plate, Jewellery and Carpets, &c.

USE IT IN YOUR HOME

SCRUBB & CO. LTD LONDON, ENGLAND

Gaymer's CYDER

GAYMER'S V.O. (DRY) has valuable digestive properties important in Tropical Climates.

A simple and healthy drink made of Gaymer's Cyder and a small amount of Champagne. Nice and refreshing.

CYDER CUP: Brisk of Gaymer's Cyder, add 1/2 ounce of Curacao or Van der Grint, 2 Teaspoons Soda Water, no other ingredients. Ice.

Obtainable at Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs throughout East Africa

Don't be vague

ASK FOR

Haig



No finer whisky goes into any bottle

Write for full particulars mention Form 20 and ensure Special Attention.

East African Market Reports

Master Mail Service From England to South Africa

There was an irregular demand at last week's auctions, but except for one low quality offering which sold at a low price, quotations were unchanged.

An agreement for a faster ocean mail service between England and South Africa has been concluded in Cape Town by Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company. Details of the acceleration were given in Cape Town last week by General Smuts at a luncheon in the new mail ship "Stirling Castle".

The faster service, which will bring Southampton within 14 days of Cape Town, will be started immediately by the "Stirling Castle" and the "Athene Castle". The company will begin equipping their other mail vessels, and it is hoped that three years hence the whole of their fleet will cover the voyage in 22 days in return for the Union Government have agreed to renew the mail contract for another 10 years.

At present the service from Southampton to Cape Town takes 160 days.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Uganda and Information Offices in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

Kenya (1st half of 1935)	Elgonia Reserve, 0.87 inch; Fort Hall, 0.87; Tessa, 0.43; Gilgil, 0.12; Kakete, 0.23; Kisumu, 0.44; Kitale, 0.90; Kibitron, 0.42; Kisumu, 0.43; Kitale, 0.62; Koru, 1.37; Machakos, 0.57; Mactiana, 0.86; Roder, 0.20; Mandera, 0.31; Makuyu, 1.09; Maragua, 0.81; Menengai, 0.87; Meru, 0.67; Mtwara, 1.25; Ndutu, 0.60; Nanyassi, 0.43; Narobi, 0.68; Nanyasha, 0.16; Nakuru, 0.83; Nandi, 0.43; Nanyuki, 0.27; Narok, 0.22; Ngora, 0.23; Njoro, 0.77; Nyai, 0.43; Rongai, 0.47; Rumuruti, 0.74; Ruiri, 0.77; Simba, 0.60; Sanghar, 0.75; Taita, 0.11; Eluka, 0.12; Thompson's Falls, 0.64; Voi, 0.52 inches.
Tanganyika (1st half ended March 27)	Arusha, 0.36 inch; Arusha, 0.09; Biharamulo, 1.87; Bukoba, 0.03; Dar es Salaam, 0.11; Dodoma, 1.38; Ifaha, 0.54; Kilosa, 1.11; Kilwa, 1.66; Lindi, 0.48; Kuchoto, 0.15; Mchinge, 0.28; Mbeja, 0.28; Morogoro, 0.77; Mtwara, 0.66; Mwanpwa, 0.11; Mwanza, 0.01; Njombe, 2.62; Old Shitanga, 0.62; Tabora, 0.84; Tanga, 0.60; Tuku, 0.68; Uvuwani, 0.45; Ngodcha, 0.20 inch.

Enquiry into Zanzibar Marketing

East Africa Undersecretary Mr. B. H. Binder, Senior Partner of the well-known firm of chartered accountants, Binder, Napier & Co., is leaving England for Zanzibar very shortly at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to inquire into the marketing conditions in Zanzibar.

News of the Apurivara

At the annual meeting of Bovril, Ltd., Lord Luke, the Chairman, said that export sales of Bovril showed a factory improvement over the previous year, in spite of the many difficulties imposed by tariffs and capital exchange. Sir James Crichton Browne, who was elected a director, paid tribute to the efficacy of Bovril, and said that a most nourishing drink was a teaspoonful of Bovril added to a cup of water and the juice of an orange.

A. sizes fine	1275. 6d. to 1300. 6d.
A. sizes	1275. 6d. to 1300. 6d.
B. sizes	415. 6d. to 420. 7d.
C. sizes	415. 6d. to 420. 7d.
Peaberry	405. 6d. to 405. 6d.

Tanganyika	
A. sizes Bulk	365. 6d.
Country damaged	365. 6d.

Essex	
London cleaned	
First sizes	485. 6d.
Second sizes	485. 6d.
Third sizes	378. 6d.
Peaberry	405. 6d.

London cleaned	
Second sizes	445. 6d. to 450. 6d.
Third sizes	324. 6d.

London cleaned	
Second sizes	435. 6d.
Third sizes	379. 6d.
London stocks	1035. 5.073 tons.

Kenya	
1st. Quarter with Zanzibar spot at 24. 1/2	
Mar-April, 1935, per lb. (1935, bid. 1934, bid.)	
Copra	
1st. Quarter, at 240. 1/2 per ton, to 250. 1/2	
1934, 251. 1/2, 1935, 251. 1/2	

Copra - Birmah East African fair standard, selling at 240. 1/2 to 243. 1/2 per ton. (1935, bid. 1934, bid.)

Essex - Moderate business in the lower grades at from 35. 1/2 to 40. 1/2 per ton, according to quality. (1935, bid. 1934, bid.)

Essex - Dull at 24. 1/2 per ton nominal. (1935, bid. 1934, bid.)

Gold - Steady at 1415. 1/2 per oz. (1935, 1402. 1/2, 1934, 1395. 6d.)

Guantanamo - Quiet at 31. 1/2 per 100 lb. (1935, 31. 1/2, 1934, 31. 1/2)

Gum arabic - Exports from the Sudan during January totalled 1,000 tons, of which France imported 418 tons, Great Britain and the U.S.A. 280 tons each, and Germany 35 tons.

Kenya - Dull at 24. 1/2 per ton for Kenya Howels.

Niob - Steady, East African, No. 1, Jan. March sold at 245. 1/2, per ton; March, May, April-June, and May-July, quoted 240. 1/2, value, No. 2, March-May, April-June, quoted 232. 1/2, value, No. 3, March-May, 226. 1/2, value, April-June sold at 220. 1/2, value, April-June (equal quantities monthly), at 220. 1/2, value, 6d. (No. 1, 1935, 225. 1/2, 1934, 227. 1/2, 1935, 225. 1/2, 1934, 227. 1/2)

Niob - Quiet, with East African, lead, selling at from 7. 1/2 to 11. 6d. per lb. (1935, bid. 1934, 28. 1/2)

Drifts - January Nyasaland's exports totalled 0.22 tons. The firm at 216028 tons. (1935, 221. 1/2, 1934, 216. 1/2)

Nyasaland - Nyasaland exports, 1934, 216. 1/2 of dark first lead during January.

Kenya Tea Industry

The tea crop of Kenya is now in the neighbourhood of 100,000 tons, and the annual review of Messrs. Messers. Hind & Company. Local consumption continues to be slow, and the Natives take readily to tea drink, but they can afford it. The International Tea Marketing Association Board is considering the question of increasing work in East Africa, which is, in our opinion, a most fertile ground, that some of these now being developed. It is likely that Kenya, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland will be the export restriction scheme when the Government strong representations have been put forward by the other restricting countries.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

See Page 401



TEA & COFFEE

Preparing Curing

MACHINERY

Guarantee for Quality Preparation

Write for Catalogue to:

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.

BELFAST NORTHERN IRELAND

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY



Home
on
Leave!

FURLOUGH CARS, LTD.

NEW and Second-hand cars supplied on a guaranteed re-purchase basis.

FREE evaluation by the A.A. of all used cars to members of the Association.

Mostly comprehensive surveys given with all used cars.

DRIVERS supplied, to pilot in and out of London.

SPECIAL easy payments, re-purchase difference only taken in approved cases.

Overseas Office

EGYPTIAN HOUSE

170, PICCADILLY

LONDON

"The
Re-purchase
Specialists"

REGENT 5337

FOR
CLEARING
AND
FORWARDING
OF ANY KIND OF

EXPRESS TRANSPORT

MOMBASA LTD
AND **NAIROBI**
Telegrams Express

**MIXED FARMING
IN EAST AFRICA**

By **G. R. MORRISON** 1316 *post free*

This volume, the first of the author's three years farming experience in East Africa, is a practical written for practical and financial results with small capital, to show the advantages of running a small mixed farm on the continent. It is a continuous record of the first year and the difficulties to be encountered, and describes the best methods of overcoming them.

Published by **EAST AFRICA**, 81, Great Titchfield Street, London W.

TWO ROUTES TO VICTORIA FALLS
from East Africa



via
BEIRA

via
NDOLA

Any tourist agency will give you details of tours by these routes. Your comfort is assured when you travel by the Rhodesia Railways. The sound of the whistle and the rumble of the wheels will be a constant reminder of the beauty of the Rhodesia Railways.

RHODESIA RAILWAYS LIMITED
London Office: 2, LONDON WALL, E.C.

EAST AFRICA

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



No. 602
Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1936

Annual Subscription Sixpence
by post free

travel



B.I.

Monthly sailings between London and
East and South Africa via Marseilles,
Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden.

- DURBAN to and from ZIMBABWE, Fort Ruffalo, Bulawayo via
London, Marseilles, Suez (for Rhodesia), Port Said, Port
Sudan, Aden, Colombo, Hongkong, Shanghai.
- PORTUGUESE COAST SERVICE operating from Beira
and connecting with the mails on the European line
from London.
- ARABIAN EAST AFRICAN COASTAL SERVICE
operating from Mombasa and servicing the ports of
Zanzibar, Pemba, Lamu, Malindi, and Mombasa to and
from Europe and India.

Tickets interchangeable
with Union-Castle, the
Blue Funnel Lines,
Holland-Africa, and
K.P.M. also with
Imperial Airways.

FREETOWN
Gilbey, Thomas & Co., Ltd.
Dock House, Billingsgate, E.C. 3.

LONDON AGENTS
City, Danks & Co., Ltd.
125, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

SPASSNOE
15, Bedford Square, W. 1.
LPO, London, W. 1. 212, 213
Automatons

BRITISH INDIA

IF YOU ARE
? TRAVELLING
SENDING GOODS
BUYING GOODS
SELLING GOODS

to or from East Africa consult
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.
MOMBASA DAR ES SALAAM ZANZIBAR TANGA
NAIROBI LILONGWE and KARAIKORU

THE GM SERVICE IS NOW
EXTENDED TO THE SUPPLY OF
LADIES' CLOTHING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR THE
TROPICS.

LADIES'

THE LATEST
EVENING GOWNS
BRIDAL TRousseaux
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
MORNING & AFTERNOON
DRESSES, DRESSING GOWNS,
JUMPERS, CURTS, FOOTWEAR, ETC.

GRIFFITHS, McALISTER, LTD.
16, WARWICK STREET, LONDON, W. 2.

STRUCTURES IN E.A. SETTLEMENT REPORT

BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sought by every tourist—a glimpse of the African tropics, with all the luxuries, but without any of its discomforts.

The winter season—from May to October—offers a sunny, healthy, breezy and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, which also are warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be "shot" by the visitor with rifle or camera.



ONE OF BEIRA'S PICTURESQUE BEACHES

Yet Beira is a modern, commercial and residential town, and nestling among the palm trees, pavilions and banyans, are comfortable hotels, a Picture Theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Great Steamship Lines regularly call at the Port, which has the best light and modest equipment.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY BEIRA

THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

10, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PÚBLICA, LISBON.

57, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN, PARIS.

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and please "Special Attention".

Tested steel
ensures extra

SECURITY

Space

UNA-B-BRAND
SPECIAL HIGH TENSILE
STEEL Baling Woods

You can always depend on Barrow's Hoops. Made of the finest British Steel, they are the best for all baling work. They are thoroughly tested to many times the stress of baling. Most dependable and economical.



100% BRITISH

For Cotton, Sisal and Wool Baling. Supplied with 2000 Hoops. In cut lengths, 60 lb. firm bundles, wrapped for Baling. Stacks, 2000 Hoops, or 1000 Hoops, or with baling twine, in all the class of work you undertake. Specimens invited from stockholders. Write for sample bundles and full details.

BARROW HEMATITE STEEL CO. LTD.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, ENGLAND



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

AND WEST AFRICA
MADAGASCAR, CANARY ISLANDS, ARGENTINA,
ST. HELENA & CAIRNRIUS.
REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

ON TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, PALMA (MAJORCA),
BARCELONA AND PORT SAID.
Landed: London, April 17
Landed: Cape, May 14
Landed: Capri, June 11
and thereafter every four weeks in the same regularity
(Subject to alteration without notice)

**THE SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN
YEAR BOOK & GUIDE**

Buy your copy of the 1930 Edition, 26 lbs. 2/6. It is the best guide to the South and East African Service between London, Africa and South and East Africa.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
West End Agency: 124, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Branch Offices at: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique and Johannesburg, S. Africa.



SAFARI

Specializing in
Shooting, Big Game
Filming, Big Game
Hobby, Scientific
Expeditions, Film

Our knowledge of hunting Safaris is based on 20 years' experience. We know the best game fields. Only the most experienced White Hunter (Full Members of The E.A. Professional Hunters' Association) are employed.

Write to: *Shaw and Hunter*

We carry very large stocks of modern firearms and all stocks of ammunition for all weapons.

SHAW & HUNTER, Ltd.
SAFARI OUTRITTERS
NAIROBI

Don't be
vague

ASK FOR

Haig



No finer
whisky
goes into
any bottle

EAST AFRICA

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.



Vol. 12, No. 101

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1934

Annual Subscription 20/- per Annum

Single Copies 6d

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. E. JOHNSON

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Tel. Messing 2179-2176. Telegrams: Limitable London.

Matters of Moment	1207	Editorial	1208
Major Cawthorn's Report	1208	Editorial	1209
Chief Settlements	1209	Editorial	1210
Resolutions of Rhodesia	1210	Editorial	1211
Letters to the Editor	1211	Editorial	1212
East Africa in the News	1212	Editorial	1213
		Editorial	1214
		Editorial	1215
		Editorial	1216
		Editorial	1217
		Editorial	1218
		Editorial	1219
		Editorial	1220

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AFRICAN settlement and the scope for its expansion have made a strong appeal to Major Cawthorn, who was sent by the British Administration Headquarters to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Kenya to report on their suitability for settlement by settlers of British origin.

Though he found that all the countries have many general characteristics in common, and that East Africa has great attractions to the settler, his report on Kenya evoked outstanding interest, and was made a prominent impression in the Colony and elsewhere. He writes enthusiastically of the country's settlement opportunities, of the vigour and optimism of existing settlers, of the Colony's great natural and potential economic advantages, of the cheapness of living, and recreation, and of the congeniality of climate and people. But, in his view, there is a barrier to progressive settlement in Kenya, and that is the attitude—negative and without influence—of the local Administration. In estimating the value of Major Cawthorn's report as an impartial review of settlement and its attendant problems, it is well to remember that his tour of the Territory was made at the invitation of, and paid for by, the Government's concern, and such being the case, it is reasonable to think that he would be guilty of exaggeration, intentional or accidental, in observations so unfavourable to the local Government. A first and quite natural tendency in his part would have been to minimise local differences or difficulties which could not be ranked as major problems affecting the welfare of new settlers. But there has been under the painful necessity of discussing, which he does with absolute frankness, what in his opinion does constitute a major problem warranting the prominence it receives in his report. It is equally important to remember that in serving notice of the Indian

law, he could easily have written with the discretion which is the better part of valour, and been more discreetly candid in his criticisms.

It is difficult to say whether it is thus recognised as greatly to his detriment. We do not challenge Major Cawthorn's statements. In certain matters they will even be welcomed for the effect they may have in bringing matters to a head, and in they do have that effect, and lead to the adoption of more energetic and satisfactory colonisation. Major Cawthorn will have rendered a service of lasting value to Kenya. Let it be remembered, however, that his visit to the Colony was made at a time when relations between Government and the unofficial community were strained almost to breaking point. They have, regretfully, since, taken a new and acutely critical turn, and Major Cawthorn's report comes almost opportunistically to stress the urgency of investigation into what have perhaps been too frequently regarded as unchildish grievances, entered into mountains. Attention having been directed to the problem in so forceful a manner by one who can claim absolute independence of thought, there will be renewed hopes of a sincere attempt to compose existing differences, to establish relations between Government and the people on a real, cordial basis, and in the spirit of mutual confidence, to give the latter community a sense of security in their Colonisation, and to restore confidence generally in the Colony. Major Cawthorn has shown that what can be achieved if there is a will worth striving for. Kenya has never had that asset, and of opportunity. Only the will, so lacking in the official attitude is lacking, and it is fortunate for Kenya that the problem thus submitted is so easily remedied.

Kenya and Without Initiative

MAJOR CAWTHORN'S CRITICAL REPORT

Major W. J. Cawthorn of the Indian Army, embarked on his tour of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya to report on their suitability for settlement by retired officers of the British Army. He was instructed to record his own views on the countries visited, especially as they appeared to him. The Army Headquarters in London has reported on his findings, but the main point of his report is that the views, opinions and criticisms expressed by Major Cawthorn are entirely his own and they add that he has "faithfully and fully" carried out his instructions.

Major Cawthorn found that in the countries mentioned, the characteristics of the common people are of a simple, unpretentious, hardy, but poor, type. Conditions are a relative health, European population with varying degrees of agriculture as their staple industry. Labour is plentiful and cheap, he writes, with satisfactory relations between the European and the African Natives. Another common characteristic is the generally inferior and British spirit that animates the settler communities. Some of these are more highly socially organised than others but they are all progressive and individually successful.

What may be said in conclusion is that Major Cawthorn's splendid views were based on his first survey of his tour to give in some detail his explanation of the circumstances which put him under the painful necessity of returning to his military post, political and administrative situations in Kenya, though he makes it abundantly clear that his country does not differ from any of the other in regards general suitability in other ways.

Basic Factor in Situation

The basic factor in the situation and the main animating concern of the prospective settler, he says, is uncertainty as to the Kenya Government's policy. The Office policy regarding white settlement is, he says, "rightly or wrongly, at least, vague, and has increased since there has been a subtle change in the attitude towards white settlement. It is felt that the officials, past and at home, regard white settlement as a necessary and final step which the Colonial Office would prefer to see done, but they appear to regard it best as an "ad hoc" more than a desirable necessity imposed on them by past history, which has to be tolerated."

Personally Major Cawthorn says that he failed to find in Kenya anything approaching the enthusiasm on the part of the administration for settlers from the Indian Army that he found in the other territories. "I do not mean by this that the attitude was obstructive in any way, or that it was being negative and without initiative. I had to force the issue to ascertain what the views of Government were and what steps, if any, they were prepared to take in favour of settlement. Although the Government had known for four months the true object of my tour, and on my first arrival I made it clear that I necessarily desired something concrete to be done, my report, I found three weeks later, and matters were still in the same nebulous stage. It was only by last minute efforts, aided by the President of the Kenya Association, that he was able to get to the stage indicated later in this report. I cannot help feeling that basically the official attitude towards greater white settlement is not one of definite opposition, but that the reasons are I cannot profess to know. It may be that they feel that the country is not so ripe, or that as many people in Kenya think 'Colonial' as they do 'overshadowed by India. Other factors, which I said in principle to support the view of certain Indians both in Kenya and in India that Kenya should become a colony of India.

The following gives an indication of the views (possibly exaggerated) of the present situation, taken by certain sections of the settlers. When arrangements were being made for my tour, the Secretary of the Kenya Association wrote to local associations giving details of the reasons for the tour, and asking for their views on the suggested programme. One committee stated that they did not consider any racial matters would be served

by the tour, and that they would be glad to see it carried out. Another said that it was not so much that they were not in favour of the tour, but that they were in favour of it, and that they would be glad to see it carried out. The same committee also stated that they would be glad to see it carried out, and that they would be glad to see it carried out. The same committee also stated that they would be glad to see it carried out, and that they would be glad to see it carried out.

European and Indian Communities

Major Cawthorn also discussed the views of the Indian community on the tour. He writes that the Indian community is not completely out of sympathy with the tour, but that the same community seems to be concerned that the Indian influence is being introduced into the administration of the Colonies. He also discusses the alleged tendency of the Indian community to be more interested in the administration of the Colonies than in the welfare of the Indian community. He also discusses the alleged tendency of the Indian community to be more interested in the administration of the Colonies than in the welfare of the Indian community.

Indian vested interests in certain occupations limit the opportunities for the increasing number of Africans who are fitted to do their share. These Indians were not inherently inhuman, as shown by Northern and Southern Rhodesia, where, right from the start, Natives had done most of the work that is done by Indians in Kenya, and where the benefit of African labour proved it to be without increasing extent. However, the more rapidly Indian settlers and European competition with the Indian community and motor drivers and the shopkeepers in the towns is increasing, as well as in the marketing of native produce.

Although large areas of suitable land were offered in 1932 for settlement by Indians, the scheme came to nothing through apathy on the Indian side. The last time the Indians in Kenya really wanted to do something in agriculture. The prospects of any large increase in immigration from India for agricultural purposes seem remote, as the Government of India prohibits assisted emigration, whether as labourers or settlers, unless a scheme is sanctioned by the Colonial Government and approved by the Indian Government. If there still seems to be any to coincide, and the conclusions supported by the Government that economic forces are already operating as a check on Indian immigration, and are likely to operate still more strongly in future. Large numbers of Indians have returned to India already in the last few years.

Kenya Association's Work

On the other hand, it was impressed on the subject my tour that this sudden decrease resulted far more from the general slump than from the factor discussed above, and the impression in Kenya is that once the economic situation improved the immigration will cease and immigration tend to increase. The European community feel the insecurity of their position and are shaking through the Kenya Association strenuous efforts to increase white settlement, and it must be admitted that there is very considerable force in the main argument they put forward for restrictions on Indian immigration, and on the withholding from them of equal political responsibility in Africa. The argument which the bulk of the European community supports is very strong.

The African race, and primarily the British, and not an Indian responsibility, and the British have decided to improve European and Indian immigration. The African race, and primarily the British, and not an Indian responsibility, and the British have decided to improve European and Indian immigration. The African race, and primarily the British, and not an Indian responsibility, and the British have decided to improve European and Indian immigration.

Mr. F. S. Joelson's Tour - Rhodesians on Rhodes

Entertained by Dar es Salaam Chamber

Anti-Discussed at Chamber Meeting

On the day following his arrival in the capital of Tanganyika, Mr. F. S. Joelson was entertained to a luncheon by the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, whose President, Mr. C. E. Jans, took the lead. He said that their guests had rendered such good service to Tanganyika and to East Africa as a whole that the leading public bodies of the Territory had felt a duty and a privilege to arrange such a function, in order to mark its appreciation of Mr. Joelson's work, not only in establishing the *East African* but also in connection with many other East African matters. He never refused a call to his services, his advice was freely sought on important subjects, and he was known for his interest in East African viticulture.

There was a large attendance, including the Chief Justice, the Chief Secretary, several members of the Legislative Council, European and Indian, the heads of various Departments, and most of the leading business men of Dar es Salaam.

E. Africa "Show-Conscious"

A Talk on the Dependencies Publicity

A talk on East African publicity, with particular reference to the Dependencies, participated in all the British Industries Fair, was given by Major C. H. Dale, Commissioner of H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, to the East African Group of the Overseas League in London last week. Sir William Furse, the chairman, presided.

Majors Dale recalled that East Africa was the first overseas area to participate in the British Industries Fair. The East African Trade and Information Office came out of the War Office's Exhibition, so they could claim to have been born show-conscious, and had remained show-conscious. Hence Major Dale said, a tribute to Major Corbet Ward, the perfect showman.

Major Dale really does understand what the exhibitors "the continent" and "the capacious question" can mean. There is no country to which he cannot give a ready answer, and his replies are well known. He is always backed up by loyal assistants, but they know better than anyone that he is both our Britain and our Empire.

East Africa's show windows at Olympia was the annual year he saw the attack in East African publicity and was of the same value to the Dependencies. It had been a dominant factor in putting East Africa on the map, and in furthering the steady sale of its great and varied products. To the members of the local Society they owed a tremendous debt for the interest they had always shown in East Africa's participation in the Fair, which was the most helpful of all forms of publicity, and was a constant gratification and stimulus to make each year's exhibit better than its predecessor.

Majors Dale described the tourist traffic as one of East Africa's greatest potential assets. But her attractions were not yet sufficiently appreciated. The future of the world's cities was just beginning to take notice of the territories, and different travel agencies were beginning to see the business in East Africa. In regard to tourist publicity, the East African stand at the British Industries Fair was a most valuable asset. It was in many cases the first introduction to the wonders of East Africa to the general public.

Some of the other points of East African publicity, Major Dale mentioned, were Sir William Furse's work in developing the territories, and the more attractive it was, the more it was a per capita for the know-how of the coming generation.

It is not that the Rhodesians are of a more relaxed attitude towards the territories, but that they are more deeply absorbed in the work of Rhodes. He did not give up his work in the territories, but he had a full and complete understanding of the Rhodesian situation. He was not only a very interesting discussion on the situation of the territories, but he was also a very interesting discussion on the Rhodesian situation.

Colonel Marshall, who was the first to speak, said that the Rhodesian situation was a very interesting one. He said that the Rhodesian situation was a very interesting one. He said that the Rhodesian situation was a very interesting one. He said that the Rhodesian situation was a very interesting one. He said that the Rhodesian situation was a very interesting one.

The value and interest of the Rhodesian situation was enhanced by the participation of our Rhodesians who had known Rhodes personally.

The Inspiration of Rhodes

Major Marshall, who was the first to speak, said that the Rhodesian situation was a very interesting one. He said that the Rhodesian situation was a very interesting one. He said that the Rhodesian situation was a very interesting one. He said that the Rhodesian situation was a very interesting one. He said that the Rhodesian situation was a very interesting one.

Major Dale also described the introduction of episodes for which there was no direct or insurrection and the jumbling up of historical facts. He mentioned the introduction of Rhodes' about to set off for the north with the Pioneer Column, when he received from a courier news of his appointment as Prime Minister of Cape Colony. In actual fact, the appointment had been made two years previously.

Mrs. Patrick Ness also joined in the discussion, the latter stressing the regrettable abrupt ending of the film, which ought to have told of what Rhodesians had made of the land that Rhodes had founded and whose prosperity and happiness he had wished for his country. The film producer has failed to stress the significance of Rhodes' life and the mistakes, shortcomings and omissions were such that he regretted it had ever been produced.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of *East Africa*, has reached Lusaka for his Rhodesian tour. He will continue southwards to Bulawayo, arriving there on April 1. After a brief stay he will leave for Salisbury, remaining until about April 16, when he intends to leave for Beira enroute for Nataland.

On May 6 he will leave Salisbury by air for Mashai and Durban.

Correspondence should be addressed to him c/o the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. in any of the above-mentioned towns.

SENT IN TO THE EDITOR

The Tuskless Elephant

Most Dangerous in N. Rhodesia

The Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, In a recent issue of *East Africa* I refer to my advocacy of the extinction of tuskless elephants in Northern Rhodesia.

Captain Murray, in his very able report on the game of this territory, lays it down that in order to keep the elephant under control it is necessary to kill off 800 annually, and draws the emphasis on sanctuaries as an excellent idea which every professional hunter will agree with.

The most dangerous elephants in Northern Rhodesia are the tuskless ones. Why this is so it is hard to say, it may be that having no tusks makes their eyesight better, for tusks, growing where they do, may affect the optic nerves. I have certainly been charged from a grovel sustained by tuskless animals than by those carrying tusks. When I talk of being charged, I refer to un wounded animals.

I have shot only one tuskless elephant. That was when a herd of 7 all tuskless came to me from about one hundred yards. The wind was light and I was passing in front of them. Another time on the Bangweulu Flats I and my gun-beater had to run in front of a forty-pound bull to get to a bigger one who was on the edge of the papyrus. We crossed about 100 yards in front of the forty-pounder, but he kept coming steadily on, till I shot the other bull. The veil was absolutely bare, a grass fire having burned there a few days previously, and there were no trees. I have had various other more or less similar affairs with the big elephants, but only quote these two in support of my argument.

Another point is that tuskless elephants forget tusks slipping, at least this is the case in Northern Rhodesia. Unless war is made on these animals the situation will get worse. The Control Officers will shoot any tuskless animals that they catch, provided, of course, that the man with the licence avoid them, as he has always done.

There is no fly in the ointment, no doubt that there would be no return from ivory in the Government, for the time being. This is short-sighted policy. There is nothing so disappointing to visiting sportsmen as to keep running into tuskless herds, for they naturally tell their friends.

Kabini Masahi

Yours faithfully,

Northern Rhodesia

E. C. MITTS

East African Closer Union

"On Terms Fair to All"

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, In your issue of Feb. 13, you remark that personal inquiry has failed to elicit one single sound argument why Uganda should remain outside the inevitable East African Union, and again that the "Yes" said alone too long to her detriment. May I then call your attention to an illuminating press article in Miss Porhain's recent article of *The Plans for Africa* in administration.

Eastern Africa presents a major problem of its own. White settlers and in generalisation have a right to be considered compatible with the development of a more socialistic community. The main problem is that in a mixed state, such as Kenya, the

Government has the duty to give to the poorer education of Africans that is so sorely commended and desired, that the risk, demands of friction between settlers and Africans over land and labour has been allowed to develop, and a tense rivalry revealed before the Joint Committee, haunts the African leaders, lest the settlers should gain control of the Government. All this reacts upon the relations between Government officials and Africans, and makes it difficult to create that atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect which is essential if administration is to be educational.

Again, Uganda's isolation has at least resulted in her building up a reserve fund of close on a million and a half sterling. Would she have accumulated that in past conjunction with her less solvent neighbours? I wonder.

Personally, I entirely agree that some form of Closer Union is alike desirable and inevitable, but it must be a union of federation on terms impartially recognised as fair to all races and colours, and the psychological barrier if you will, of an undue white predominance must be exercised in view of the Indo-Ethiopian conflict, now more than ever before. A recent official speech in Tanganyika suggested that the centre of political gravity was tending to shift towards that region. Is it possible that the solution of the problem lies there?

Chiburi, 2

Years faithfully,

Oyon

DR. G. DELMEGE

East Africa, which has so persistently advocated union of these territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, has always emphasised that it must be on a basis fair to each party, and believes that the vast majority of adherents of the policy are equally anxious to see justice done. That Uganda should desire to remain separate uses the words "balance," has accumulated in due natural, but too much emphasis has, we suggest, often been laid by Uganda residents on the purely material arguments now being the long and broad view. It is no more reasonable to propose that the money collected in Uganda should be spent within that area unless it has been achieved than it would be to propose that taxes should be disbursed on works within the district of collection. Such an idea would prevent progress in many localities with great potentialities, and would give to rich and thickly populated regions more generous services than they required, whereas the obvious aim of Government should be a fair distribution of the benefits of civilisation.

Bewitching of Iron

A Northern Rhodesian Superstition

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, As a novice in matters of witchcraft but feeling that simple folk must attribute supernatural powers to everyday things which they do not understand, I was interested in the "Statement Worth Noting" which asserted that had I. M. Kingstone been married he would not have been allowed to inspect the Mabonya manuscripts, for fear he bewitched the iron.

There are probably no such taboos in Kenya and its neighbours since metal-working there is not of long standing, but in the Rhodesias I understand that men engaged in smelting operations are segregated from the women of the village. Mr. F. H. Melland, in his "In Wuchobona Africa," states:

"Among the Alinda, iron work is closely inter-twined with spirit worship, and every part of the apparatus is sacred and being ordained by divine custom, cannot be changed. It is remarkable an attempt to introduce a new sort of bellows he said that the men refused to use them, because the introduction would have provoked the spirits to anger."

Oyon

Years faithfully,

Italo-Ethiopia Peace Move

Task Entrusted to Senar de Madariaga

The Committee of the League of Nations, meeting at Geneva on Monday, requested its Chairman, Senar de Madariaga, assisted by the Secretary-General, to set forth in a brief, written to the two parties to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and to take steps as soon as possible to bring them together, and within the framework of the League of Nations and in the spirit of the Covenant, to bring about the prompt cessation of hostilities and the final restoration of peace.

Italy launched its biggest air raid on Ethiopia on the eve of the resumption of peace talks in Geneva. Nineteen machines are reported to have dropped thousands of bombs on Addis Ababa, the headquarters of General Masibu, inflicting great loss of life and damage to property.

Marshal Badoglio's extreme reserve in his latest bulletin is taken in Rome to indicate that a decisive battle is being fought, and throughout the past week there have been unofficial reports of fierce fighting round Addis Ababa, the mountain fortress about 30 miles south of Makale. Heavy losses on both sides are admitted. The Ethiopians are believed to have launched the offensive, directed and commanded by the Emperor in person.

The Italians' recent rapid advance in the north zone have made their lines of communication seriously long and exposed, and the Ethiopians have launched a double-front attack on the lines, one army being led by the Emperor and the other by Ras Kassa and Ras Seyoum. They claim to have driven back the Italian invaders and inflicted heavy losses. Further north, General Bellet is reported to have broken through into Italian territory.

Offensive by Southern Front

Intense action took place on practically the whole of the southern front, regarded as the theatre for the renewal of General Graziani's offensive, the tactics being to make it almost impossible for the Ethiopian forces to reassemble. When the Italians show the slightest sign of concentrating the force subjected to persistent attack, there are fresh, other indications of a new Italian offensive on the southern front, and the British newspaper "Standard" in Constantinople contains a warning cautioning that it is not true that we are at the end of the campaign. Italy's victory must be complete.

The Ethiopian Government has again protested to the League of Nations against the use of poison gas by Italian troops in Ethiopia.

An aeroplane, piloted by the Emperor in the Red Cross, was bombed and completely destroyed at Quorim, an Italian bombing machine swooping down to within 50 feet of the ground to attack it. M. Ferns, the delegate of the International Red Cross, is reported to have witnessed the destruction, and to have informed Geneva of the incident.

War bulletins issued in Rome report the destruction of two Ethiopian aeroplanes.

Mr. G. Rickett, who negotiated the Ethiopian oil concession last year, and visited Rome a few weeks ago, has visited Addis Ababa from Addis on what is believed to be an unofficial peace mission. The Ethiopian official attitude is that there can be no negotiations outside the framework of the League, but there has not been an assurance that a delegate Mr. Rickett may have to say will be examined with the same care.

Mr. Addis Ababa has struck an expressed confidence that the visit would contribute to an early settlement between Italy and Ethiopia, as he was on friendly terms with the leaders in both countries, and was able to communicate unofficially the point of view of one party to the other. He expected that the question of his concession would start before the end of the year.

Ambe Gadi, the scene of Italy's latest victory in Ethiopia, is to be renamed Mount Toselli, after the Italian officer who, when defending the mountain in the campaign in 1905 against overwhelming forces, preferred death to surrender, and which is to be built on top of the mountain.

The Addis Ababa municipality has cancelled all wireless receiving licences to prevent the dissemination of propaganda from Italian and other sources.

Italy's plans to force the Red Cross to give up its rights, having decided to withdraw from the League to encourage them to do so, has marched on the Ethiopian Red Cross, and surrendered after a few days by the Italians. The Red Cross has been ordered to hand over its property, including night and day, to the Italian Government, and to leave from Mousidra, and to be confined to the permanent camp by 20th wide, permitting them to move from the camp to the work of the Red Cross, and to be allowed to pass of forces to the Red Cross.

Italy is imposing new sanction measures against the Sanctioned States, and the ban on goods from such States has now been made absolute. Rome has announced a decree of requisitioning all stocks of wheat, flour, immediately, as the disposal of these with authorities, who will surprise them, and to prevent a rise in the price of wheat, and in the period immediately preceding the harvest. The requisitioning of Ethiopian wheat in different colours, and printed with a red cross, is being made available for the Red Cross, and the army is being made in the Red Cross.

Warning to Ethiopians

At a patriotic demonstration in St. George's Cathedral, Addis Ababa, the people were warned of the dangers of anti-Government propaganda, which has been taking the form of rumours that certain chiefs had been arrested and imprisoned, and were told that all who spread such rumours would be denounced and taken in chains through the streets of the Capital.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received from the Italian Government another version of the bombing of the British Red Cross unit by Italian aircraft. This states that an Italian aeroplane, flying low to ascertain the exact nature of an emplacement and transport column, with intense anti-aircraft fire from the direction in which it was flying, with the Red Cross was seen. Another aeroplane, which flew over this emplacement at a following day, was also received with anti-aircraft fire and was struck by two projectiles, one of which carried away the wireless telegraph key of the telegraph apparatus, consequently the time from which the firing originated was subjected to bombardment. In view of the dense smoke which rose from the places struck, it may be assumed that certain types of Italian bombs, that were a model of a motor-rocket, and that of the emplacement were not damaged with the Red Cross emblem, which had only been placed on the sheet stretched on the ground. Later another Italian aeroplane was struck in the same locality and almost put out of action by fire with German tracer bullets fired by guns stationed in the immediate neighbourhood of the Red Cross camp. There is reason to suppose that the bombardment, stated in Italy, was that in which a section of the British Red Cross in Ethiopia found itself involved.

British Missions in Ethiopia

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Rieley, Mr. Herbert Morrison said that before the outbreak of hostilities in Ethiopia in October, 1935, there were approximately 163 British and British-protected missionaries working in Ethiopia. Since that date certain missionaries, *personnel* had left the country while there had been a certain influx of new workers, sent out to undertake special war relief work. As regards Red Cross workers, up to February 12 there were 10 British subjects, 10 in the British Red Cross hospital and other ambulance units, foreign and national, in Ethiopia. This figure was exclusive of Native dressers, transport drivers and other junior non-European *personnel* recruited in Kenya and British South Africa.

Asked by Mr. Lewis if the importation of camels into Italian territory adjoining Ethiopia was permitted from British territory, Lord Cranborne replied that the export of camels to any Italian territory from any British territory was prohibited.

Kenya Stockowners' Conference

Several resolutions relating to Kenya's stock industry were passed at a representative stockowners' conference held in Nairobi this month, the most important dealing with the Dairy Industry Control Bill, which the conference, with two dissentients, decided to support.

Rhodesian Trade

Trade in Northern Rhodesia since the beginning of the year has shown the usual seasonal decline, though sales of new and second-hand cars have continued fairly briskly during the winter.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"I am no great admirer of the system of indirect rule introduced into Tanganyika by Sir Donald Cameron."—*Mr. Justice O'Sullivan, in The Tukuwaya Chronicle.*

"The African is showing an appreciation of European surgery which would have been moon-credible only a few years ago."—*The East African Medical Journal.*

"Our long appeal from Kenya for an Imperial Will to Science must become a claim for an Imperial stitch-in-time."—*Dr. H. E. Gosson, in the East African Medical Journal.*

"In setting up the new machinery of education, both missions and Government have wisely taken Native advisers seriously into account."—*The Rt. Rev. T. J. Wilks, formerly Bishop of Uganda.*

"The time has come when our Government should consider the advisability of maintaining a full-time Trade Commissioner in London."—*Mr. J. B. Stone, President of the Submarine Chamber of Commerce.*

"Were we to return the German colonies or return to her equivalent territory, peace would not ensue, because the issue is political and military, and not economic."—*Sir Norman Angel, knighted by United Empire.*

"If Northern Rhodesia could share the fortunes of freedom of neighbouring fellow-British subjects, it would be well for people who rather be governed indirectly by themselves than ably by strangers."—*Livingstone Mail.*

"Lack of previous experience of farming is not so great a handicap (on new East African estates) as may appear at first sight."—*Major W. Cadthorpe, Major on East African Settlement for ex-producers of the Indian Army.*

"It is to be hoped that before very long someone will organise not only a proper investigation of the rains of Geffu but also some scheme for preserving them from the further ravages of nature."—*Dr. E. S. B. Leakey, in Kenya Contacts and Problems.*

"Until depression set in, it could without exaggeration be said that in the whole country did a higher proportion of new settlers succeed than in Kenya."—*Mr. Miles Holms, formerly Director of Agriculture, Kenya, in his address to the Royal African Society.*

"Some people believe that English people can live in that fever in the relatively cool uplands of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. Others say that children brought up there grow tall, but thin and weedy. I don't pretend to know the truth, but I am certain we ought to find out as quickly as possible and frame our policy accordingly."—*Professor J. B. S. Pridmore, in a broadcast on "Kipping Gao."*

"I feel sure there is jungle yellow fever throughout a great area to the east of the Great Rift Valley; in fact, on a recent journey I found cases in Uganda. Kenya is free of the disease on account of the nature of the country and its vegetation. The whole question of the prevalence in Africa of the malarial type of yellow fever has not yet become clear, and more research is necessary."—*Dr. F. C. Soper, of the Rockefeller Foundation, addressing the London School of Tropical and Colonial Medicine.*

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

296—Major Frank De Vere Joyce, M.C.



Copyright "East Africa"

Among the best known of the pre-war settlers in Kenya who have ever since resided permanently in the country were for the period of hostilities, a Major F. de V. Joyce, who has been farming at Kilima Khe in the V. district since 1912. There he has built up one of the substantial and successful herds of Ayrshire cattle in the Colony, and established a dairying business from which Nairobi has drawn much of its milk supplies.

Educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he was commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery, but deserted from the Army late in 1911 in order to go to East Africa, to which he was attracted by the prospects of good sport and a healthy open-air life.

He joined the East African Mounted Rifles immediately on the outbreak of the War, and was badly wounded at the taking of Mafa Island in 1915, when attached to the K.M.R., and again in France in March, 1918, when serving with his own regiment. For his services on the Western Front he was awarded the Military Cross.

For many years he represented his district on the Executive of the Commission of Association, and for two years a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, has always kept in close touch with public affairs generally, and is a keen shot and an expert

PERSONAL

Dr. W. J. Anson has been posted to Chungu as Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. A. E. Horn has been appointed Honorary Consul for Finland in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. G. D. Scrambe has been appointed Chairman of the Tika District Association.

Mr. W. J. Leslie has returned to Bantyre after his business visit to the Lipa and Mboya.

Dr. R. Nixon has been appointed Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika.

Mr. C. H. G. Bradley has been transferred from Hong Kong to Uganda as assistant auditor.

Mr. B. E. Peck, Veterinarian and Agricultural Officer in British Somaliland, is now on leave.

Mr. O. G. Whitehouse, the Uganda Assistant District Officer, has been promoted District Officer.

Lady Evelyn Gibboid, who visited East Africa some time ago, left England last week for Monrovia.

Mr. W. J. Barnett has been elected President of the Mombasa branch of the Royal Society of St. George.

Mr. R. J. Thorn, Thorne, has been elected President, and Mr. J. D. Rankin, Captain of the Uganda Golf Club.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Lion Castle Mail Steamship Company, has left Cape Town for England.

Mr. C. J. Smith, Senior Assistant Auditor of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Deputy Auditor, Gold Coast.

Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton have left Oakwood Court, and their future address will be The Grange, Hadlow Down, Sussex.

Mr. A. E. Follen, the East African District Commissioner, has been on a visit to Uganda and to Western country districts.

Mr. D. Shepstone has been posted to the village on taking up his appointment as agricultural assistant in the Tanganyika service.

Chairman S. Boyle of the Green Howards has been appointed Aide-Camp to Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. J. Brennan, who has been appointed Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Kenya, is a well-known rider on point-to-point races.

Dr. A. D. B. Williams has been elected President, and Messrs E. Smith and H. G. Morgan, Vice-Presidents, of the Zomba Gymkhana Club.

His friends will be glad to hear that Mr. M. W. Moly of Tanganyika is making satisfactory progress in his operation for angina pectoris in London last week.

The Rev. B. Seale, who has devoted many years to the Waddilove Methodist Institution in Southern Rhodesia, is on his way home accompanied by Mrs. Seale.

Mr. S. H. C. Palmer, who has been appointed Auditor-General of Southern Rhodesia, has served in the Audit Department of the Colony for the past three years.

Colonel Sir James Magill, who died in London last week, served in the Sudan Expedition of 1884 with the Camel Corps, and was severely wounded at Abu Kea.

Mr. R. G. Drigwall, who was Assistant District Commissioner in the Darfur Province, has been transferred to the Civil Secretary's Office in Khartoum.

Colonel David Cree, who has for some time employed on survey work in East Africa, has been appointed Chief Engineer in Edinburgh for the Scottish Command.

Brigadier Bigwood, who was for five years general secretary of the Salvation Army in Kenya, left England last Friday with Mrs. Bigwood to take up a similar position in Nigeria.

Mr. R. W. Woodford, who has for several years been the announcer for the Nairobi Broadcasting station, spoke in the "In Town To Night" series from the B.B.C. in London on Saturday.

Brigadier General Frederick Gordon, C.B., C.E., who died in Sussex last week, served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, and was with the Egyptian Army in the Sudan from 1896 to 1899.

Mr. G. Funnell Smith, Solicitor-General of Tanganyika, has been appointed Attorney-General of Zanzibar in succession to Mr. A. N. Dugby, who has been appointed puisne judge in the Gold Coast.

Mr. R. L. W. Eakenham, of the Zanzibar Administration, who has been seconded to the Tanganyika Government since July of last year, has been recalled to Zanzibar following the death of Mr. J. D. Robertson.

Leahel Brooke Anderson, the Kenya District Commissioner, is to address the Kenya Church Aid Association at the Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4, at 3.15 p.m. on Wednesday, April 1.

Mr. J. F. Gabbutt, the Tanganyika Game Ranger, is on overseas leave, and Captain R. G. Fairbridge, whom many old East Africans will remember, has gone to the Game Department, station at Nzasa, near Dar es Salaam.

Mrs. H. Chapman, wife of the general manager of Rhodesia Railways, is at present staying in London with her daughter, Miss Meredith Chapman. They are shortly leaving for a motor tour in the West of England.

Colonel V. R. Munton, who recently retired from the Indian Army, in which he commanded an Indianised battalion, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Royal Empire Society, on whose behalf he is now on his way to Nigeria.

Sir Humphrey Leggett

Re-Elected Chairman of E. A. Section

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT was last week unanimously re-elected Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, of the proposition of Colonel Ponsbury, M.P., who said that Sir Humphrey had been Chairman for the past 7 years, and that the increased value and prestige of the Section during that time had been largely due to his leadership and skill. (Hear here) Sir Humphrey having thanked the Section for his re-election, proposed the re-election of Mr. Campbell Haysburg and Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth as the new Chairmen. Colonel Ponsbury, the said, had felt that his duties in the House of Commons took up so much of his time that he was regretfully compelled not to offer himself for re-election. Mr. Thomas Ditcham had accepted an invitation to stand, and he was accordingly unanimously elected.

Colonies and Trade Agreements

The Chairman recalled that following a recent meeting of the Section, the Council of the Chamber had addressed a letter to the Government asking that in future trade agreements, the interests of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated territories should be borne in mind. A reply had now been received, in which it was intimated that when a country had a favourable trade balance with Great Britain, the Government was not indisposed to arrange for the proportion of that balance at least to be devoted to purchasing British colonial produce. The letter in respect of these interests of this country must, however, first be considered. The letter stated that the Government appreciated that agreements of the character mentioned, or of like agreements, might cause damage to international trade as a whole, and in particular might interfere with the normal methods of payments for exports from Colonies.

On the subject of the exclusion of East African coffee from the proposed Danish quota, Mr. Hugh had pointed out that no revision had been made for the import of coffee into East Africa of any of the British territory. In view of the fact that the Danish Trade Commission was in London, a letter had been sent to the Colonial Office asking them to take the matter up. Major Dale explained that there had been a misapprehension on the matter, for the quotas had referred only to the quota offices, and had made no mention at all of Arabia. The discrimination had not been territorial, but solely in regard to the type of coffee.

A letter had been received from the Secretary of the Tanganyika Government, asking attention to be given by the Legislative Council in which the Secretary had proposed that opportunities be given for traders in the Highlands to meet the Government's requirements in the matter of imported goods. The Chief Secretary had pointed out that the cash resources of the Native as a whole were excellent, however, had it been the country native might not themselves be possessing more money than they required, and might be tempted to sit back and idle for

as long as their earnings were not forthcoming, and the urge to work must be accompanied by the urge to spend. The Chief Secretary had pointed out that notwithstanding this, he was not proposing new ways, or of preaching a higher standard of living among the Native population. He advised that immense possibilities existed for exporting traders in the district settled area around Lake Victoria. The money was there, and also the will to spend, provided the shop window was attractively dressed. To do this, there would be a new service to the country, if they could when the Native is in possession of imported goods.

Mr. E. V. Boyd was welcomed as a new member of the Section.

Victoria Falls Model at Johannesburg

A miniature model of the Victoria Falls over the Victoria Falls, will be a feature of the Rhodesian exhibit at the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg.

Western Tanganyika storms

In one of the worst storms experienced in Western Tanganyika, telegraph and telephone services were temporarily put out of action, and at Tabora the Rufua post office was almost completely submerged.

Foot and Mouth Disease Restrictions

Restrictions in connexion with foot and mouth disease control measures, on the exportation of certain animal and vegetable products from Northern Rhodesia to Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa have been partly withdrawn.

West African Subjects

Contributors to the March number of the West African Review include Lord Lugard, writing on the Claims to Colonial Status in the Northern Rhodesia, M.L.C., who discusses the claims of Rhodesia, and the final position, and the proposal of Major-General F. L. Howard, with many other writers, on the Royal Air Force in Africa and the West Indies.

Reminiscences of a
Pioneer Police Officer

A CUCKOO IN KENYA

by ROBERT W. FORAN

World Dominion Press

A NEW DAY IN KENYA

by HORACE R. A. PHIPPS

Graphically sets forth the consequences of the coming of the Christian faith to the Western Continent on a primitive people.

By H. R. A. Phipps, M.A. (Oxon.)

(Paper 2s. 6d.)

WORLD DOMINION

The International Review of Christian Progress

(Sixty numbers yearly)

G. and S. Lutterell

(2s. per year)

London, N. 1

LORD CRANWORTH

writes in the foreword

Continuing this book to readers from the opening chapters to the end, there will be found in the early part a history of the country from its most ancient days, which is so aptly and so vividly told, and which, if it stood alone, would well justify its publication. For the rest it forms the very human statement of a life lived, perhaps somewhat too highly coloured, but certainly of a life worth a space of great and sometimes of extraordinary difficulty. I wish to the author all success in his task, and to his readers the same pleasure.

LORD CRANWORTH has given me

Illustrated 184

HUTCHINSON

Congd Basin Treaties

Agreed some for Kampala

Suggestion from Brussels

Alternative Site Being Considered

IS ORIGINAL INTENTION of food production at the Congo Basin Office in Brussels, recently Mr. G. Mullaert, President of the Association des Interests Coloniaux Belges, said that the suggestion had been made that the Convention of St. Germain en Laye should be integrated in so far as it concerns the conventional Congo Basin. He continued:

"No indication can be made as to the Congo Basin Treaty, except by a unanimous vote of the signatories among whom are the United States, Italy, and Japan. It is not as if it is to take quite a different view on the question, and to seek, on the contrary, the extension of the principle of the Treaty to all the other colonies and protectorate in Africa. Just as the Emperor Leopold II gathered all the Great Powers round the object of exploring the heart of Africa, should it not be Belgium's part in 1930 to call upon those Powers once more to work out an economic agreement for Africa which would open up an economic continent for Africa under equal conditions for all the States of that continent?"

CONSIDERABLE difficulty is being experienced in finding a suitable permanent site for Kampala. It is the official view that a landing ground should be provided for Uganda's commercial capital as conveniently, cheaply and early as possible, but the cost involved in the construction of the proposed landing ground recently surveyed by Mr. G. E. L. Gwynn, the Tanganyika Director of Civil Aviation, is likely to prove greatly in excess of the figure contemplated and, with ordinary porter labour, would take a considerable time to prepare. The possibility of using mechanical devices for leveling the ground on Kolob Hill is being investigated and alternative proposals in that respect, from public bodies, are being considered. It is expected that the Uganda Government, before making another possible site at Kaboga, four miles from Kampala, will have already made a road as from Kamukama.

Mental Disorders in Kenya

In view of the unsatisfactory state of the law in regard to mental disorders, the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association has requested Government to draft a new law immediately and submit it to the Association.

Ngonongoro Game Reserve

An amendment to the Tanganyika Game Preservation Ordinance provides for a revision of the area of the Ngonongoro Game Reserve. It includes the area bounded by a line drawn round the rim of the said crater and distant one mile therefrom.

Excursions to Meru Forest Falls

Wildlife Excursions, in conjunction with the Kenya and Uganda Railways, have arranged excursions to the Meru Forest Falls, leaving Nairobi by air for Meru, then by car to Ndaba, and by motor to the falls and the inclusive forest.

Applications for Licensed Licenses

The Government of Kenya has appointed a committee to report on the applications by the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. for the renewal of various generating and distributing licenses until May 1933. The committee is composed of the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice, the Postmaster-General, Mr. C. Strachan, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, Mr. George Blower, Mr. A. R. Cocker, Captain W. F. E. Jones, and the Chairman of the Nairobi District Council.

Anti-quest Booklet

Mr. P. Oyambo, of Johannesburg, has visited the East African Territory to help in the experiment of scaring locusts with rockets, reported. We shot off the rockets one after another, countless locusts that swarmed in millions. The result was that the locusts rose from the trees and bushes, but when the bangs were over they settled again. The experiment was only a partial success, but I think that if the rockets were let off into a swam of flying locusts it might persuade them to fly on and land somewhere else.

Pankani Hydro-Electric Scheme

The 2,500,000 hydro-electric power plant on the Pankani Falls, near Tanga, was formally declared open by Sir Harold MacGillivray, Governor of Tanganyika, last month in the presence of a representative gathering of Tanganyika Residents, a number of whom travelled to the Falls by air. The power plant has been in course of construction since April, 1927, and will ensure the supply of cheap power to many sisal estates in Tanganyika. It is the largest electrical generating unit in East Africa.

Native Warrior Organisation

The Native warrior organisation, of the South district of Kenya, which has received some prominence in consequence of events in the area some time ago is discussed by the District Commissioner in the first annual report of the Kenya Native Department. He says:

This organisation is similar to that of the Masai, though it differs in important details. The term remains in effect in form, but the meaning and the expiration of the term, the warriors do not know. There are, however, a number of separate initiation ceremonies in the area. First, there is the main one, when the formal age has relinquished power, and some time later there are subsidiary initiations of boys as they reach maturity. These are known as "Uj Bano" initiations, and these may be from any of the six or seven age classes. However, they pass out together, irrespective of the time they are initiated.

The present day of the Kikuyu held their passing out ceremonies in 1927 and August, 1928, have since then been looking for wives, but they have been extremely slow in finding them, and probably the women have been equally married up to the end of the year. According to their custom, there is an exchange of a moran girl for a cow, who must get a wife herself. If he delays he has to give three "Kamboni" (smaller) subdivisions. The administration has not consented to this custom, as particularly the women are to be married promptly, and thus to get rid of the "Kamboni" which is like money for food. Last of their lives it seems that they would have at least a year or two left to live.

KENYA COLONY

EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM FOR SALE

3,168 acres, situated 30 miles from Nairobi. This is a splendid pastoral proposition and carries a large herd of Grade Friesian, Friesian-Cheviot Cross Sheep, Friesian Cattle, &c.

Complete brick and cross. Large, complete furnished House. This is an excellently developed Estate, and is offered for sale and bargain including furniture, 2 motor cars, &c., at £50,000 by terms to be defined. Old age of owner, reason for sale.

EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM, WATERBURY

510 ACRES BROODING and TROU BREEDING

RICHARDSON & MARTIN LTD.

ESTATES AGENTS, 20, P.O. BOX 129, NAIROBI.

Send for descriptive list of other properties available for sale.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 22 See Page 63 March 28, 1930

Northern Rhodesian Notes.

Two Geologists from Canada Expected.

Copperbelt Discoveries.

Early Work by Native Craftsmen.

In a recent issue of the "Publishers' Facts" from an interesting paper on "Prospecting and Geological Surveys in Northern Rhodesia" given before the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy by Mr. B. J. Parker and Dr. Arthur G. ... an explanatory remarks is submitted on paper to the Institution. Mr. Parker was the ... side of the discovery of the copper deposits in Northern Rhodesia was ... of its most ... The ... many indications that the ... originated ... European ... entered the country ... and it would ... the ... established by the Natives themselves ... extended ... through generations from father to son with all the ... and mysteries with which it could possibly be ... and recently the small amount of Native ... which did take place in the Katanga was ... in mystery and ...

Prospecting Companies ... and an ... most ... ten new ... expected to ... at an ... date ...

Manila Power Station - Mr. Frank ... manager of the Manila ... Antelope ... is ... mining ... and ... It is thought that he will push for the inauguration of this project.

Skidoo Mine - Mr. E. A. ... a director of the company ... is now visiting the Union ... The Skidoo mine at an early date when he will probably ... the plans. It is hoped that the mine will be ... by March.

Drilling - In view of the interesting stage ... diamond drilling programme Dr. Bancroft ... are ... Hill in order to be present on ... the ... which is ... due to ... the ... which is ... is anticipated.

Mining Personalia

Mr. Frank of ... a ... Geological ... will ... to ... by air for ...

Mr. M.M. who recently returned ... from the ... for ...

Mr. Association M.M. has left for ... a large ... concession for the ...

Mr. geologist in Tanganyika has been ... to an ... of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy ...

And now

A Successful Light Car for East Africa

THE Vauxhall Light Six



THE Vauxhall Light Six is a ...
A light car with big car performance and comfort.

Write for particulars of our Home Delivery Plan.
MOTOR MART AND EXCHANGE LTD.
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAM, LAMPALA

Affairs ... with Native ... copper ... a bar ... to the ... by Livingstone as being ... from Katanga to the East Coast ... and was found with several other bars when ... near ... during the early ... of the ... The ... of copper ... would represent almost ... who ... One woman ... was ... It was interesting to note that the ... of these bars ... which will ... of the ...

The second exhibit was ... these ... at the time of the ... exchange ... as the ... of the Congo ... the only real indication ... the ... and ... their wages in currency ... and ... other ... which were ... of the ...

Prospectors ... of ... with three ... for a ... The ... to ... so well done ... based on something that Mr. ... Rhodesian Congo ... He had ... the ... of the Lunenburg River ... were ... of ... was ... of the ... not likely that the ... if ... than ... through the country would ... their economic ... The members of the ... who ... of ...

Kenya ... mining ... of ... Ltd. in ... to be used in ... This ... miles ... Ltd. Similar ... their ... of the Gori River, while ...

Answers to Correspondents

Adon... on the express condition that no legal liability be assumed by "East Africa."
 "East Africa" each year must be accompanied by the coupon to be sent at the foot of page 618.
 Please... must bear the writer's full name and address... please, but letters will, if desired, be published under a pseudonym.
 Address... not be given... telephone...
 Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICER" and address them to "The Editor, 'East Africa', 10, Grosvenor Street, London, W.1."

...Kenton certainly seem a good buy at...

BRIGHTON.—See our last issue for the latest report of Eldoret Mining Syndicate.

LIVERPOOL.—Official advice from the Property... and at 13s. to 14s. the...

S... —Suggest you... into (2). If you... you have a handsome profit, and the second shaft... is comparatively low priced.

OXFORD.—Should advise you to leave them... present. If the company is in its early stages, and... it may be too much of a gamble.

GLASGOW.—(1) We should certainly advise... your... (2) Hold for the time being... It is generally understood that the shafts are now down to... level, and the fact that they are still getting good assays should inspire confidence.

K... offices in Kenya Consolidated... at Arcade Buildings, Cornhill Street, London, W.1, and a London Office at 653, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2. The company has an... prospecting licence over 1,026 square miles in... properties in Logorien and other... Gori Bryer and Kakamega.

KENSINGTON.—Elsewhere in this issue you will see a... of the speech at the statutory meeting of... Sold Mines, when it was stated that the company had produced 500 oz. of gold since the beginning of... development. The capital of the... is £2,000,000 in 750,000 shares of 10s. each... the whole of their consideration of shares, 300,000 of which were offered to the public, the issue being... subscribed.

Rhodesia General Exports

Copper in blister exported from Northern Rhodesia... was valued at £300,131, the value of the... copper exported being £39,124. Cobalt exports... were valued at £44,083, zinc £25,217, and vanadium...

Southern Rhodesia Archaeologists

...companies in Southern Rhodesia have been asked... National Historical Commission by preserving... that they may discover in their excavations. An... of stone implement, or a human skull or beads... pottery, might appear to be of little value to... might prove extremely valuable to scientists.

A Tunganyika "Banket"

Report Questioned by Govt. Geologist

...Government Geologist in Tanganyika, has drawn attention in the "Mining Magazine" to the statement made in a previous issue by Mr. A. S. Bonham that an auriferous... similar to the banket of the Witwatersrand is being prospectively exploited by prospectors with a small... in the Sirinda district. He...

I venture to doubt the accuracy of this statement as the Sirinda region... part of the Matlama district adjoining it... in the subject of geological study by one of my staff for the last... months and such an unusual working could hardly have escaped his notice.

An auriferous conglomerate... the banket was recorded much further west than the Sirinda district by Kuntz in 1900, but to no... has it yet proved to be workable. This... and similar ones occurring near... compared with the famous banket. They are provisionally considered by this Survey to form the basal beds of the Nyava-Ankolean System of South-Central Africa.

Company Progress Reports

Kagera.—Output for February, 28 tons.

Rhombe.—Flowing Bowl mine. Mining... 1,000 tons... crushed, yielding 108 oz. from... and 9 1/2 from... Value £1,414.

Kakamega (K...).—Burrary Mill was stopped and completely... instructed... crushing... recommenced on February 23. Wady Oyo No. 3 level was advanced 32 ft. on reef. Face assays 107 dw. over 2 ft. No. 1 level west advanced 20 ft. on reef. Face assays 107 dw. over 20 in. No. 3 level west No. 2 size was 27 ft. in dyke. No. 3 immediate level east advanced 3 ft. on... channel in which pieces of gold... water. A MacCruff South reef. The main shaft... sunk 20 ft. to the level where a 10 ft. cross cut picked up the reef... drilled in February, which ranned... over 300 ft. and at 27 ft. in a... chamber opened out... with values...

Selection Trust, Ltd.

The directors of Selection Trust, Ltd. have decided to recommend to shareholders at the next annual general meeting payment of a dividend of 6d. per share... for the year ended December 31, 1937. The dates of the annual meeting and for payment of the dividend have not yet been fixed.

Macalder Mines, Ltd.

Macalder Mines, Ltd., has been registered as a... company in Kenya with a nominal capital of Shs. 2,000,000 divided into 2,000,000 shares of 1s. each. The first directors of the company, which has been formed to prospect for gold and other minerals, are Messrs. W. F. Alderson, A. A. MacMartin, Leo Tymms, A. A. Mackay and W. L. Patelson.

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of Building Materials and Hardware, you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with stocks at

- Mombasa
- Tanga
- Zanzibar
- Port of Salago
- Nairobi
- Dar es Salaam
- Beheh
- Jinja

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE
COMPANY LIMITED

11, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

OERTLING'S SAY BALANCES

for

Prospectors and Assayers

ILLUSTRATED LIST "A" POST FREE FROM

L. OERTLING LIMITED,
 65, HOLBORN VERDUCT, E.C.1

BUSINESS POINTERS: Bank March Trade Report

The following is a summary of the development of trade in East Africa and Central Africa. For more information regarding the trade of manufacturers and exporters, and the conditions of business in East Africa in touch with the various chambers of commerce, the co-operation of students in this matter is cordially welcomed.

Tanganyika's exports of manufactured tobacco for 1935 totalled £66,385, valued at £38,247.

The Nyasaland Agricultural Show will be opened by Sir Harold Pinfold, Master in Limbe on July 11.

Mr. E. Z. Arnold, Danish Consul in Nairobi, who is interested in the growth of local manufacturing enterprises, expects to leave Kenya in May for a holiday in Europe, to re-appear in East Africa in June.

While the quantity of Tanganyika's coffee exports last year was 26% above the 1934 figure, there was a 2% decrease in value. On the other hand, though copra exports increased 20%, the value of the trade improved by 17% above the 1934 figure.

During 1935 the total export traffic failed to the east by the Kenya and Uganda Railways was 566,282 tons, compared with 509,000 tons in 1934. The import traffic handled at Mombasa totalled 927,033 tons, an increase of 127,710 tons over 1934. The total tonnage during the year amounted to 2,196,401, or 26% in excess of the tonnage handled in 1934.

Membership subscription to the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has been increased to 120s. The subscription to the Chamber's Coffee Section is 10s.

The object of an amending Bill to the Kenya Ordinance is to restrain borrowing by the Prisons Department from insurance, debenture and other means.

The Director of Prisons has been appointed to be a member of the Advisory Committee on the East African Prisoners' Department, London, S.W.1. The Director's office is in Blombury Street, London, W.C.1. His office hours will be at Clerkenwell House, Mattheys Street, London, E.C.1.

The National Milk of India, Ltd., reports a net profit for 1935 of £2,700,000, including £250,000 carried forward from 1934. It is proposed to add £250,000 to the pension fund, £50,000 to continuing expenses, and to pay a final dividend of 20% on the shares for the year, or to carry forward the balance.

The following capital items concerning East Africa are included in the current report of the Bank (D.C. & O.):

Kenya. The heavy rain falling out of season in most up-country districts is favouring the coming season's crops. Coffee picking is almost finished, and the percentage of lower grades being sold locally, due to the better prices obtainable for them. Trade generally continues quiet.

Northern Rhodesia. Business conditions continue quiet. Local prices for maize remain at around 10s. per bag, and as further good rains have fallen a bumper crop is expected. Weather conditions in the Fort Jameson district have been conducive to the satisfactory growth of the tobacco crop. The cattle market was active with prices on much the same level as during January.

Nyasaland. General trading conditions are steady and reflect a slight improvement over those in the corresponding month of the previous year. Heavy rains fell during the month.

Southern Rhodesia. Trading conditions were steady and satisfactory throughout the month. Sales of milling requisites, especially showed a marked increase. Good rains fell, and the tobacco crop is stated to be satisfactory both as regards condition and quality. Planting has continued and the curing of the early planted crop has begun.

Tanganyika. Heavy rains throughout the territory are restricting the movement of goods between the coast and many up-country districts. Crop prospects continue satisfactory given favourable weather, the Mwanza cotton crop is expected to exceed last season's figure.

Uganda. Showery weather has prevailed throughout the month further improving prospects for late cotton plantings, but the crops generally now need dry, sunny weather. The price for Ark cotton lint is approximately 45s. per 100 lb., compared with 57s. twelve months ago, but seed prices are higher than those of last year.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H. M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

Kenya (Week ended March 11).—Eldoret, 4.0 inches; Eldama, 1.67; Fort Hall, 1.67; Fort Ternan, 3.26; Gilgil, 2.7; Iganga, 3.7; Kamosi, 1.83; Kericho, 3.07; Kiambu, 2.7; Karuri, 1.09; Kisumu, 0.78; Kitale, 0.88; Keru, 1.09; Lamu, 1.20; Lumbwa, 2.59; Machakos, 2.59; Malindi, 0.71; Makindu, 0.90; Mduyu, 1.71; Meru, 1.1; Meru, 0.66; Moiben, 3.35; Miwani, 2.31; Nairobi, 2.2; Natasha, 0.70; Nakuru, 0.83; Nanyuki, 3.02; Narok, 1.64; Ngom, 2.04; Nyrop, 0.71; Rongai, 0.70; Ruira, 2.81; Simba, 1.71; Tessa, 1.71; Thika, 3.11 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended March 11).—Amani, 1.07 inches; Arusha, 0.80; Bagamoyo, 0.03; Biharamulo, 1.82; Bukoba, 3.00; Dar es Salaam, 1.50; Dares, 1.22; Iringa, 1.87; Kigoma, 3.01; Kilwa, 0.03; Kinyasi, 0.77; Lindi, 3.06; Lushoto, 1.70; Malindi, 1.87; Mbezi, 0.71; Morogoro, 2.55; Mwanza, 1.71; Mwanza, 1.71; Mwanza, 2.58; Mjombe, 1.85; Old Shinyanga, 1.87; Old Shinyanga, 1.87; Tabora, 0.33; Tanga, 1.71; Tukuyu, 1.87; Utenje, 1.87; and Uyanungu, 0.7 inches.

INSURANCE

For British residents in East Africa who require insurance, whether educational endowments for old age, or other provision for their retirement, there are now many first class Insurance Companies which charge no commission, no clerical extra, and none which charge on extra whatever. We have made a special study of this subject, and are in a position to give impartial and genuine advice to those who consult us on our conditions. We also advise on annuities and will be pleased to send a free copy of our pamphlet on Insurance to any British applicant.

P. HENDERSON, LTD.
42, Abchurch Lane, London, W.C.4

POWER INDUSTRY!



KENYA

Systems: 110kv, 33kv, 20kv, 10kv and 240v m.v.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

EAST AFRICA

African Market Reports: Late Steamship Movements.

COFFEES

There was a regular demand at last week's auction and the market realized steady prices.

Kenya	1175. 6d.
Kenya	48. 0d. to 100. 0d.
Kenya	41. 0d. to 38. 6d.
Kenya	38. 5d.
Kenya	45. 0d. to 100. 0d.

Kenya	66s. 0d.
-------	----------

London	40s. 6d.
London	33. 6d.
London	5,824 tons. (1935: 5,600 tons)

East African coffees imported into Great Britain during January included 1,273 tons from Kenya and 1,100 tons from Tanganyika.

OTHER MARKETS

Barley.—Rather easier at 39s. to 40s. per 40 lb. for Californian ex ship.

Caster Seed.—East African quiet at £11. 10s. per ton. (1935: £11. 10s.; 1934: £9. 5s.)

Clones.—Quietly steady at 71d. for Zanzibar spot. Grade 2, Mar.-April, 64d. per lb. (1935: 64d.; 1934: 54d.)

Copper.—Firm, standard 16s. cash selling at 136 2s. 6d. per ton. (1935: £40. 8s. 6d.; 1934: £32. 6s. 3d.)

Copra.—Fair sun dried steady at £13. 12s. 6d. per ton. (1935: £11. 15s.; 1934: £8. 10s.)

Cotton.—Moderate business, at from 51d. to 71d. per lb. according to quality. (1935: 64d.; 1934: 64d.)

Cotton Seed.—Slow at £4. per ton. (1935: £4. 3s.; 1934: £3.)

Gold.—Slightly lower at 104s. 11d. per oz. (1935: 145s. 71d.)

Gyromants.—Dull at £13. 10s. per ton, nominal. (1935: £14. 10s.; 1934: £7. 15s.)

Pyrethrum.—Business has been quiet at £42. 10s. per ton for Kenya flowers.

Spinney.—White and/or yellow nominal at £13. per ton. (1935: £14. 10s.)

Sisal.—Quietly steady, East African No. 1, Mar.-May, quoted £2. 10s.; No. 2, £2. 10s.; No. 3, £2. 15s. per ton. (1935: £2. 5s.; 1934: £1. 7s.)

Tanganyika.—Exported 50,000 tons of sisal during February, of which Great Britain took 2,400 tons and Belgium 2,804 tons.

Tea.—Common and low medium leaf has been in demand at 15s. 0d. to 1s. per lb. Good leaf has sold up to 40s. 0d. (1935: 3d.; 1934: 1s. 6d.)

Tin.—Very slow, standard cash being quoted at £33. 15s. per ton. (1935: £215. 10s.; 1934: £237. 10s.)

Uganda.—Quiet, East African selling at: Leaf—dark, 8d. to 10d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 10d. to 10d.; medium bright, 11d. to 15d.; good to fine, 16d. to 18d.; Strips—dark, 12d. to 14d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 14d. to 17d.; medium bright, 15d. to 17d.; good to fine, 18d. per lb.

BRITISH INDIA

Madras leaves London outwards, April 4.
Malacca left Pt. Sudan outwards, Mar. 26.
Mombasa left Beira homewards, Mar. 25.
Mombasa arr. Marseilles homewards, Mar. 26.
Kenya arr. Mombasa for Bombay, Mar. 25.
Karanja left Seychelles for Mombasa, Mar. 24.
Sairea arr. Durban from Bombay, Mar. 25.
Sairea leaves Bombay for Durban, April 1.

EUROPEAN

Urbino left Cardiff outwards, Mar. 22.
Wanderer left Glasgow, Mar. 26.
Cain MacDonnell left Capetown homewards, Mar. 14.
Isiventor left Mombasa homewards, Mar. 16.
Keelung leaves Mombasa homewards, April 1.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

Spingfontein left Hamburg for E. Africa, Mar. 26.
Bismfontein left Hamburg for S. E. Africa, Mar. 26.
Heerkerk left Antwerp outwards, Mar. 26.
Randfontein left Antwerp outwards, Mar. 26.

INDIA-AFRICA

Indomati left Zanzibar for Beira, Mar. 26.
Isipingo left Rangoon for Calcutta, Mar. 26.
Inchang left Mombasa for Colombo, Mar. 22.

MESSENGERS MARITIMES

Azay le Rideau left Jibuti homewards, Mar. 17.
Explorateur Grandciré left Reunion outwards, Mar. 10.
General Mettenger arr. Jibuti outwards, Mar. 15.

UNION-CASTLE

Dunluce Castle left Capetown for Beira, Mar. 25.
Garth Castle left East London homewards, Mar. 22.
Gloucester Castle arr. London, Mar. 22.
Granully Castle left Las Palmas outwards, Mar. 19.
Llandaff Castle left Accra homewards, Mar. 18.
Plandova Castle left London outwards, Mar. 19.
Llangibby Castle left Dur. to Saldam for Natal, Mar. 10.
Llanvethin Castle left Pt. Sudan homewards, Mar. 22.

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left London on March 26 included Mr. C. C. Clegg, Cairo to Juba; Mr. Barai, Mr. Clark and Mr. Sabatini, Bandist to Khartoum. Passengers by the machine which leaves to-morrow include Mr. Gheris for Nairobi and Mr. Williams for Salisbury. Inward passengers who arrived on March 26 included Mr. Rogers from Nairobi and Mrs. Verity from Khartoum. Inward passengers on March 23 included Mr. Jones from Nairobi; Sir M. Wilson from Entebbe; Mr. Robertson and Sir Alan Pitts from Khartoum.

THE GREAT MAJORITY

of Kenya Coffee Growers send their crops for treatment to

THE NAIROBI COFFEE CURING CO. LTD.

knowing that that Company does everything in its power to preserve and enhance East Africa's reputation and grower of its finest coffee.



Home
ON
Leave

FURLOUGH CARS

First and Second hand cars
with full equipment
at special prices
and full terms
of all the big motor
manufacturers

Full motor and
equipment with all
the latest
features

DRIVERS supplied on hire if
you are of London

SPECIAL day payments for
purchase of cars on hire
if you are of London

Overseas Office

EXETERIAN HOUSE

150, PICCADILLY

LONDON

Repurchase
Specialists

RAIL & SUGAR
TRUCKS

MINI WAGON
STEEL TYPES



RAIL & BRIDGE
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

LEEDS LONDON

Branches and Agents: Freetown, Sierra Leone
Lagos, AT LEEDS, DURBAN, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
London Office: 27, THE ST. MARTIN'S, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

EAST AFRICA
Magazine (Volume 21)
1947-1948

Send me the "EAST AFRICA" for
the year 1947 (12 issues), commencing
with issue dated 1st July, and will
accept my order for the 1948 issue
upon publication.

Name and Address

ANOTHER ENGLAND

About the British freed from the burden of
the high cost of living, the depression, the bulk
and the depressing varieties of climate.

Get the England where the sun is always
happy, sunshine and birds, where the best of
there you have, club life, golf, first class dining, all
winter in other sports and attractions which make life
worth living and quite normal as far as the weather
in England.

Go and live in Southern Rhodesia. You will not regret
it.

Write to others Rhodesia, a booklet which will
include a copy of Southern Rhodesia should be your Home
Send for a free copy today to: Rhodesia
Commissioners, Dept. RHODPSIA
London W.C. 2

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The Land in which to Live



Black
Brown
White
De Souza Gunter
D. J. C.
E. J. S. S. S.
D. J. S. S. S.
Brown
Clapperton
Blanc

For both portable and
regardless of the
efficiency is essential
not do better than
Master Valves
obtainable from any
address in London
immense

Mullard THE MASTER VALVE

Representatives: Mullard Wireless Services Ltd., 11, Bedford Way, London, W.C. 1

Advertisement for Mullard Wireless Services Ltd., 11, Bedford Way, London, W.C. 1

YOUR LEAVE CAR

We are the only American car specialists in the country and have a full range of reliable cars.

We have
FORDS HURSON & ESSEX
BUMPS TERRA PLANES
PACKARD'S STUDEBAKER'S
CHEVROLETS CHRYSLERS

and the Best in Make of 1934
 required at least 100 m.p.h.

and the Best in Make of 1935

and the Best in Make of 1936

and the Best in Make of 1937

and the Best in Make of 1938

and the Best in Make of 1939

THE AMERICAN CAR COMPANY
 27, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 4

UGANDA'S leading distributors

DEPARTMENTAL STORES SUPPLYING EVERY
 REQUISITE FOR MINING THE TOURIST
 SPORTSMAN, PLANTER AND SETTLER

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
FORD, MOTOCYCO

UP-TO-DATE SERVICE AND GARAGES

UGANDA CO. LTD.

KAMPALA, UGANDA
 AND BRANCHES

EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM KIVANZA NONDON

Consulting Mining Engineers
 and Contractors

Established and Reputed by
 Experience and the Qualified Men
 Mining and all other technical work

Telephone 2111/2255, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam
 Code, Bombay

LOCAL OFFICE: 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1

PERRY PENS

World
 Renowned
 for Durability
 and Smooth
 Writing



There is a Perry Pen for every
 purpose and every purpose

PERRY & CO. LTD.
 LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM

THE LARGEST PEN FACTORY IN THE WORLD

For Prices and Terms apply
PERRYMAN WORKS, LANCASTER ST. BIRMINGHAM

SOME SANE PHILANTHROPIST

SHOULD GIVE
 EVERY REVE
 SETTLER to Africa
 a copy of this book
 for its worth is
 far beyond its
 published price.

THE AFRICAN
 OBSERVER makes
 this reference to
 what it describes as
 "one of the soundest
 and most informa-
 tive books on how
 to become a farmer
 not only in East
 Africa, but in almost
 any part of Africa."

M XEB FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

By G. R. MORRISON

Write for your copy to
EAST AFRICA
 61, Gt. Titchfield Street,
 London, W. 1

13/6

ROBT. BENT