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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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## PRINTED CONTENTS

	Page
Matters of Moment	587
Economic Problems	588
Kenya	589
Money & Statistics	590
Letter to the Editor	591
Editor's Column	592
Kenya Competitors	593
Non-EUROPEANS	593
East Africa Who's Who	593
Mr. F. Paley's Note	593
East African News	599

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

**A PLEA FOR OPTIMISM.**—The gloomy dooms of politics up-country have allowed themselves to reverberate through the world that they believe this colony to be down and out—but must credit them with being much better than they have had, but the fact remains that they have not granted a wish to Kenya certain of the City of London, and probably in the minds of many possible emigrants. So said Major K. C. Brown, managing director of the operating company at the formal inauguration of Mombasa's new bus service at the end of February, thus supporting *East Africa's* reiterated plea for a more confident 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 produce 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 in important occasions to the re-organisation of the last few months are becoming welcome. Major Cawdron-Bennett, for instance, when addressing the annual meeting of the Kenya Association spoke with more than half of the audience, many of his hearers had probably expected, and those present in Mombasa when Major Brown uttered the words prefacing the opening of his bus service, certainly appeared to enjoy him.

It will be an end to defeatist propaganda and about Kenya. The country is, from being down and out, is, we sincerely believe, in a much healthier condition than she was at the beginning of the 'thirties. In these years of stress and strain she has withstood one calamity after another, and is emerging with a strength made greater by rigid self-discipline. Who can doubt that agriculture as a whole and her animal husbandry are on a better basis? Has not diversification of their primary production proceeded at a pace far and has anyone anticipated? Are crops of produce in practically every industry not far below what was a few years ago regarded as the maximum output? Who will deny that micro-finance has learnt much from their trials, or that bazaar finance is safer than it has been at any time since the War? Imports and exports are booming, and for the first time the overseas business of the Colony is of substantial volume. And there is a new spirit of confidence and optimism. There may then well cause for satisfaction. That there are likewise though, difficulties, especially in connection with the agricultural needs of the European farmer is not to be denied, and it is to be hoped that the authorities are instituting temporary measures to ensure that good settlers are maintained on their land. But even those measures are more likely to be taken when public confidence is very ill than if the reverse. There are several substantial prospects of improvement in many directions, and East Africa will best serve herself by drawing from such prospects renewed confidence in her future.

## Encyclopedic Review

Digitized by [Rajendra Singh Shekhar](#)

Area bald, Mengal, Tawang Council, of the  
Tawang District, 11,100 ft. - 3,350 m.

The character of the colony is to a large extent determined by the culture with its ancillary industries which form the backbone of the European settlers. Native tribesmen are in numbers working in a small scale agriculture, employing primitive methods. Let me repeat the statement that it is sometimes made that the Indian is not fit for agriculture, alienated from his tribal organization, he would not be fit for the modern methods. And so notwithstanding the fact that there exists no organization of the Indian, there is a large-scale agriculture, while in the tribal areas it is carried on by barter and exchange, and in the more advanced and more different agricultural areas, some of a subsistence character, the amount of money crop is considerable, and the inter-tribal exchange is still more considerable.

Yes, we have learned the experience of farmers, their undertakings by them, also the research and experiments were conducted especially, in the field of breeding, resulting finally in results that both risks in costs of production were being reduced. The colony was increasing from year to year, line of production improved to meet necessities and a notable system of plantations with trees spread, and the income increased. It brings great comfort.

Rapid Rate of Progress

... to illustrate some figures to which a good rate of  
progress has been achieved there may be cited the fact that  
during the post-war decade the production of maize has  
increased by 31.5%, coffee by 35% and sisal by  
25%. The same rapid trade has during recent years  
been established for sugar, cotton products, wool,  
cotton waste, tobacco, and especially for  
oilseeds, with promise of expansion. Additionally an ever-increasing  
importance of produce has been given to consumption  
in the city and neighbouring districts. A striking  
example in recent years was almost entirely imported  
cotton, now grown ample food for the whole population  
of Abyssinia without load.

...one right conceivable apprehension is excited as to  
the influence of the Natives in the colonies,  
generally. That is to consider a factor to be reckoned  
with. There is evidence that the man-power of the Native  
is to be employed in works outside their  
industries, and quite properly be used in the relation  
between the master and the Native employee.

Now let us look on other side of the picture. Unfortunately the islands of 1940 cannot be young colony unprepared. Whether the government has disposed of its financial resources in the same way as the financial reserves were depleted in 1938 and 1939 by the farming community, the earliest years were used for further development of agriculture and increases production.

... freely placed at the loan programme after introducing a period of prosperity and high price levels in primary and secondary products - is not, just as it used to be wise after the event, but no useful practice, as practised by the enterprises of those responsible for the policy ... The history of Empire development furnishes evidence in support of this judgment, but the position of Empire 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 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 on the land remains serious and no effort should be spared to safeguard his interests.

In various directions temporary other assistance has been given by Government and the Railway as

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produced by the same mechanism as the other two types of granular structures.

do not doubt that Kenya will eventually be able to compete for the markets of other countries at no disadvantage, but it is true that the local community may have to consent to a lower standard of living than they formerly enjoyed.

"Remarkably rapid and sound progress can best be made in the formation of co-operative bodies to foster and protect the interests. Every important industry possesses its representative organisation, the majority based upon co-operative principles. Quite recently there has been appointed at Standing Board of Economic Development, from which much is expected. Again a better understanding is brought about throughout East Africa by economic co-operation between Government and the native bodies.

"The view may quite properly be expressed that in countries such as Kenya where pioneering efforts are demanded to create wealth on the scale of results, too great a burthen is carried by the pioneers who, while having to meet their current obligations, have to make provision for the interest and sinking fund charges on services of great benefit to society. Again under existing conditions, which are not of a permanent character, it is most difficult for consumers and traders in industrial countries employing capital derived from low-priced primary products to compete effectively with native producers and without previous long drawn out negotiations throughout the Empire. These are however factors affecting world trade policy, and they might well receive the same consideration which the Imperial Government gives to cases of hardship."

A depression which is normal in severity and to some extent extraordinary in its scope has tested the soundness of determination and enterprise of the people of Canada in particular. There is no reasonable doubt that the basic ordinary products will gradually, steadily, rise to former high level, and there is reason to believe that this will finally be brought about by a future unbroken series of improvements in methods of production and marketing, and a consequent increase in the volume of exportable products—Native as well as native—the economic mosis of Canada will be restored to a sound basis. Domestic prices show a substantial increase for the year ending April 1934 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 trade improvement.

Native production, where costs are relatively low, offers great opportunity for expansion which will be pursued in the future. It is essential that the Native side be developed. Within the limits of Native population, advancing in the scale of civilization, a greater

Continued at foot of next column.

*"Rhodes in Africa."*

An Interview with Mr.

## Official Members' Room.

COLONEL FRANCIS SCOTT and Major G. N. Cavendish-Bentinck, the European members of the members of the Executive Council, have resigned, and have published a long correspondence with the Governor, Sir Joseph Murray, following a protest at the Executive Council meeting which followed the publication of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, on the reorganisation of defence. It was the first information they had received through the colonies had been general, with the Secretary of State for the last six months during which their advice had not been sought and no information had been given them.

In his despatch, Scott has told the Governor that he had no objection to an European principle, and not on personal grounds, if members of the Executive are entitled to share in the responsibility of advising the Government, they must have the right to advise them in confidence. As far as he is concerned, he has no objection to have no negotiations with your Excellency, seen fit to make the statement concerning the right to confidence to a reasonable extent during your term of office, much of the responsible function which has been exercised recent years between the European and the indigenous community would have been avoided. It is asserted that the conduct of the service in the last and most striking instance of the Government's action over a period of years, Lord Francis Scott considers that the incident is an affront to the community, that the Governor's action seems to indicate a lack of trust and confidence in their judgement. He is unable, with self-respect, to remain a member of the Executive Council. He has sent a protest to the Secretary of State.

## Questions in the Argument.

Captain W. B. Green asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: (1) Why he had dismissed the settlers' Defence Force; (2) Kenya; and (2) what was the difference in the constitution of the territorial organisation he had set up in Kenya in its place, and whether he now had a voluntary or compulsory enlisted force?

Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that the Kenya Defence Force had yet been disbanded, nor had arrangements been made in its place. He said, "I have been agreed that the European men power of Kenya could most satisfactorily be utilised, and the general strength of Kenya best be served by replacing the Defence Force, which I was not satisfied from the very first point of view, by a European force on a voluntary basis. It was however proposed to establish a reserve in which European officers in the force of His Majesty's African Rifles Reserve Officers would be required to enrol. This force would be recruited to effect any change, and the indigenous community, it may have to be consulted."

Captain Green asked the Secretary of State and Major Cavendish-Bentinck, has the European Executive Council, and whether their recommendations were carried out in his instructions to the Governor and the newly formed Defence Force, and rendered by a different panel? Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that on the 20th January, coming from a telegram from Lord Francis Scott, in which he informed him that Captain Cavendish-Bentinck had reported to the Executive Council on the ground that the European members of the European community had recommended that he should take no application regarding the Defence Force.

Captain Green asked if, on the 20th January, he had written to him that His Communications of His Royal Defence Force, and that he had established, subject to the review of the programme, and that his orders had been issued also.

[continued from page 107.]

Colonial market would be opened up for the consumption not only of European goods, but local produce.

Colonial Ministers not only of the subject peoples who join our ranks, but also of considerations due to our own skills and knowledge assist them in every direction practicable and possible to establish and strengthen their position as his Country, of which I am well pleased will not fail to respond in upholding these great traditions of Empire for the maintenance of which this Society stands.

Colonel Frank G. Scott, a sportsman and a man of the highest qualities for firm public service, probably does not strictly qualify for a seat in the Council. It would receive the thanks of some of his old friends who saw the picture "Rhodes in Africa," as a private view of him in his later years. But the result is, nevertheless, one of the most inspiring contributions ever made to the growing influence of Imperialism.

The chief criticism directed is at the Rhodes so many of his friends still live in the Rhodes days, and the old and true British Corporation, having given up their care, have left to these disfigured interpretation of his life, might well be given for the supremely important part which he did play in certain spheres with the improvement of South Africa, and about to do a deal, and bring into the audience into the belief that they are destined to ascertain British politicians strong in raising elections and speeches.

We may not easily be able to say something length on the screen personality of Rhodes because with a happier choice could more fitting tribute to his memory. He has already been given a fitting reality and the world has been brought into his sphere, insight into the personality of Rhodes, the dramatical spells, the dramatic romance of Empress of India, and the various "possessions" of Mr. Huston play the part admirably and he obviously possesses sympathetic understanding of Rhodes's personality, but there is a certain which Mr. Huston does not possess and that is a resemblance to the man. Why Frank Gellier was not chosen for the part is difficult to understand. We have seen his kind in the stage and screen, in a variety of roles, in costumes, as an arrogant self-made Cockney, and as a confused French policeman. In "Rhodes of Africa" it is the part of Rhodes which is a splendid character study and vindicates him. Is it easy to tell when he is seen in the early Kimberley days, dressed a Rhodes with his rather unkempt hair and greying whiskers, and you see a figure which would have made the world's comedians laugh at the wonders of art.

## Rhodes from Fact.

For five miles out of the town, consisting of fact, that they are indeed Rhodes's surroundings, and are probably necessary in the dramatization of Rhodes's life, and essential to the balance and clarity of the action. There is no reason for saving for the full dramatic form of the clash between Rhodes and Dartmoor, and was it not Dartmoor, in the first place, a strongish minded Rhodes demand for an easy reward?

Probably the most striking scene is the visit to Cape Town, to President Kruger, and the terrible golf-holiday Colenso, while Bushvelders Dr. Jameson and Terry Aspinwall, a man who is seconded by that great South African writer Olive Schreiner, are splendidly cast. People who know nothing of South African events and details of "Rhodes" like to be told that in writing the introduction to Miss Carnegie's book, she had a theory of his life, and he thus barely achieves his object which apparently is to reveal, through the dramatically, the varying moods, sometimes of the people and sometimes of the men. The love, passion, the whole of her personal admiration for Rhodes, and her strong distaste for his methods, all of this makes her succeed the question in this book, "Was a man more powerful personally than that portly man?"

The final confrontation with the dramatic collapse of the Jameson raid, which begins with a desire of Rhodes, the gallantry of men, and the physical stout of Rhodes as he again flew across Johannesburg, and this into a driving rain scene, where Rhodes is informed that Jameson and his men have been ambushed. The effect is rather disconcerting.

A scene of outstanding beauty are the long dash to the Klipdrift fields, and the march of this pioneer column into the unknown north. Many of the scenes with the Boer war, their tribal war parties, and advances on the frontier settlement, the battles, and their final tribute to Rhodes when he finally returned to its last resting place on the heights of the Matopos are magnificently photographed, and the insight they give into the trials, the disappointments, the sorrows, and all the sadness experienced by the men and women of early Rhodesian days reflect high tribute to the makers of modern Rhodesia and will inspire all who are following in the footsteps of Rhodes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

*Indonesian amalgamation.**Northern Farmers' Statement.**To the Editor of "East Africa."*

It has been stated that Northern Rhodesia is wholly bent on favour of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. This may be true in regard to certain sections of the community, but it certainly should not be the case so far as the average farmer is concerned.

It may be asked why, if the farmers are against amalgamation, did they erect an amalgamationist in the Southern Electoral Area? It will be realised however, that the electors were offered no choice in the candidates. Mr. E. J. Kestell and Captain Mafata Sankuru both stood to this course.

There is nothing nothing but the most sincere feelings towards our neighbour in Southern Rhodesia informed and clear thinking individual should readily see that the talk of amalgamation does not have nothing to gain and everything to lose by throwing in their lot with Southern Rhodesia. The advantages of amalgamation have been proclaimed from the highest tops but there has been an ominous silence with regard to its pitfalls and dangers.

It would appear that this movement is but one of the sporadic agitations which arise from time to time during Government. While the chartered Company held the territories, colonial office government was demanded, and now that the ultimate destiny of Northern Rhodesia and the Colonial Office Government is thrown over in favour of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia.

It is contended that a policy of *festina lente* is in the interests of the farming community and that those concerned should cause to consider the disadvantages of the union not being definitely urged upon them.

There appears to be an impression that much of either in spite of amalgamation Northern Rhodesia would continue to receive some measure of protection for the farming industry. This is obviously absurd. Can Mafata Sankuru be expected to give preference over his own countrymen in England to those from the over-water Rhodesia?

However, the new Government in Southern Rhodesia have indicated their proposal to try and give the farmers a certain measure of protection in the event of amalgamation and there is no valid reason why they should do this, as it is questionable whether Southern Rhodesia has little to gain by taking this country over. They would certainly be defeated at the next general election.

To begin with while we remain a Federation we receive no small measure of protection for our trade in which runs higher than those in the south. Our maize market is our own, and in the event of a fusion of the two territories it must not be forgotten that the produce there will have in all fairness to take the same surplus from Southern Rhodesia, and who knows to what low level the price of maize may be driven, especially if this export runs into hundreds of thousands of bushels. I have not frequently done in the last few years.

Our cattle market is reasonably safe and the prices good and stable but here again an surplus cattle in the south would affect the breed. We are detrimentally though, at the moment, thus surplus is of Southern Rhodesia and in the event of amalgamation it would be ours as well. We should have to share in the consequent drop in prices and products are reminded of the outcry and disastrous fall in the market when 800 head only were imported from Nyamaland. Beyond this all Farmers

should have place to go. We are told that a resolution asking the Government to allow us to do this has been sent from Northern Rhodesia and I believe it is safe to say that it is unlikely that any such a resolution in summer should be followed. Farmers should be away his best market.

Of late, also, the dairy industry has brought us many thanks as the rates on it has increased. Subsidies should be continued under consideration and our milk price would be helped. Farmers too would suffer had like demands.

Tobacco would be very adversely affected. The growers in Northern Rhodesia have a great advantage of a tobacco quota in the market of the Union in South Africa. The growers in Southern Rhodesia do not share this advantage, and it is questionable whether, in the event of our amalgamation our neighbour in the north would remain in force. If it did, then it would be shared by the Southern Rhodesia growers and, if distributed according to the amount of leaf produced, the latter would be negligible.

In the event of amalgamation Northern Rhodesia would finally be regarded by the South African Government as a Native labour area, and in consequence would be liable to laws for cheap labour. This would involve recompiment of the Northern Rhodesia farmers and miners. Already there is talk in view of the organisation of the white labour army shall be required.

Some of the important points of the quoted representation of the farming community in the Legislative Assembly are as follows:- Farming representatives:- Mr. Edward Colwell, Captain John Brown, Miss E. B. Jones, Gere Edwards, Dr. O. J. and Misses C. S. and J. B. Bunting. Those are opposed to amalgamation on the terms of the present. Various other differences exist for amalgamation, and are now offered a representation of seven members in a House of thirty.

We ask Northern Rhodesia to be a real European power in its own right. Of course, it is doubtful whether the man could be permanent secretary to a scattered state in the colony and an intention of running up a native state in it. Who better are the people who ought to receive such consideration in a question of this nature.

Another body of opinion of primary importance is the miners of the leading copper mining areas in the north. These too would carry weight as without these cities this country could hardly carry on, and Southern Rhodesia would certainly have no desire to amalgamate with us.

A referendum has been suggested. This would obviously be a costly affair to the farming community who are necessarily in a minority. It is realized that Farmers' Associations are expected to be non-political bodies, but it stands to reason that on a question such as this, where the interests of all others are so greatly affected, an expression of opinion from all such associations including the North Western Rhodesia Farmers' Cooperative Society and the Live Stock Livestock Society, should be called for in the event of a referendum.

Yours faithfully,  
M. MARSTON  
WILSON H. FORBES  
H. T. MADDELL

Mafata Sankuru  
Northern Rhodesia

S. J. STAFFORD

Northern Rhodesia

# Workmen's Compensation in East Africa

## London Joint Committee's Report.

The financial and representative East African Committee in London have completed for submission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies their report on the question of workmen's compensation insurance in the territories which has figured prominently in African discussions in recent months.

The committee appointed by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Joint East African Board, have reached the conclusion that in the interests of employees and workmen alike, as well as of the economic advancement of the territories as a whole, uniform legislation in the matter is desirable and that, in principle, the Model Ordinances should be accepted subject to reservations as to time and manner of application, and the observations and suggestions contained in their report. The committee was composed of Mr. S. E. Humphreys Legge, D.S.O. (Chairman), Mr. H. C. H. Bull, Major C. H. Date, Mr. Thomas Jackson, Mr. H. Hollott, Mr. G. B. Hauburg, Mr. J. L. Gressell, Mr. Alexander Holm, Mr. F. Thomas and Mr. A. W. Anglesworth.

### Sisal Growers' Objection.

The Joint Committee record that the Kemia Sisal Growers' Association registered strong objection to the application of the Ordinance to Kenya on the ground that the existing scheme works very smoothly; that the rate of compensation is fixed by agreement with the labour inspectors, and although this arrangement is partly voluntary, it is invariably put into force. This is the method of settling such matters save consideration of time and expense of obviating legal expenses. The Estates of Nyasaland had also made representations in a similar sense.

Nevertheless, there appeared to be a strong body of opinion in favour of the Ordinance in principle, and the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa states that its introduction, "subject to certain necessary amendments, will in all probability be a safeguard to the employer".

The report adds: "The Joint Committee feel that many of the difficulties foreseen by the sisal and tea industries, and by agricultural labour, may be met if they are afforded adequate opportunity of expressing their views as to the manner and time of the application of the Ordinance to their industries, in regard to which the Governor appears to have adequate powers. They further advise to suggest to the Colonial Office that steps should be taken to ensure that local opinion on these points is sought before the Governor exercises those powers."

The Joint Committee further suggest that the Governor might be advised to postpone application of the Ordinance to agricultural labour generally until experience has been gained in other directions in the working of the scheme. In a highly industrialised country like Great Britain, Workmen's Compensation insurance is not applied to agriculture until something after the scheme was generally introduced, and the Joint Committee therefore feel that steps in whose hands the duty of applying and administering the Ordinance rest will appreciate the importance of doing so.

### Basis and Conditions of Insurance.

A vitally important aspect of the scheme, namely, insurance, the committee stress that basis and conditions must be fully and clearly understood and accepted by the commercial and industrial communities of East Africa before any attempt is made to implement the scheme. An acceptable scale of rates as well as the amounts to be guaranteed from the insurance companies, as well as the minimum percentage of premiums which will, on the average, be paid in compensation, are, in the opinion of the Joint Committee, conditions precedent to the enforcement of the Ordinance.

The Joint Committee asks the Secretary of State to consider whether Government can organise a mutual insurance scheme or a State insurance scheme which would be available to the Party Officers failed to give the above said quotations for insurance, and it is suggested that

the same should be done even at the insistence of Government.

Until the Home Government make their arrangements within the territories concerned, in 1924, the proportion of premium paid in commissions will, in some years average, less than half, the balance being absorbed in commissions, management, profits etc. Under the present Government arrangement at least 60% of the premiums due to be paid will come in respect of claims for compensation. In spite of this, the cost of insurance is considered so high that in the seven principal groups of industries in the colonies in 1923 only 21% of the compensation was paid by the insurance companies, 3% by the Native Industrial Associations and 27.4% by employers in respect of liabilities not covered by insurance. The last annual report of the England Employers Mutual Insurance shows that their expenses only amounted to 6% of premiums, leaving 94% of compensation. In Ontario and Quebec where there are systems of State insurance schemes range from 1% to 10% of premiums.

It has also been expressed that if this Ordinance is enacted without any understanding of the Insurance Commissioners on the establishment of national or State insurance, the insured may find that their premiums exceed double the actual compensation paid. If insurance were to become compulsory (as it should be if it were really to be economic), the insured would be left much in the hands of the insurance companies, and the result must be great and unnecessary loss on everybody's part.

The Joint Committee accordingly suggest that the draft Ordinances should be submitted to the Accident Officers Association before being introduced into the Legislative Councils, rather than that the date of operation of the Ordinances should be suspended until the Accident Officers Association have consulted their members.

The Joint Committee also agree that the terms of the Ordinances should be reviewed after two or three years in the light of the experience of insurance companies, employers, and other interested parties.

The Joint Committee support the suggestion of the Associated Chambers of Eastern Africa that the draft rules should be prepared in advance of the issue of the final Ordinance, and published simultaneously with it.

### Proposed Amendments to Draft Ordinance.

The Joint Committee suggest that the word "earnings" should be substituted for "wages" throughout the Ordinance; that it should not apply to any person employed out-side than by way of hired labour whose earnings exceed £500/- a year; that the Act's definition of total incapacity, namely, "inability for work", should be employed instead of the proposed "incapacity for any employment"; that questions relating to workmen's dependants be left to the discretion of District Officers and Native Administrators Officers; that Great Powers of discretion should be given the Courts that amounts of compensation proposed should be considered as maxima; that time limit be fixed for the recovery of compensation in respect of death arising from an accident; that, for the employers' protection, an employee should be required compulsorily to give notice of an injury immediately it occurs as a condition entitling him subsequently to prefer a claim for compensation; that the settlement of compensation by agreement should be registered with the District Officer; that provision should be made for the case of a deceased non-native workman who may have been supporting relatives in England, and that frivolous or speculative appeals to the Supreme Court should be disallowed by fixing a limit in respect of which an appeal may not exceed £100.

### Church Union in East Africa.

The Mombasa Diocesan Synod, recognising the value of co-operation and consultation as most desirable not only with other dioceses of the Anglican community in East Africa, but with other Christian Churches, has reaffirmed the minute in favour of Church Union passed at the last session, and has expressed the hope that the Standing Committee of Synod will urge the consultative body, when formed, to make this important matter one of its chief objectives.

### Self-Help Sallies.

Sir Alfonso Salim has appointed Messrs. R. A. Bunting, W. C. Nicoll, and C. W. Hussey to trustees of him of the Self-Help Salim Trust, which Sir Alfonso created last year to carry out the terms of his brother's will. Sir Alfonso has transferred to the trust a large plot of land in Salim Road, Mombasa, the revenue from which is to be used for charitable purposes.

## Kenya Civil Service.

### Over Seven Hundred in L.C.S.

The Local Civil Service, usually called the Europeans serving in Kenya, included in the newly instituted Kenya European Local Civil Service considerably outnumber those who are serving in what for which a shorter term may be designated the Overseas Service.

The total number of posts in the Local Civil Service established at present—of these posts 379 are held at the present moment by officers who are not members of the Local Civil Service, the majority of them having been engaged on overseas terms before the institution of the Local Civil Service. There are thus at present 328 officers serving on terms of appointment in the Local Civil Service.

The exact composition of the Local Service at the time it was instituted has not been given, but shows in detail, and East Africa in general, fails to indicate how far it was made up:

- (a) Pensionable officers who could not be forced into Officers with over 10 years' service on salary.
- (b) Officers with over 10 years' service on salary.
- (c) Officers holding the option between pensionable status and voluntary transfer to the Local Service.
- (d) Officers whose posts were unoccupied by officers who had been discharged or removed from the Local Service.
- (e) Officers engaged from Overseas with less than 10 years' service on January 1, 1913, who had not shown an intention of transferring to or commencing to do so on their current agreements until after January 1, 1913.
- (f) Locally engaged officers with over 10 years' service as an overseer in posts who had the option of remaining in posts or accepting voluntary transfer; but certain agreements and circumstances.
- (g) Locally engaged officers who were required to transfer overseas.
- (h) Seconded officers who were not selected.

In July 1913, the local administrative establishment of the Colony was rather meagre, in view of whom had been appointed to overseas posts, but there can admitted to the permanent and pensionable establishments, which is further increased posts which may or may not be taken on by the Government, State, or other departments.

Secondly, there remain in the permanent establishment of the Colony, those serving in non-pensionable posts, and also of the various departments of the Government of the R.K.—a number which is being made up to a sum fund.

### Kenya Agricultural Society.

"In the following letters from many places asking for seeds of the choicer plants, we grow for you," said Lady Muriel Cradle, in an annual meeting of the Kenya Agricultural Society, in referring to a book recently published entitled "Kenya's Resources." A revised edition of the book has just been published. Recently the Kenyan Agricultural Committee, appointed 150 to the work, which subject is awaiting the Governor's approval, will be convened to provide a new and efficient Campbell Committee. Mr. J. G. Campbell, Mr. W. H. Blake, was re-elected President, Mr. G. C. Hartley, Vice-President, and Mrs. E. F. May, Secretary and President, while the following were re-elected to the committee: Mr. Graham, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Stannard, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Taitton, Mr. Keny, Mr. Bowes, Mr. G. C. Hartley, Captain Cheshire, Miss Emily Hughes, Miss Mary Ward, Mr. Ernest, Mr. J. A. Maitland, Miss N. Nicholson, Mrs. G. C. Phillips, Mr. R. Edwards, Miss S. S. Gray, Mr. G. G. Parker, and Mrs. A. J. Ward. Miss P. Odeber, Thomas Parker, Dr. T. J. Morris, Mr. G. C. Hartley, Mr. G. C. Campbell, Mr. Herd, Dr. T. J. Morris, Mr. G. C. Harrison, and others. Dr. J. G. Blake was elected an honorary member of the society and took of appreciation of the many services

## Tanganyika Labour Inquiry.

### Government's Explanatory Statement.

The Tanganyika Government has issued a lengthy statement in explanation of the appointment of a committee to inquire into the supply and wants of Native labour. Steps have already been taken to examine the position here, and a panel has been specially selected for the purpose, and his report is expected shortly. Further consideration of the question is, however, desirable, and the committee will investigate the problem as it affects the mines, and in its relation to non-Native and peasant agriculture.

Tanganyika having emerged from the depression, labour requirements have not only returned to normal, but show every significant sign, and labour is not as readily available as it used to be since the production of economic crops has tended to keep Native labour on its own land. The increase in cotton growing has also absorbed more labour than before, and the general rise in prices and increase in produce, coupled with the fact that wages are still unavoidably on the low side, has descended the inducement to work in large towns. From some, the sudden expansion of the mining industry may have taken some labour away from other industries in spite of the fact that it has attracted labour from outside the Territory, and there is the further consideration that, owing to the danger of sleeping sickness, the movement of labour from certain areas has had to be prohibited or restricted.

The committee's problem will be to balance the needs of the various industries, mining and agriculture, both Native and non-Native, in such a way as to benefit the Territory as a whole. The Government recognises that apart from known difficulties, there may be others which are avoidable, and due to lack of co-operation or co-operation, such as the availability of labour but the increase of the opportunities of employment, while employers employing labour may be unaware of the fact that it may be found without difficulty if only the existence of the demand and the terms offered were known. Again, supply and demand may both be in existence and understood, but facilities for transport be lacking, or some artificial and surmountable restriction act as a deterrent.

In its terms of reference the Committee is asked to consider the means by which the interest of the several parties may best be advanced by improved methods of health, sanitation, diet, accommodation, transport, etc., by the co-operation of labour supply and demand, by the removal, without detriment to the general welfare, of all this of restrictions now impeding the free flow of labour by any modification of the hitherto customary forms of contract, and system of wage payment, or by other means.

### Kenya Game Reserve.

Lions in the Kruger Game Reserve last year killed 860 wildebeests, 21 waterbucks, 230 zebras, 100 impalas, 143 kudu, 17 sable antelopes, 17 buffaloes, 10 giraffes and 1000 birds.

### Kenya Agricultural Society.

The Governor of Kenya has appointed the following four members of the Board of Agriculture: Messrs. General Hartley, S. Carlin, E. Johnstone, A. Armstrong, H. B. Hamilton, J. J. Toogood, J. E. A. Wolryche Whitmore, Abdul Wahid, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Griffiths, Major A. G. T. Cowell, Captain E. Caswell, Captain C. T. Spence, and a member of the Coast Survey Committee.

### Kenya Airways Fleet.

A system of naming aircraft is to be adopted by Imperial Airways for their fleet of 41 flying boats, the first being built for use on the Empire air routes. The alphabetical class sequence will be used, and the letter C will be allotted to the new machines, which will, in future, be known as "C" class aircraft. The letter names have been chosen for the aircraft now under construction: "Cairngorm," "Caladonia," "Calydon," "Cape," "Caprivi," "Centaur," "Challenger," "Celtic," "Chieftain," "Ceres," "Cordelia," "Cipolano," "Cornelia," "Corinna," "Cortina," "Cortijo," and "Cynthia."

*Some Statements Worth Noting.*

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's Report*.

Our beloved Kenya has the unenviable distinction of having probably the worst intoxicating liquor laws in the world." — *Mr. J. Mortimer in the Kenya Legislative Assembly*.

"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. E. S. B. Wedderburn, 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." — *Annual Report on Agriculture*.

"For many years it has been unanimously acknowledged that the Mombasa Hospital facilities are hopeless, 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. Senior, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines*.

"It is fascinating to think that in one year Uganda there were sold—not given away—nearly 33,000 books. . . . This increasing literacy may easily be a terrible peril 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 Downe, writing in "The Listener."*

"It is for Lord Kitchener 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 modelled on British fashion, according to local peculiarities of ethnology, history, and economics, and no one administrative personality of its various governments. An 'African' collection, in foreign yet shockingly unco-ordinated even in essentials." — *Mrs. Margery Perham, in "The Listener."*

**WHO'S WHO**

295. Mr. Ronald Flint Palethorpe



Copyright, East Africa

Many years' experience as an Administrative Officer in a variety of posts have given to Mr. R. F. Palethorpe a general knowledge of local conditions and conditions not unknown 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 short period as Assistant Master at the George's School, Windsor Castle, he went out to Kenya as Assistant Justice of the Peace in 1914.

After serving on the Coast from 1916 to 1919, and at Riambo from 1917 to 1918, he was in 1920 appointed personal assistant to the Chief Native Commissioner, and later acted as Chief Registrar of Native Courts, and for a short time as an Inspector of Labour. From 1922 to 1924 Mr. Palethorpe was seconded as Senior Railway Magistrate on the Uasin Gishu and Third-Nyiru 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 Massai 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 1930. He has since held the office of Resident Magistrate in Nairobi, Ridgelands, Nakuru, and Kitumani, and has also held the Regalia of the Supreme Court. He is a keen tramp and collector, and is fond of fishing and shooting.

## PERSONAL

Mr. H. F. Johnson has been appointed Chairman of Aringa Club.

Mr. A. B. Williams has returned to Dar es Salaam from his company.

Mr. M. W. Ghersi has resigned from the Mombasa Municipal Board.

Mr. W. H. Martin, the Nairobi business man, has been revisiting Dar es Salaam.

Mr. C. M. Diverell has been appointed Secretary of the Kenya Languages Board.

Colonel R. O. B. Wilson has been elected President of the Kenya Kangons Cricket Club for the coming year.

On his return to Northern Rhodesia from overseas leave Dr. R. K. Murray has been posted to Lusaka.

We regret to report the death in Lusaka Hospital of Mrs. Ruth F. Williams, the wife of Mr. C. F. Williams.

Mr. A. C. Tannahill has been appointed President of the Rugby Union of Kenya, with Mr. D. James Vice-President.

Mr. J. V. Caley, who is engaged on transporting in the Rufuli area of Tanganyika, has been on holiday in India.

Mr. H. B. Kundi, son of Mr. M. D. Kundi, the Nairobi business man, is now studying at Brasenose College, Oxford.

The Hon. Mr. Justice R. J. Hudson and Mrs. Hudson left England last week on their return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. R. Morrison has been elected President, and Mr. G. D. Hill Vice-President, of the Rift Valley Association.

The Rev. S. L. Ewell, of the Gordon Memorial Mission, has translated the Gospel of St. Luke into the Nuer language.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose and Lady Jean Graham have been on a visit to Livingstone and the Victoria Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan have returned to East Africa by car from South Africa where they have spent some 10 months.

Mr. A. Edge, accountant of the British Cotton Growing Association in Blantyre, Malaya, has arrived home on leave.

The staff has taken place in Sabattia, Kenya, of George Victor Tucson, only son of the late Colonel Tucson and Mrs. Tucson.

Mr. J. R. Campbell, Superintendent of Education, Tanganyika, is in England at least granted for re-education and affairs.

Mr. D. L. Davies, London agent for the Kenyan Gold and Silver Company, arrives tomorrow from Arusha on a short visit.

Mr. B. L. Green, after the formation of the African National Library, Nairobi, is spending part of his leave in Durban.

Mr. P. J. Hayes, Mr. J. H. and Miss. Irene Margaret Cloete, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, have arrived in London last week.

Mr. G. V. Thompson, who is well known in commercial circles in Nairobi and Mombasa, will return on leave in the early summer.

Colonel Ralph Turner, South African Trade Commissioner in East Africa, is shortly expected back at Nairobi headquarters from his visit to the Union.

Mr. J. W. Dunn, general manager of the East African Power & Light Co. Ltd., has arrived back in Nairobi after a short tour spent in South Africa.

Dr. Wilfred Macfarlane was publicly entertained in Nairobi last month on his retirement from the Church of Scotland Mission after 10 years work in Nyasaland.

Mr. Harold Brown, of the Imperial Institute, whose death we learn with regret, visited the Sudan some years ago to investigate possibilities of rubber cultivation.

Lord Chesham, who has been visiting the East African territories, was the guest of Sir Malcolm MacMichael at Government House, Dar es Salaam, last month.

Mr. T. H. Vaughan, M.C., who has served in Zanzibar since 1921, lately as Assistant Attorney-General, has been promoted Solicitor-General in Tanganyika.

Lieutenant A. F. McCahon, of the Sabattia Rifle Club, won the Maxwell Brady Cup in the competition for the best individual shot in the Kenya Defence Force.

Commander R. George, Marine Superintendent in Mombasa, is on leave pending his retirement from the service. He has been in the Marine Transport Department since 1915.

Colonel G. A. Anderson, D.S.O., who served during the East African Campaign, recently retired after a long service with the Irrigation Department of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. L. Morgan, Mr. R. L. Turner, and Mr. G. R. Bramley have been appointed to the Kenya District Commissioners of North, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Digo respectively.

After crossing the Salaita by car, Mr. W. D. R. Miller and Mr. E. J. S. Clark reached Nairobi about the middle of last month. They did the journey practically without incident.

The Rev. and Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, of the African Mutual Mission, are at present to leave from Kenya. Mr. Reynolds hopes soon to open five new stations in Maukwet, Kambwita and Kabaswa.

Dr. G. C. Goodwin, a medical missionary of the U.M.I. in Uganda, addressed his two hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary meeting in the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge last week.

Mr. G. J. McPherson, general manager of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society, and Mr. Wadsworth, agency manager, have just completed a tour of East Africa and returned to Cape Town.

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

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

Major-General Sir Dennis Durne, K.C.I.T., C.B., B.S.D., who has commanded the Durban Independent District since 1932, recently arrived in Kenya with a view to settling in the Colony on retirement from the Army.

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

Admiral John Scott Luard, who died at Warblington, Hants, last week, served in H.M.S. "Racer" off the East Coast of Africa in 1903 and during the Somaliland War commanded H.M.S. "Highflyer" flagship of the East Indies Squadron.

Mr. J. E. Flowers, son of Mr. George Flowers of Nairobi, has obtained his A.P. licence as an air pilot. 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. A. Cavendish-Fitzpatrick, 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.

Blantyre correspondent writes that the leading public bodies of the Protectorate, headed by the Lydiard Chamber of Commerce and the Convention of Associations, have arranged to give a public luncheon in honour of Mr. F. S. Joelsson on his visit to the country.

Miss Linda Mabel Mary Ellingham, née Dr. MacFarlane, who has just been given a farewell luncheon at Blantyre, is appearing in "Call It a Day" at the Globe Theatre in London.

Miss Emily, the widow of the British airman who died from injuries received in the air accident near Moiha last year, visited her husband's grave last month after having accomplished what she had been attempting, though it was indeed a record flight from Europe to Australia.

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. D. Waugh, of the Merchant Protective Administrative Service, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Waugh, Lyndhurst Cottage, Buntingford, Herts, and Miss Dorothy, sole daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Bond of Kenilworth, Warwick.

Mrs. Ralph Collier, assistant director and manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has completed a tour of inspection of the bank's branches in East Africa, and is now in Rhodesia. She expects to be back in London in April. Much of her travelling in Kenya and Tanganyika was done by privately chartered aeroplane.

The Hon. Mr. de J. Wade has been re-elected President of the Civil Service Club of Kenya, with Mr. J. H. Gilsham as Chairman of Committee and Mr. A. Freeman as Deputy Chairman. The committee is composed of Messrs. Z. R. Cutts, L. W. Tolmie, T. C. Young, F. G. Ur, and J. L. Muir and Mrs. W. Tolmie, while Mrs. H. G. Webber and Mr. P. Le Cheminant are Hon. Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

With deep regret we announce the death last week of Mr. A. C. Stewart, of the Liverpool 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 has served in Nyasaland for 20 years, was one of the original 50 volunteers who went up to Karonga in August, 1914, and was present at Rhodesia when fighting took place on September 30.

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. Joelsson 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 Nations." 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. Joelsson, editor of "Pan Africa," left Dodoma last week for Southern Rhodesia and the Rhodesias in the course of his tour of East Africa.

He will spend a few weeks in Southern Rhodesia, and after spending his time with the northwards to Mombasa travelling by road to Nairobi.

Correspondence should be addressed to him via the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Salisbury, 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 of the age of 52 Mr. W. G. Adams C.M.G., the former Provincial Commissioner in Uganda. Mr. Adams, who had served in the Protectorate since 1910, was educated at Shrewsbury and Lincoln College, Oxford. He arrived home on leave pending retirement only seven months ago.

Mr. L. R. P. Postlethwaite writes:

"I should like to pay my tribute to Mr. Adams whom I knew and admired for more than twenty years."

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

"Some years ago I was acting as Director of Posts in Uganda, and in that capacity visited Bulungu, at which district Adams was in charge. I walked round the station as often as I could during the week that he was there, and one day I met again Adams attributing everything good that had been done, and there was much to his assistant or some other member of his staff and anything that might have been considered a blemish to himself."

"It is a fact few administrative officers have accomplished so much in this country, swerving from what he thought was his duty, and at the same time retaining the affection as well as the respect of those who disagreed as well as of those who approved."

There was not, I believe, an African of 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. Mr. Grimeson of the Catholic Mission at Budabin, near Mibale, 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. Heywood, 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 an East Africa Province with a local Metropolitan for Archbishop.

### Overseas Settlement for British Women.

Sir Edward Geige is to preside at a meeting of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women on March 28 at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. When Ms. E. Glascie will speak on "Some Factors in the Making of the Domestic Ideal." On March 29 Lieutenant-General Sir William Burce will preside at a meeting of the Society at Grosvenor Square, when Mrs. Skelton will speak on "Women's responsibility in Migration."

### A Cross Meeting.

Mrs. C. H. Dale, Commissioner of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London, is to address the East Africa Group of the Over Seas League this afternoon at the headquarters of the Over Seas League, Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's on "The Value of the British Industries for 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 5 p.m. and the address begin at 6.15 p.m.

### Kenya Road Accidents Inquiry.

The Government of Kenya has accepted the suggestion to publish the report of the Road Accidents Committee at the earliest opportunity in view of the general importance attached to the question. Though the Committee's recommendations are found to be generally acceptable it will be necessary to review the existing road safety arrangements on account of the introduction of motor cars into Kenya. The Committee's report will be submitted to the Kenyan Government in due course.

## East Africa in the House.

### Mr. J. H. Thomas and North Charteredland.

Mr. H. S. Collier called attention to the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been drawn to a memorial published in the Annual Report of the North Charteredland Exploration Company, dated 1920, in which the signatories expressed their belief that when the directors of the company acquiesced in the arrangement of 1920 they were not fully cognisant of the position, and urge that the Crown ought therefore to exact a reasonable compensation to the company for the land. Col. Collier asked whether the company's representatives were in a position to acquaint themselves fully with the position at the time; and whether he would cause to grant public money for the private losses of the company.

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

### Revenue from Europeans and Native Taxation.

Mr. Collier 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 £14,420. Customs receipts were £61,000, and those from direct taxation of Europeans and Indians £15,070.

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 killed by Ethiopians was in September, 1933.

Viscount Cranborne told Col. Collier 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 £100,000.

Asked by Mr. Collier as to whether there was any provision in the Congo Basin treaties to prevent a monopoly being set up for all nations trading with the territories concerned, Mr. Kilmann 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. Sandys 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 "colonial 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 East Africa, 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 Cratianian 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. Cooke, Traffic Manager, Tanga Nyika Railways, is the Chairman, the other members being Mr. J. H. McDowell, Mr. W. B. Bartholomew, Mr. J. K. Leslie, and the Hon. S. B. Malin.

### Missionary College to Close.

St. Paul's Missionary College, Arusha, in East Africa, which was founded to train men for the East African mission fields, to be closed at the end of the present year. It was opened in 1927 under the direction of Mr. J. Williams, Postman Bishop of Arusha, who was succeeded last year by Bishop A. V. B. Bishop of Arusha, for the former teacher has accepted a post in the U.S.A. who had been his assistant for ten years.

## New Italian Advance

### In North-West Area of Ethiopia.

The Italian Army, longstand in Eritrea, launched a new advance on the northern front towards the end of last week, following the movement towards, like Asmara, towards Sora, across the River Setti towards Noggaro. This movement will take Italian troops into a sector which has seen little fighting since the outbreak of hostilities, though the country in the extreme north-west corner of Ethiopia is easy of penetration as the highest hills are only about 2,000 ft., and tracks for wheeled vehicles can easily be made. The advance has been proceeding without any incidents of major importance, and this coupled with the absence of news from Addis Ababa, suggests that the Ethiopian commanders, having profited by recent disastrous experiences, are withdrawing their forces into the formation of an Ethiopian "Hindenburg line."

The Italian advance columns have reached Sorafo on the way to Queran, which is at present held by the force strong army commanded by the Emperor. Troops advancing along the Sudan border on the new front have reached the region of Alcada.

#### Aircraft Activity on Somaliland Front.

The war communiqué issued in Rome on Saturday states: "There is activity on the whole Eritrean front. Our aircraft have bombed strong concentrations of Ethiopians in the zone of Eritreocab and in the region south of Queran."

On the Somaliland front aircraft activity continues between Neghelli and Addis Ababa in the region of the Lakes. Armed bands who had submitted to us are carrying out successful guerrilla skirmishes.

There has been no slackening in the dispatch of troops from Italy to East Africa. Last week's departure included 60 officers and 1,500 men of the mechanised Trento and Asciatta divisions, a number of whom were machine-guns and anti-aircraft gunners.

Some announces that recruits of the 10th class are to be called up on April 1.

The Prince of Piedmont has been promoted to the rank of General in command of the Army Corps of Naples.

Marshal Badoglio has awarded the silver medal for valor to Mussolinists Bruno and Vittorio, who are serving with the Air force in East Africa, and have completed 100 hours of war flying, showing, states Marshal Badoglio, "absolute proofs of courage."

Italian aeroplanes are being used for new propaganda purposes in Ethiopia, according to messages from Addis Ababa. When five machines landed in the central province of Arusi, two Amharic-speaking Italians tried to persuade the local population to revolt against the Central Government, but when the crowd became threatening the informants turned on their machine-guns and the informants returned to the machines, which took off for Addis Ababa.

People in Addis Ababa are becoming increasingly nervous about the possibility of air raids. Following an alarm last week, no bomb official remained at work.

Between February 1 and October 20 last year 10 ships, with a total tonnage 1,000 tons, were chartered by the Italian Government for East African service from one of the largest Italian shipping companies. During that period the ships covered 575,000 sea miles. It was necessary to purchase a certain number of vessels on the international market, but a good many states that most of these 10 in all were acquired "in particularly favourable terms" from Germany.

Statistics of the transport of men and material from Italy to East Africa contained in the report of the Navy Ministry for 1935 show that steamers of 1,000 tons or more were chartered as transports and that many more than other means of transport iron boats, masts, caravans, wagons, etc., which could be brought into the port, amounted to 10,000 in one year, i.e., 1934.

Italy has been carrying on a policy of bombing in Eritrea and other parts, so far as the Italian Government is concerned, to Sorafo.

Mr. E. G. Buxton, who negotiated the Ethiopian peace treaty a year ago with the war-weary Cairens, were invited to the Italian embassy in Rome, but declined that day to meet the Emperor of Ethiopia, and remained that night meeting with Sigismund Mussolini in Rome, engaged with purely personal matters.

The want of quantity of raw materials has necessitated a "wartime economy" measure, and another house-to-house collection of waste metals has been organised.

Lord Cranborne announced in the House of Commons on Monday that he had received from Sir Eric Drummond, H.M. Ambassador in Rome, a telegraphic summary of the Italian Government's reply to the representations made concerning the bombing of the British ambulance unit by Italian airmen. So far as could be judged from the summary, the Italian Government admits the bombing on March 4 of an encampment (unspecified) with at least one Red Cross sign, but claim that the bombing was in retaliation for the opening of fire upon the aircraft on March 3 and 4. The Italians also claim that the aircraft were fired on on March 3 from the same locality, but the summary does not admit having bombed the encampment again on that day. Lord Cranborne added:

The Italian note apparently states that the coincidence of the locality and of the date permits the identification of the alleged incident, with one of which H.M. Government had complained. I can only say that considerable discrepancies occur between the account given in the Italian communication and the report communicated by the leader of the British Red Cross unit, particularly as regards the number of lorries and of Red Cross insignia as well as the location of the encampment. The Italian official statement does not apparently specify who is supposed to have fired on the aircraft, but the Italian press of March 12 explain that it was done by at least 1,000 armed men who emerged from the tents. Dr. Melly has already denied that there was any firing upon the British aircraft from the neighbourhood of his camp, but further detailed information is being sought from him.

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**S. Rhodesian Economics.****Gold's Steady Effect on Rhodesia.**

DISCUSSING the importance of the gold mining industry to Southern Rhodesia, and the far-reaching effect it has had on the colony's financial position, Mr. J. W. Hodgen, H. M. Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg, in his report on economic conditions in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, draws attention to the grade of ore treated by small mines in Southern Rhodesia, and estimates the loss of average of 35 days.

He points out that the present margin of profit is so large as to justify the present rate of premium on gold, and says: "It will not be necessary." The reduction of the premium on gold will not affect the larger mines, which have lowered the grade of ore now being milled, and are reserving the higher grades against such an eventuality. There is little doubt, however, that the considerable reduction of premium will have a decided stabilizing effect upon most of the small miners in view of the low grade being handled. Let us partly compare the large miners during the last three years. Last year, the total output of the medium and small mines has increased from 1,000,000 in 1933 to 2,400,000 in 1934. The percentage gain for the low-grade miners, while the price of gold remains at record high level, is receiving the attention of the Government.

The trade position of Southern Rhodesia has shown much improvement. Mr. Brigden writes mainly owing to the greatly increased production of coal, and to the premium. The last twelve months has also seen an increase in the export of base metals. Agriculture, however, still suffers with disabilities and it is not satisfactory that the country should depend so very largely on the prosperity of one industry, whilst the other primary industries suffer in its prosperity.

The value to the country of its gold mining industry needs little emphasis. It has proved to be the mainstay of the country's economic structure, and its progress is of primary importance to the farmer, the market for whose products will grow with the expansion of the industry, is also of importance to the local commercial and agricultural communities, and therefore indirectly to the United Kingdom manufacturer.

**Developments at Kitembé.**

Considerable activity is anticipated in the Kitembé copper area of Uganda. Mr. A. H. Johnson, mining engineer and geologist, has arrived there, and other additions to the staff indicate the undertaking of important development work.

**Territorial Duties.**

Zinc to the value of £100,000 was exported from Northern Rhodesia last month.

Mineral exports from Transvaal during January were as follows: Gold, 6,000 oz.; Asbestos, 1,600 cubic met. long tons; 100 cwt. x 1 long ton; Salt, 20 long tons; Sand and gravel, 1,000 cubic met. All the exported was produced by the following districts: Witbank (silver), 3,500 oz. zinc; 100 cwt. x 1 long ton; 100 cwt. x 1 long ton; Mikalima (lead) 45 oz.; and Maritzburg (lead) 10 oz.

**Mining Proprietary.**

Mr. L. G. Smith has arrived in England from South Africa to assist Mr. P. J. Parfitt, his son, in the amendment of a patent application.

Mr. H. C. Gruenewald, F.G.S., Associate M.M., has been appointed consulting engineer to the U.P. Gold Mine Proprietary.

Mr. J. Norman White, M.Tech. M.M., F.G.S., who is well known in the Zimbabwe Goldfields as consulting engineer to the Miners' Management Committee, has accepted a position in the Ministry of Mines and Minerals. His services have again been required to be rendered by the Ministry of Mines and Minerals, and he will remain in the country for some time longer.

**Northern Rhodesian Notes.****Diamond Drilling at Broken Hill.**

Drill work on the diamond claims is being pushed ahead with all possible speed. Two sets of air-driven drills are in use, two of which are driven by power and two manually by hand. One machine only is in the vicinity of the Transformer Station, and the second is at shaft 11 and 12, one some 150 feet above ground level. Of the two latter machines, one is working to the N.W. of shaft 11 near the waste dump, and the second is further to the N.W. of the power plant, actually in the same compound where drilling is already discontinued. An important factor, of course, is that the drill has a maximum depth of 50 ft., and the shafts being so far down makes it difficult to bring up the waste, necessitating recourse to cementation. It is hoped that this latter will be used sparingly, only the columns before the edge of the current bottom.

Before the end of the year it is anticipated that the need for the company will be greatly improved, but with the present efficient management and reduced working costs, a rise of dividends should be within sight at the earliest, if not immediately.

**Rhodesia Minerals Corporation.**—The said manager has recently spent a week at the prospect near Mapemba, where work has once again been resumed. In this previous report it was pointed out that the trenching and dredging around a drift had been completed over a distance of 800 ft. and averaging as follows with the results of the previous batches:

**Diamond Recoveries.**—The arrival of an American Tapis at Broken Hill Headquarters of the company towards the end of last month has been the cause of much speculation as to its ultimate destination. The company have already six trucks, a Nissan Mill, and the usual equipment for motor boats, so it is obvious that this addition is to be started soon after the rains set in.

**CANADA.**—Within the next week or two, it is probable that shareholders will learn that the production of gold by the small plants of the Shambala prospect has been started, and with some of the rich pockets from the Dini-Roan Mine it is probable that production will be recorded.

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## Company Progress Reports.

### Eldoret Mining Syndicate Developments.

**Eldoret Mining Syndicate.**—A progress report just issued gives the following details of developments which have taken place in the company's activities:

**Kenya.**—As a result of the intensive prospecting carried out in the 35 square miles concession near Kaimosi it is now possible to demarcate the areas covering bodies of economic value. Blocks of claims have been merged over all such areas, and the balance of the concession, together with several outside blocks of claims upon which nothing of importance has been found, is being surrendered to Government. The company has re-acquired the 57 units of previously held interest in these properties by East African Concessions Ltd., and they are now entirely the property of Eldoret Mining Syndicate. The areas in question are Chibwe, Kainfosi, Kihiru, Mbuludi, Ovumbu, Oyambu, Oyeng, Turi, Ueff, and alluvial areas.

In the Kaimosi Concession alluvial areas, banka drilling and pitting tests have the estimated payable gold grade at over 7,500 oz. per ton. Chibwe and Ueff reef are small propositions near Ovumbu, and 1,000 tons of 6 dwt. ore has been proved on them by the work already done. At Mbuludi trenching has given assay samples indicating a pay shoot on the surface of reef at 11 ft. length with an average value of 4.2 oz. per ton, a width of 48 in. Kihiru is a large show, grade 3% of uncertain geological formation, upon which considerable underground work has been done at the 100 ft. level to test its payability. The overall value is too low to warrant the entire body being worked, but the assay plans indicate at least two, and possibly two distinct ore-shoots extending over 250 ft. of strike, and with widths varying from 8 to 12 ft. with a possible average of about 12 ft. Kaimosi has a series of gossan lenses, about 4 miles from Ovumbu, and extending over a strike length of 1,500 ft. It has been partly explored on the 50 ft. and 100 ft. levels. Work to date has proved that two pay shoots, one of 100 ft. extending down to 18 in. on the 50 ft. level and another of 100 ft. extending 78 dwt. deeper still at the 100 ft. level. In his reports the consulting engineer estimates 3,000 tons of 7 dwt. ore as available for milling from the present workings at Oyambu. The results are distinctly encouraging. Five diamond-drill holes have been sunk to 100 ft. to 300 ft. over a strike length of 600 ft., and driving in the 100 ft. level has revealed ore veins of good width giving values up to several ounces per ton.

As the work done has indicated the prospective character of 10,000 tons of ore with a milling grade of 1% lead, 10 dwt., and favourable indications of the bodies extending in length and depth, the Board has decided to proceed immediately with the erection of a first unit mill of 600 tons monthly capacity, and the opening up of the Ovumbu mine, to the 100 ft. level. Already there are several thousand tons of development ore available for milling, and further tonnages can be mined from the present workings at small cost. It is expected that the mill will be in operation before the end of May.

**Uganda.**—The North Mara properties, in which the Syndicate holds a 50% interest, cover a series of quartzes or banded ironstone similar to the deposits in the Sanyu Concession. Optics negotiations have been entered into with a well-known London mining group, and arrangements made for a re-sampling of the principal bodies.

**Uganda.**—An exclusive prospecting licence over 10 square miles in the Toro district has been granted to the Syndicate. The licence covers a strip along the banks of the Dura river, in which there is reason to believe there are likely to be payable deposits of alluvial gold.

The Syndicate's overdraft with its bankers has been repaid and finance provided for the activities outlined above by the sale of assets held for such purposes. In addition to the various mining interests mentioned the company owns 108,250 shares in the Rhodesia Gold Mining Company, and 30,500 shares in Kaimosi Gold Mines.

**Kenya.**—In the February progress report reference was made to the work done at Kaimosi from November onwards. Since then additional work has been carried out with the result that a further 100 ft. has been driven in the Ueff reef; No. 10 level, a thickness of 100 ft. advanced to 60 ft. to a total of 160 ft. on No. 10 level. Holes were also advanced to the 100 ft. level to a total of 100 ft. in the Chibwe reef. The total advance on the 100 ft. level is 100 ft. suspended pending completion of the new No. 11 level. Work is advanced by a total of 100 ft. of new levels now being driven. Holes have been driven advanced to 100 ft. in the Ueff reef, to a total of 160 ft. values up to 100 ft. to a total of 160 ft. suspended pending completion of the new No. 11 level. Work is

further 18 ft. to a total of 140 ft. values from 25 ft. to 105 ft. averaged 4.75 dwt. over 36 min. Total development footage for the month 820 ft. Equipment, Good progress is being made with the erection of all the tanks and building and heavy machinery. **3-ton Mill.**—Crushed 91 tons development ore from No. 3 and 4 levels for 50 oz. gold recovered, and 5 tons of ore from No. 3 level for 45 oz. of gold recovered. **General.**—The sanitary condition of the camps is very satisfactory and health of white and Native employees good.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—February output: Tons treated 9,104; ounces 4,722; profit 1,950. Development during February: 6th level, sunk 66 ft., averaging 6 dwt.; 6th level, raised 10 ft., averaging 20 dwt.; 6th level intermediate drive west, driven 30 ft., averaging 7 dwt.; 18th level, driven 21 ft., averaging 18 dwt.; 3rd level, driven 11 ft., averaging 2 dwt.; 3rd level, driven 22 ft., averaging 4 dwt.; 35th level, driven 45 ft., averaging 3 dwt.; 35th level, 20 ft., averaging 1 dwt.

**Tait Goldfields.**—During February 2,008 tons of a grade of 1.2 dwt. were crushed. Estimated profit, exclusive of gold in stones, £1,213. Developments continue to be satisfactory.

**Sabai.**—The February report states: Treated 703 tons, 24 and 100 tons articulated tailings for width of 50 ft. fine. Estimated expenditure £1,200.

### Wanderer Consolidated.

**Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.** have announced the payment of an interim dividend of 5/- against 5/- payable on April 1.

### C.R. & N. South Kavirondo.

**Kenya Consolidated Goldfields** have been granted an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of approximately 100 square miles in the South Kavirondo district of Kenya.

### Rhodesia (Rhodesia) Goldfields, Ltd.

**Rhodesia (Rhodesia) Goldfields, Ltd.** has been registered in London with a capital of £200,000 to take over the B.T.M.W. property situated on the Maros River near Salisbury.

### Patented applies for E.P.L. in No. Mares.

An application has been made by the Patented Prospecting and Development Company for an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of 75 square miles in the Matese Kavirondo. The area in question adjoins the Uganda border.

### Kenyatta and Sons, Ltd.

The Uganda Government has granted an E.P.L. over 100 sq. miles in the Kigezi District to the Batwa Mining Syndicate.

The Uganda Government has under consideration an application for an E.P.L. over approximately 50 miles of the Tororo District of the Western Province.

The Kenya Government has under consideration an application by Mr. D. M. Williams for an E.P.L. over a section of the Awash River, near Smith, Kavirondo.

**Eldoret Mining Syndicate** have been granted an exclusive prospecting licence for one year over 20 square miles in Kaimosi in the Tororo District of Uganda. Other E.P.L.s granted by the Uganda Government recently include licences to Messrs. A. W. Smith and H. J. Barker and to Kaimosi Fields Ltd., in each case over one square mile of the Atoole district.

### Shoeburyness Hill Developments.

In analysing the prospects of Shoeburyness/Broken Hill Developments Company, the *London World* says:

This company is evidently doing well from the production of vanadium as well as from mica, and if Chairman of the Chartered Company, Sir Henry Barenhouse, of Rhodesia, of Hill will profit accordingly, as the price of mica seems liable to rise. If the company as Sir Henry Barenhouse suggests, should be able to show much better results than the last financial statement, the market will be more inclined to buy.

# Mining and the Native

## A Reassuring Kenya Report

ILLUMINATING—and reassuring—references to the growth of the gold-mining industry, from the standpoint of its effects on the Native people, are made in the last annual report of the Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya.

In Nyahira Province, the relations between miners and Natives have been good and in North Kavirondo a continued progress towards a better mutual understanding was maintained, but it is useless to say the reverse to deny that suspicion still exists. The presence of the Warden of Mines and the Inspector of Mines created a sense of confidence among the Natives, though the North Kavirondo Central Association, a body of politically-minded individuals, organised opposition to mining on general grounds. In this connexion, the District Commissioner of North Kavirondo, reports: "I have directed two petitions to the Secretary of State direct, with the inevitable result that it has been told to submit any remarks through the Kenya Government. Patient investigation has failed to reveal any grievance other than against mining in general or any constructive policy. The location on West Nakamega, which comprises about three-quarters of the mining activity of the district, has been little affected by subsistence propaganda, owing partly to the strong Roman Catholic element and to the personal influence of Chief Muhimba and the Bidako, Mwango, Ashiono."

In Central Kavirondo the reception of the miners was cordial and the agitation against them has been practically non-existent. The District Commissioner writes: "The Natives received the miners with open arms, and up to date there has hardly been a single case of any kind of agitation against mining. The opening of avenues for work next to their homes has given great hope to the local population, and even more so has the clearing of large areas of bush country, which has opened up more shamba land. Sakwa is particularly dry and lacking in fresh water, and the opening up of the locations by mining has led to a definite return of the population to the lake shores from which they were driven out by the sleeping sickness epidemic. This will naturally have to be strictly controlled."

# East African Share Prices

## International Uncertainty Causes Shrinkage

UNCERTAINTY during the first week in the European international sphere has had an adverse effect on East African and Rhodesian shares. There has been a general but slow drop, marking down the Yards in East African Goldfields, for example, being sold in Kenya at 9d. in Kavirondo Gold Mines at 4d., in Tanzania Concessions at 1d.

In the Rhodesian group, movements have been somewhat steady, though there has been a fall from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 0d. in Ruakana.

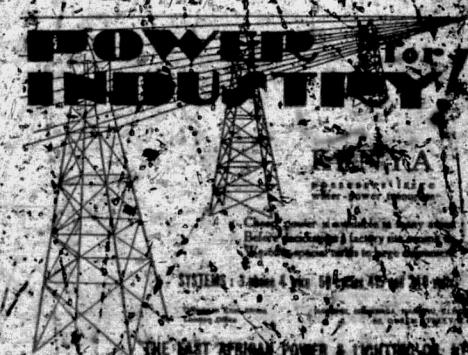
Last week This week

Andrea Syndicate (5s.)	9d.	8d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9d.	8d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	8d.	6s. 6d.
Katanga Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Katanga (Sudan) Gold (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 10d.	9s. 0d.
Kimvinghi (10s.)	8s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Deomora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.
Moangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Lurii Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Kalanga (1s.)	9s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 1d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Rhokana (5s.)	12s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Rond Antelope (1s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Rosterman (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tauam Gold (5s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 3d.
Zambesi Exploring (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
GENERAL		
British South Africa (15s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 0d.
East African Seal Plantations (10s.)	2s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
Mozambique Beaufort (10s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
North Chartered Exploration (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (4s.)	3s. 6d.	32s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 0d.	3s. 0d.

## National Quotations

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

	Last week	This week
Ediwax Bridge (5s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	3s. 7s. 0d.	2s. 6s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	os. 2s. 6d.	os. 2s. 0d.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 6s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Kenya Uganda Min. Expl. (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Kos-Mulima (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Nyanya Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Pakawatu (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.



## Answers to Correspondents

An advice is given on the express condition that no liability is accepted by 'East Africa'.

Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to 'East Africa', each inquiry must be accompanied by the address to be found at the front of page 603.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address in capital letters, please, but replies will be forwarded under a pseudonym.

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

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

C. G. WIMBLETON.—Rhodesia Broken Hill certainly seem a good buy. Their annual report should appear in June or early July.

B. T. RUGBY.—The shares you refer to in your first paragraph have not shown much movement for several months past. Rumour has it that more catalyst will soon be needed. Kents are a good speculation.

K. O. B. ENTHORN.—The last few progress reports of East African Goldfields have given encouraging news of their prospects. No official statement has been made concerning a substitution.

C. M. BRISTOL.—See news note concerning Pakawatu Prospecting and Development Company.

R. H. HORSTMAN.—I think you are too pessimistic. The company is in its early stages and development work may yet prove the engineers to be correct in their forecast. Should wait at least six months.

New and amendments to existing mining regulations in Northern Rhodesia have been published in a recent issue of the 'Official Gazette'.

## BUSINESS POINTERS.

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is giving a column of information regarding the resources of manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

The Indian Planters' Association has been formed in Nairobi.

The National Trade Kenya Association now stands 112 members.

A branch of the Carnegie Library is shortly to be established in Entebbe, Uganda.

A Chamber of Commerce has been formed at Chunya, Southern Tanganyika.

Work has been begun on the new experimental station for the tobacco district of Ilala.

During 1934, 1,221 European immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia, an increase of 10 over the previous month.

New landing grounds have been opened in Nyimba in the Tanga-Jambo district, and in Mithumini Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. S. Ward, representing Messrs. Rootes, Ltd., has completed a survey of the market for British cars in Uganda.

Seven vehicles which were used on Mombasa's new bus service, which was opened last month, the first route being from the Treasury to Kaimosi, operate by conductor bus.

The largest direct shipment of East African coffee ever made to America has recently arrived in "America," which is carrying 1,000,000 lbs. of coffee and 827 tons of waste.

Motor car sales in Tanganyika improved from £3,620 in 1934 to £62,157 last year. There was an equally substantial increase in motor lorry sales, the figures being £61,862 in 1934 and £105,325 last year.

In every month of this year, the Tanganyika customs import returns thus show a marked increase over the figures for the corresponding period in 1934, the totals for the year being £62,207 against £47,102 in the previous year.

The combined Customs and Excise revenue of Kenya and Uganda for 1935 is now officially estimated at £1,231 for Kenya and £475,900 for Uganda, the figures being very greatly in excess of the original and revised estimates. For Kenya the first anticipation was £61,500, but afterwards raised to £100,000; and for Uganda the two comparative estimates were £155,000 and £155,000.

## News Items to Brief

Saint Lucia, Ltd., have gone into voluntary liquidation.

Exhibitions were staged in this last month by a party of Bulleid men from London.

Four units of the Langata district of Tanganyika have been transferred to Kibera, and the districts are now divided into four units.

On the departure of Mr. L. G. Shorthouse, who has joined the staff of the Commonwealth Service abroad, Mr. W. H. Evans took over his place as acting Controller.

The Supreme Grand Royal York Chapter of Scotland have granted a Charter for a Cryptic Council to be attached to the local chapter No. 60, Dar es Salaam.

Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has invited the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa to hold their annual session in Mombasa in July or August.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has agreed to the Boy Scout movement to have a camp for a campsite ground in the Metropole near Bulawayo. The campsite is to be called "Scout Park."

The Ramisi Sugar Estate, some forty miles south of Mombasa, has been sold for public auction at £1,000,000 for £3,500,000 over the reserve price. It is computed that the total expenditure upon the property has been in the neighbourhood of £200,000, and the purchasers are therefore considered to have made an excellent acquisition.

A Banking Bill has been submitted to the Parliament giving effect to the recommendations of an Inter-departmental Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to review the legislation in force in almost of the British possessions before 1914, with a view to bringing into force a uniform legislation on this subject.

## East African Service Appointments.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of February:

*Kenya Colony:*—*Registrar, Supreme Court*, Mr. O. Keay; *Tanganyika Territory:*—*Administrator*, Mr. C. M. Mahon; *Uganda:*—*Administrator*, Mr. J. H. M. Piatoff;

*Zanzibar:*—*Postmaster Assistant*, Mr. J. Elgee; *Recent Transfers:*—*Deputy Auditor*, Mr. R. G. Bailey, *Chief Office Superintendent* to be established, *Deputy Auditor*, *Secretary*, *Tanganyika*; Mr. C. H. G. Radcliffe, *Assistant Auditor* to be *Assistant Auditor*, *Kenya*.

Mr. R. P. Caldwell, *Assistant Auditor* to be *Senior Assistant Auditor*, *Kenya*; Mr. E. G. Campbell, *Assistant Chief Secretary*, *Tanganyika* to be *Deputy Chief Secretary*, *Uganda*.

Mr. A. Dalton, *Train Superintendent*, *Tanganyika Railways*, to be *Assistant Superintendent* of the Line, *Kenya* and *Uganda Railways* and *Hubs*.

Mr. A. M. Dibble, *Temporary Head*, *Engineering Works Department*, *Rhodesia*.

Mr. A. H. M. Forrest, *Subintendent, Registration Branch* to be *Chief Office Superintendent*, *Secretary*, *Tanganyika*.

Mr. J. B. Griffin, *Crown Counsel*, *Uganda* to be *Attorney General*, *Uganda*.

Mr. L. B. Hendon, *Postmaster General*, *Nigeria* to be *Postmaster General*, *Uganda* and *Tanganyika Postal Services*.

Mr. A. H. Johnson, *late Senior Assistant Auditor*, *Public Works Department*, *Nigeria* to be *Senior Assistant Auditor*, *Public Works Department*, *Straits Settlements* and *Federated Malay States*.

Mr. A. N. Killen, *Senior Agricultural Officer*, *Ireland* to be *Assistant Director of Agriculture*, *Uganda*.

Mr. D. J. McGregor, *Geologist*, *Gold Coast* to be *Geologist*, *Nigeria*.

Mr. G. Parker, *Deputy* to be *Crown Counsel*, *Uganda*.

Mr. F. J. Stedman, *Attorney General*, *Uganda* to be *Public Justice Commissioner*.

Mr. F. W. Power, *Auditor*, *Windward Islands* to be *Senior Assistant Auditor*, *Northern Rhodesia*.

Mr. N. Smith, *Post Assistant*, *Uganda*, *Tanganyika* to be *Assistant Postmaster*, *Uganda*.

Mr. G. B. Stow, *Assistant Treasurer*, *Uganda* to be *Deputy Treasurer*, *Uganda*.

Mr. W. Taylor, *Surveyor*, *Treasury Receiver-General* and *Assessor*, *Bahamas*.

Mr. J. H. Vaughan, *Assistant Attorney General*, *Uganda* to be *Solicitor General*, *Tanganyika*.

## East African Market Reports.

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

A sizes fine	123s. od. to 130s. od.
A sizes	120s. od. to 125s. od.
B sizes	115s. od. to 120s. od.
C sizes	115s. od. to 115s. od.
Peaberry	120s. od. to 125s. od.
Tananyika	30s. od.
U.A.A. sizes pale	30s. od.
Mosambi	30s. od.
Country damaged	30s. od.
Standard	40s. od.
London cleaned	40s. od.
First sizes	40s. od.
Second sizes	40s. od.
Third sizes	37s. od.
Exavery	40s. od.
Other	30s. od.
U.S. sizes	40s. od.
London cleaned	40s. od. to 45s. od.
Second sizes	37s. od.
Third sizes	32s. od.
Kenya	32s. od.
London cleaned	40s. od.
Second sizes	40s. od.
Third sizes	37s. od.
Uganda	32s. od.
London cleaned	40s. od.
Second sizes	40s. od.
Third sizes	37s. od.
London stocks	5,600 tons. (103s. 5,673 tons.)

### OTHER MARKETS.

**Copper.**—Copper, with Zanzibar spot at 12s. 6d., £103s. 6d. per lb. (193s. 6d. per ton) 103s. 6d.

**Copper.**—Copper, £100 per ton, £105s. 6d. per ton, £113s. 6d. per ton.

**Cotton.**—Firm East African fair unspun selling at £10s. 10d. to £12 15s. per ton. £103s. 6d. to £104s. 6d.

**Cotton.**—Moderate business in the lower grades at from £10s. 10d. to £12s. 6d. per ton according to quality. £103s. 6d. to £104s. 6d.

**Cotton Seed.**—Doll. at 1s. per ton nominal. £103s. 6d. to £104s. 6d.

**Gold.**—Steady, £103s. 6d. per oz. (103s. 6d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Quiet, £1s. 6d. per cwt. (103s. 6d.)

**Gum Arabic.**—Exports from the Sudan during January totalled 1,000 tons, of which France imported 400 tons, Great Britain and the U.S. 420 tons each, and Germany 220 tons.

**Hethium.**—Doll. at 1s. per ton for Kenya, Howick, £103s. 6d. to £104s. 6d.

**Natal.**—Steady, East African, No. 1 Jan. March sold at £10s. 10d. per ton. March-May, April-June and May-July quoted £10s. 10d. value No. 1. March-May, £10s. 10d. value No. 2. March-May, £10s. 10d. value No. 3. March-May, £10s. 10d. value April-June sold at £10s. 10d. per ton. April-June (equivalent monthly), £10s. 10d. to £11s. 6d. per ton, one per month. (No. 103s. 6d. to 104s. 6d. to 104s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.)

**Pearl Oats.**—With East African leaf selling at from £10s. 10d. to £12s. 6d. per lb. (103s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.)

**Dollar Jam.**—Nyassaland exports £104s. 6d. per ton.

**Fine Linen.**—£103s. 6d. per ton. (103s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.)

**Flax.**—Nyassaland exports £104s. 6d. per ton, dark fire, late 1929 to January.

**Kayseri.**—Industries.

The tea crop of Kenya is now in the neighbourhood of 100,000 cwt. and the annual review of Messrs. Hinde & Company, "Local consumption continues

to increase and the Natives take readily to tea drinking when they can afford it." The International Tea Marketing Expansion Board is considering the question of tea production in East Africa, which is, in our opinion,

more fertile ground than some of those now being considered. It is suggested that Kenya, Tanganyika, and Nyassaland will be the export restriction scheme when the old renewed import representation having been put forward by the other restricting countries.

### MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

See Page 601

## Faster Mail Service

*From England to South Africa.*

An agreement for a faster ocean mail service between England and South Africa has been concluded in Cape Town by Mr. G. P. Patterson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd. 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 former service, which will bring Southampton within 14 days of Cape Town, will be started immediately by the "Stirling Castle" and the "Athens Castle." The company will begin re-equipping their other mail vessels, and it is hoped that three years hence the whole of their fleet will cover the voyage in 10 days. In return, the Union Government have agreed to renew the mail contract for another two years.

At present the route from Southampton to Cape Town takes 14 days.

### RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern Africa's Dependencies' Trade and Information Department in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

**Kenya.** (Week ended March 10.)—Elgei, 0s. 8d. inch; Fort Hall, 0s. 8d.; Fort Ternan, 0s. 8d.; Gilgil, 0s. 8d. inch; Kabete, 0s. 8d.; Kitimuli, 0s. 8d.; Nairobi, 0s. 8d.; Lunatic, 0s. 8d.; Kisumu, 0s. 8d.; Kitale, 0s. 8d.; Koro, 0s. 8d.; Lavington, 0s. 8d.; Machakos, 0s. 8d.; Makindu, 0s. 8d.; Makuyuni, 0s. 8d.; Maragua, 0s. 8d.; Mengen, 0s. 8d.; Meru, 0s. 8d.; Mirriani, 0s. 8d.; Mombasa, 0s. 8d.; Mafioti, 0s. 8d.; Miyasha, 0s. 8d.; Nakuru, 0s. 8d.; Nandi, 0s. 8d.; Nanyuki, 0s. 8d.; Narok, 0s. 8d.; Ngong, 0s. 8d.; Njoro, 0s. 8d.; Nyeri, 0s. 8d.; Rongai, 0s. 8d.; Rumuruti, 0s. 8d.; Ruira, 0s. 8d.; Shimbra, 0s. 8d.; Songhor, 0s. 8d.; Voi, 0s. 8d.; Thomson's Falls, 0s. 8d.; Voi, 0s. 8d. inch.

**Tanganyika.** (Week ended March 10.)—Gomani, 0s. 30 inch; Arusha, 0s. 8d.; Biharamulo, 0s. 8d.; Bulunya, 0s. 8d.; Dar es Salaam, 0s. 8d.; Dedza, 0s. 8d.; Kilwa, 0s. 8d.; Kilwa, 0s. 8d.; Lindi, 0s. 8d.; Lushoto, 0s. 8d.; Mahenge, 0s. 8d.; Mbeya, 0s. 8d.; Morogoro, 0s. 8d.; Moet, 0s. 8d.; Mbwawavanga, 0s. 8d.; Mtambwe, 0s. 8d.; Njombe, 0s. 8d.; Old Shinyanga, 0s. 8d.; Labora, 0s. 8d.; Tarata, 0s. 8d.; Tukuyu, 0s. 8d.; Lyanganju, 0s. 8d.; Ngondwe, 0s. 8d. inch.

### Industry into Zanzibar Marketing.

**East Africa** understands that 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 Our Advertisers.

At the annual meeting of Bovril, Ltd., Lord Luke, the Chairman, said that export sales of Bovril showed satisfactory improvement over the previous year, in spite of the many difficulties imposed by tariffs and restricted exchange. Sir James Crichton-Brown, who was in receipt of a special award for the efficacy of Bovril, said that the most nourishing drink was a teaspoonful of Bovril added to a cup of water and the juice of an orange.



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## Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The S.S. "Le Monte de l'Isle," which arrived at Marseilles on March 5, brought the following passengers from:

Dar es Salaam.

Altenhoven, Mr.  
Anderson, Mr.  
Biriaux, Mr.  
Bouvet, Mr.  
Coulon, Mr.  
Dohogne, Mr.  
Guillaume, Mr.  
Huswiler, Mr.  
Jochen, Mr.  
Roy, Mr.  
Widé, Mr.

Mombasa.

Brock, Mr. & Mrs.  
Collart, Mr. & Mrs.  
Dufot, Mrs.  
Hans, Mr. P.  
Miller, Mr.  
Morgan, Mr. & Mrs.  
Rouzaud, Mr.

Uganda.

Menet, Mr.

BRITISH-INDIA.

Madura leaves London outwards, April 1.  
Maidla left Marseilles outwards, Mar. 19.  
Mangala arr. Beira homewards, Mar. 18.  
Madura arr. ill. Southampton, Mar. 20.  
Mangala leaves Beira for Bombay, Mar. 20.  
Karabia left Bombay for Durban, Mar. 18.  
Futura leaves Beira for Durban, Mar. 21.  
Mangala arr. Bombay from Durban, Mar. 21.

CAN. ULLERMAN HARRISON.

Uller, Mr. left Liverpool outwards, Mar. 14.  
Uller, Mr. arr. Glasgow outwards, Mar. 14.  
Uller, Mr. left Suez outwards, Mar. 6.  
Uller, Mr. "Dougal," left Cambay homewards, Mar. 14.  
Uller, Mr. left Mombasa homewards, Mar. 18.

UGANDA-ARICA.

Schindwein left Hamburg for E. Africa, Mar. 18.  
Bloomfield, Mr. leaves Hamburg for S. and E. Africa.  
Hensel, Mr. left Stez outwards, Mar. 8.  
Kamphoff, Mr. left Beira homewards, Mar. 8.

INDIA-AFRICA.

Colombia left Colombo for Durban, Mar. 1.  
Lorraine left Rangoon from Calcutta, Mar. 1.  
Luchanga left Lourenco Marques for Colombo, Mar. 1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Le Sidé left Le Havre homewards, Mar. 9.  
Explorateur Grandjean, Mr. left Tamatave, Madagaskar, Mar. 9.

Le Sidé, Mr. left Mombasa homewards, Mar. 10.

INDIA.

Gibraltar Castle left London, Mar. 10.  
Gibraltar Castle arr. Mafra, for Lourenco Marques.

Gibraltar Castle left Lu. Pakua's homewards, Mar. 11.  
Gibraltar Castle left St. Helena homewards, Mar. 12.  
Gibraltar Castle left Mombasa for Nasse, Mar. 13.  
Gibraltar Castle arr. Mombasa for Nasse, Mar. 14.

Gibraltar Castle left Mombasa homewards, Mar. 15.

Gibraltar Castle left Lu. Pakua's homewards, Mar. 16.

Gibraltar Castle left St. Helena homewards, Mar. 17.  
Gibraltar Castle arr. Mombasa for Nasse, Mar. 18.

Gibraltar Castle left Mombasa homewards, Mar. 19.

Gibraltar Castle left Lu. Pakua's homewards, Mar. 20.

Gibraltar Castle left St. Helena homewards, Mar. 21.  
Gibraltar Castle arr. Mombasa for Nasse, Mar. 22.

Gibraltar Castle left Mombasa homewards, Mar. 23.

Gibraltar Castle left Lu. Pakua's homewards, Mar. 24.

Gibraltar Castle left St. Helena homewards, Mar. 25.  
Gibraltar Castle arr. Mombasa for Nasse, Mar. 26.

Gibraltar Castle left Mombasa homewards, Mar. 27.

Gibraltar Castle left Lu. Pakua's homewards, Mar. 28.

Gibraltar Castle left St. Helena homewards, Mar. 29.  
Gibraltar Castle arr. Mombasa for Nasse, Mar. 30.

Gibraltar Castle left Mombasa homewards, Mar. 31.

Gibraltar Castle left Lu. Pakua's homewards, Mar. 32.

Gibraltar Castle left St. Helena homewards, Mar. 33.

## East African Mail.

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

March 10, post s.s. "Viceroy of India."

March 13, post s.s. "Chantilly."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on March 13 and 14.

MAILS for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 12 noon, every Friday.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 12 noon, each Tuesday and Friday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Tuesdays.

### BY AIR MAIL SERVICES.

Readers are reminded that the Imperial Air Schedule, all mails for the Central African Republics despatched from London, are sent on Friday and Tuesday new arrangement being made for the Monday and Wednesday.

March 20. The latest news concerning the opening of the G.P.O., London.

### Locate in Tanganyika.

Through one small swarm of locusts the people of Tanga, Tanganyika Territory, are suffering great distress.

### THE TANGANYIKA PROGRESS.

The continued famine in Uganda during January has now given the prospect of a good yield from the later maize plantings.

### IN THE AIR.

The "Emerald" under the command of Captain Morgan left Portsmouth last week to resume duty on the East Indies station's light air sister ship, the "Emerald," she having a lighter reconnaissance aircraft and Lieutenant Commander W. J. C. Lutjens, formerly in the carrier "Riverton," has been appointed to her as air pilot.

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## MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

By G. R. MORRISON, 13/6

This follows the author's former article on mixed farming in East Africa, originally written for present and future settlers with small capital to whom the advantages of running a small mixed farm on intensive lines are convincingly described. He now adds some difficulties to be encountered and suggests the best methods of overcoming them.

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STRICTURES IN EA. SETTLEMENT REPORT.



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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, Karanga, Zambezi 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. Over 50 Steamships arrive regularly at the Port which has a deep water front and modern equipment.

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## PRINCIPAL ORGANISATIONS

Letters to the Editor	207	Editorial Department	12
Major G. W. Cawthorn's Report	107	Editorial Department	12
The Great Settlement	102	Editorial Department	12
Rhodesia or Rhodesia	102	Major F. de V. Power	12
Africa	102	Periodicals	12
Letters to the Editor	102	Great Settlement	12
Editorial Department	102	Latest African News	12

## 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 Indian Army Headquarters for Southern Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya, to make a survey report on the suitability for settlement by European immigrants. As the Indian Army

though he found that all the countries have many general characteristics in common, and that each has great attractions to the settler, his report on Kenya is outstandingly interesting, and will excite particular interest in the Colony and elsewhere.

He writes enthusiastically of the country's settlement opportunities, of the variety 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 tinge to progressive settlement in Kenya, and that is the attitude—negative and without initiative—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 concerned, and such being the case it is conceivable 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 party would have been to minimise local differences or difficulties which could not be ranked as major problems affecting the welfare of new settlers. But he has been under the painful necessity of discussing what he does with absolute frankness, what, in his opinion, does constitute a major problem warranting the government's concern in his report. And what is important to emphasise is that in giving some of the British

Army he could easily have written with the discretion which is the better part of valour, but he is courageously candid in his convictions.

The publicity given to his visit has done much to his detriment. We do not challenge Major Cawthorn's statements.

NEED TO REFORM certain matters there will even be CONCERN IN welcomed for the effect they MAY THE COLONY have in bringing matters to a head; and if they do have that

they will lead to the adoption of a more enterprising attitude to colonization. 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 regrettably since taken a new and acutely critical turn. If Major Cawthorn's report comes in opportunely to assist the urgency of investigation into what have perhaps been too frequently regarded as nominal grievances engendered into mountains. Attention having been directed to the problem of so forced a leader by one who can claim absolute independence of thought, there will be renewed hope of a sincere attempt to compose existing differences, to establish solutions between Government and the people on a really cordial basis and in the spirit of mutual confidence, to give the settler community a sense of security in their colonization, and to restore confidence generally in the Colony. Major Cawthorn has shown that what can be done there is well worth doing for Kenya is indeed a land of opportunity. Only the will to succeed in the official attitude is lacking and it is for me to hope that the problem thus outlined will be concurred in remedy.

# Settlement

## Settler's Perspective

### MAJOR GARTHWAITE'S CRITICAL REPORT

In November 1921 Major J. J. Garthwaite of the British Army embarked on his tour of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya. As part of their authority for settlement by retired officers of the British Army, he was instructed to receive a report from each of the countries visited extending to the areas open to him. The Army Headquarters, in particular, his report, about the conditions of settlement and the point of view that the views, opinions and discussions expressed by settlers, Indians and others in their own country and that he has "fairly well carried out his instructions".

Major Garthwaite found that all the countries had similar characteristics in the economic activity—cattle, agriculture, mining, trade, but good social conditions and a relatively large European population with varying forms of agriculture as their staple industry. Labour is the chief and cheap, he writes, with satisfactory relations between the Europeans and the African natives. Another common characteristic is the intensely Imperial and British spirit that animates the settlers' communities. Some of these are very large, socially progressive, other but very small, monogamous and individually ambitious.

With such points in mind, Major Garthwaite's splendidly objective and interesting first review of his report to give in some detail his conclusions on the various aspects which put him under the main task of referring to the administrative, political and financial side of Northern Kenya, though he makes it abundantly clear that that country does not differ from any of the others in regards general suitability in other ways.

#### Basic Review in Situation

The basic "fact" in the situation, and also the one ultimately concerned the prospective settler, he says, is uncertainty as to the Kenya Government and Colonial Office policy regarding white settlement in Kenya. Rightly or wrongly, of late years the feeling has increased that there has been a subtle change in the attitude towards white settlement. It is felt that the African Government and at home regard white settlement as a means to ensure that the Colonial Office would prefer to dispense with them as far as possible. They appear to regard it as being more than a disagreeable necessity imposed on them by past history and which has to be tolerated.

"Personally I regret to say that I failed to find in Kenya anything approaching the enthusiasm on the part of the administration for settlers from the Indian Army that I found in the other territories." I do not mean by this that the attitude was obstructive in any way. It struck me as being negative and without initiative. I had to defer 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 some months the object of my tour, and on my first arrival I made it clear that I necessarily desired something concrete in the way of a report, I found three weeks later that matters were still in the same nebulous stage. This was only by last minute efforts, aided by the President of the Kenya Association, that I was able to get the stage mentioned later in this report. I failed to feel that basically the official attitude towards white settlement is not one of genuine encouragement. What the reasons are I cannot profess to know. It may be that they feel that the country is not suitable of that as many people in Kenya think. Colonial Office policy is overshadowed by India Office policy which is, in a main principle to support the view of certain Indians who 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, this and asking for their views on the suggested programme. One committee replied that they did not consider any local interests would be served

by my visit, as they could not be asked to speak on behalf of the settlers against the forthcoming Conference decisions relating to their case. Other settlers must be prepared to face difficulties in safeguarding the position of the European community. It is not to be expected an opinion will be held however that is not true that the European community has a long and honourable European tradition, unmarred by racialism, but equally unmarred by aspiration and consistency.

#### European Association, Government and the Press

Major Garthwaite also discusses in some detail the attitude of the European settlers, administrators and the colonial authorities of Kenya. He writes that each community has its own and completely cut off from the other, that the native community seems to be centred in Indian influence, is exerted through the Indian Office and Colonial Office to the prejudice of their subjects, and that this culminates in the alleged tendency of the former to voice and the latter administration to make no effort to encourage white settlement and even a discouragement of it. He continues "A study of the reports of the various Commissions on East Africa and of the Mombasa, etc., issued periodically since the War has hardly encouraged the European settler in Kenya to place much reliance on the permanency of Colonial Office policy, or to give him complete confidence in their present form of administration." To the outside these documents at least proclaim the difficulties and almost insurmountable nature of the problems involved in colonisation by an Empire of over a dozen countries that unlike the older colonies was practically empty when we went there but had an indigenous population.

"Indian vested interests in certain occupations limit the opportunities for the increasing number of Africans in the cities to move to their places of residence were not inherently insuperable is shown by Northern and Southern Rhodesia where right from the start Native have done most of the work that is done by Indians in Kenya, and where the supply of African skilled labour is to a low but increasing extent dependent on the importation of Indian workers. Europeans complain of the bad atmosphere and smoky driver and the shopkeeper in the towns is also increasing, as well as in the marketing of their produce."

"Although large areas of suitable land were offered in view for settlement by Indians, the scheme came to nothing through apathy on the Indian side. The fact that the Indians in Kenya really want to do is to become agriculturists. The prospects of any large increase in immigration from India for agricultural purposes seem remote, as the Government of India probably disfavors emigration whether as labourers or settlers, unless a scheme is guaranteed by the Colonial Government and approved by the Indian Government. If that scheme fails to be put to conclusion, and the conclusions supported by the former—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 me during my tour that this sudden decrease resulted for most from the general shyness than from the factor discussed above and after impression in Kenya is that once the economic situation improves, the immigration will cease and migration tends to increase." The European community feel the insecurity of their position and are shaking through the Kenya Association's 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 European white bulk of the missionary community supports briefly is—

"The Africans are primarily apathetic and not an opinion reformists, and the British have decided to impose Bushell and the Indian civilization on them. We are not going to share this role, and this is the only alternative race quite uninterested in organisation and control of the country. We remain to determine our influence in the future, but we have decided that we are continuing to fulfil the responsibilities we have, we the right to continue the white man's civilised community with a minimum of friction, and to do so in a manner which respects the native and the native in turn respects us, and in this manner we are at the moment."

*Mr. F. S. Joelson's Tour.* Rhodesians in Rhodes.  
Entertained by Dar es Salaam Chamber.

On the day following his arrival in the capital

was then invited to  
Chamber of Commerce  
by Dr. Ladd, took the

He said that the Queen had given him a special leave to travel in Asia and East Africa as a whole for the leading public body in the Federation had left it a duty and responsibility to arrange such a function, in order to mark its appreciation of Mr. Jackson's work, not only in establishing the cultural links but in connection with many other E.A. Union matters. He never refused a call for his services. His advice was freely sought on many subjects, and he was known for his interest in East Africa and visiting London.

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 Karachi. Salam.

## *E. Africa "Show-Conscious."*

## A Talk on the Dependencies (Public)

A talk on East African subjects, with particular reference to the Dependencies' participation in the British Industries Fair, was given by Major J. D. Dakin, Commissioner of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Manufacture Office, to the East African Group of the Overseas League in London last week. Sir William Luce, the chairman, presided.

Majors have decided that East Africa will be the overseas area to participate in the British Industries Fair. The East African Trade and Information Office got out of the Wembley Exhibition, so they could claim to have been born show-conscious, and had remained show-conscious. Hence Major Dale paid a tribute to Major Corbett Ward, an expected showman.

"Major Ward really does understand what I'm trying to do," he continued, "and my question is, can you furnish him? There is no training center which he cannot get into ready shape and if repeated it will be good. He is always well backed up by loyal assistance, but they know better than anyone that he is both our Bernardo and Baden-Powell."

Part A was in windows, 8x10 ft., which were the annual theme of the attack on East African publicity, and was of such a nature as to stir up Dependencies. It had been a dominant factor in putting East Africa on the map, and in furthering the steady rise of its great, and varied produce. To its members the local Farmers they owed a tremendous debt for the interest they had always shown in East African agriculture at the fair, which was the most helpful of all forms of assistance, and was a constant encouragement to our students in making each year's exhibit better than its predecessors.

Madame Ural described the tourist traffic as one of East Africa's greatest potential assets. But, her attractions were not yet sufficiently appreciated; the luxury train of world-famous was just beginning to take notice of the territories, and different travel agencies were beginning to set up business in East Africa. In regard to tourist business, the East African stand at the British Industries Fair was the most valuable, as it was in many cases the first introduction to the world of wonders, East Africa could show.

S. African publicists William Furse's work in developing the was more attractive and dramatic than that of his contemporaries. He was a poet for the young coming generation.

## Rhodesians on Rhodes and Their Local Government

For all that, he was a good man, and I am sorry to see him restricted to the small town of Coloma. He could have stepped gallantly across the wide world. Friends, I say, did not give him the opportunity he deserved, and I am grieved to think that the man he had, was compelled to turn his back upon the world, and to make his home on the farm of last year's occupants of the Thompson

Colonel H. C. Smith, who was present at the meeting, informed all the officers that Major-General Sir Charles Stirling had been invited to attend, and the Committee accordingly arranged that Major-General Sir Charles Stirling would be present at the meeting.

States were held to the same dominion in  
the country, and it would be stimulate  
the westward spirit in their respective pioneer  
territories, and to make a full understanding  
with which they are possessed their various parts, dis-  
cussion was mainly centered in the rights and obligations, and  
duties unadjusted between the Indians and the  
Settling incidents in which Indians did not yield  
of land in fact could not take place. There were  
no outstanding examples as in the case with Laramie  
and his son, or President Grant's entire defense of  
the Johnson Case.

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

## The Inspiration of Rhodes

Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall Hodge said the German-  
British Company had spared no expense in producing an  
impressive and remarkable film, and in obtaining the true  
lace colour. The picture revealed the magnitude of the  
man and his work, and was of the deepest personal  
interest to all Rhodesians who hold the Imperial ideal  
very strongly, and owe our birthright to the inspiration of Rhodes and  
de Villiers. In a well-assumed case he criticised the  
selection of episodes which were not based on any  
and referred to fictitious incidents. Rhodes's conference  
with Leibengut in the Native king's kraal, and his pleading  
with President Kruger for Leibengut's life, were  
described as pure invention, and unworthy of Rhodes.  
Then there was an outstanding question. Rhodes went  
into the Matopo Hills to meet the rebel Native chieftains  
and subdue them by the force of his personality. It was  
also unfortunate that the leading actor did not bear  
a resemblance to Rhodes.

M. D. Q. Malcolm also deprecated the introduction of episodes for which there was no shred of justification and the jumbling up of historical facts. He demanded the film's portrayal of Rhodes about to set off for the north with the Prince's Column, when he received 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 and Mr. John Collyer also joined in the discussion, the latter stressing the regrettably abrupt ending of the film script which ought to have told of what Rhodes had made of the land that Rhodes founded and showed the prosperity and happiness he had destined for his progeny. The film producer had failed to grasp the significance of Rhodes's life and the picture shortcomings and omissions were such that he regretted it had ever been produced."

Mr. F. S. Jackson, editor of "East Africa," has reached Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, where he will continue southward to Bulawayo, arriving there on April 1. After a brief stay he will leave for Salisbury, remaining until about April 18, when he plans to leave for Beira, Mozambique, for Natalopolis.

~~On May 6 he will leave Salisbury by air for  
Moshi and Arusha.~~

Correspondence should be addressed to Am  
bit the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.  
in any of the above-mentioned towns.

ENTERED IN THE EDITORIAL

## The Tusless Elephant Most Dangerous in N. Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In a recent issue of "East African" Africans refers to my advocacy of the destruction of tusless elephants in Northern Rhodesia.

Captain Nutman, in his very able report on the game of the territory, says it down that in order to keep the elephant under control it is necessary to kill off 800 annually, and gives the skins and sanctuaries—an excellent idea, which every professional hunter will agree with. The most dangerous elephants in Northern Rhodesia are the tusless ones. Why this is so it is hard to say, it may be that having no tusks their existence better for tusks growing where they do, may affect the optic nerves, or have certainly been enraged from a fresh instance by smaller animals than they have been taking risks when I talk of being charged. I refer to unbound animals.

I have shot only one tusless elephant. That was when a herd of 7 all tusless came at me from right up hundred yards. The wind was right, 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 forest. We crossed about 100 yards in front of the forty-pounder, but he kept coming slowly on till I shot the other bull. The bull 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 chaps, but only quote these two in support of my argument.

Another point is that tusless elephant beget tusless offspring, 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 tusless animals that they catch, unfortunately but the man with the licence will avoid them, as he has always done.

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

Karen Mafishi  
Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

E. C. MILLS.

## East African Closer Union.

On Terms Fair to All.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of Feb. 3 you remark that personal inquiry, has failed to elicit one single sound argument why Uganda should remain outside the available East African Union, and again, that she "has been slow too long to her retirement."

May I then call your attention to an illuminating statement in Miss Perham's recent article in "The Year of African Administration?"

It appears to present the only other view that the settlers and the natives have in common, that of a composite, self-developing form of local native government. I mean that in a mixed state like Uganda

Government must be able to resort to the policy of education, and that their objective course must be evolution, that the task demanded of them has been followed to develop, and a sense of practically relegated before the joint Committee, namely, the African leader to test the settlers should gain control of the Government. At this reacts upon the relations between Government officials and Africans, and makes it easier 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 just conjunction with her less solvent neighbours? I wonder.

Personally, I entirely agree that some form of closer Union is sinee 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 factor, 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 colonial speech in Tanganyika suggested that the centre of political gravity was tending to shift towards that territory. Is it possible that the solution of the problem lies there?

Cuthbert, Yours faithfully,  
Ozon.

East Africa, which has so persistently advocated union of the three 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 retain her own uses, their unique qualities, she has accomplished by quite natural, but too much emphasis has, we suggest, often been laid by Uganda residents on the purely material arguments and, taking the long and broad view, it is no more reasonable to propose that all taxes collected in Uganda should be spent within that area once union has been achieved than it would be to postulate that the 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. Acting M.P.

## Bewitching of Iron.

A Northern Rhodesian Superstition.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—As a novice in matters of witchcraft but realising 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 Livingstone been married he would not have been allowed to inspect the Matopwa monoliths, for fear he would be bewitched by them.

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. B. Melland, in his "In Witchbound Africa," states:

"Among the Alonda, iron-work is closely interwoven with spirit worship, and every part of the apparatus is sacred; and being ordained by divine custom, cannot be changed." Referring to an attempt to introduce new tools of labour he said that the men refused to use them. "Under the influence of the old ways there are no iron tools in the country."

# EAST AFRICA The Menace of Soil Erosion East Africa in the House

## Down-to-Farming Methods

Harmless methods of waste habitation bear heavily on the important African problem of soil erosion. This was discussed by Dr. E. O. Teale and Mr. C. Gilman in their report to the Jamunivice Government on Northern Province water supplies.

They draw attention to three undesirable methods of cultivation of steep slopes without terracing, especially grazing cattle and bringing goats add to their instability, causing them more easily than any other irrigation or all degrees of slopes, and the custom of flooding the pleasure fields with an abundance of water at the time of sowing. These methods aggravate the menace of soil erosion introduced by deforestation of the upper slopes, and while cutting like a two-edged sword, not only leads to loss of valuable soil but increases run-off, whereby flood waters become greater, and underground storage of water needed for the dry-season suffers.

## Area Past Reclamation

Some of the areas visited by Messrs. Teale and Gilman in Tanganyika Northern Province are already pastelated, but they are hopeful that it may not be too late to save others which would soon likewise be doomed. The unavoidable restrictions to expansion are severe enough without this menace which, if it is allowed to spread, will rapidly and irreversibly further reduce the already limited arable ground of one of the most beautiful, productive, well-watered and densely populated areas in the Territory. This is no mere alarmist warning, they state, and it is our duty to draw attention to the grave responsibility which rests on the Government as trustees of the future security of the people and their lands.

Although Native agriculture is undoubtedly the main cause for this lamentable state of affairs, they do not absolve the non-Native planter from all blame. With them it is mainly due to careless irrigation methods, the much of the fertile top soil is being washed away, and slope cultivation without sufficient counter-measures also plays its part. It is asserted that this very real menace is fully realised in all its sinister aspects by the Administration, technical developments, European planters and missionaries alike, and that even a few of the chiefs have a fair grasp of the dangers. It is, however, unfortunately equally true that the people, foremost concerned, the multitudes of Native peasants, including their women folk, who have a powerful influence on agricultural matters, are for all practical purposes as yet completely ignorant of the fact that they are destroying their settlements.

To combat this soil-deterioration, which is spreading cancer-like through the region, immediate initiative and carefully organised action is necessary. The administrative Department must take the lead in co-operation, and the fact that protective measures are being constantly demanded by its members shows wisdom and judgment as nowhere else. Remedies are necessary, and what particular methods should be adopted under the varying conditions can be thoroughly relied on. These are welcome signs, especially among the more advanced chiefs, that this guidance is appreciated and willingly acted upon, although others are definitely irresponsible and unwilling. The missions are not only ready to co-operate, but are in a particularly favourable position to mould Native conditions which are so closely interlinked with Native practices.

That the Administration has always striven to put into force the advice received from technical departments is obvious. Messrs. Teale and Gilman confess, however, that they believe they have found a weak link in the otherwise satisfactory chain of co-operation. The existing rules and regulations, which should be properly founded on the technical aspect of the situation, has in the past had a tendency to over-emphasise the purely administrative difficulties of the subject. A praiseworthy attempt has thus been frustrated by some flaw in the general organisation which must be remedied as soon as possible. More close co-operation between administrative and technical officers will be of little avail unless the junior teaching and demonstrating staff of the Agricultural Department of the Northern Province is materially increased. More agricultural assistants of the right type are required to win the confidence of a people suspicious by tradition; and a very much greater number of Native instructors should be recruited, preferably among the main tribes themselves, and, after training, be posted to the various home districts.

## Kenya Governor and Unofficial Advisers

Colonial Secretary asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Executive Council for Kenya was not informed or consulted by the Governor before making public his plans for the banding the own Defence Force and whether the commandant of the Kenya Defence Force, General A. C. Lewis, was not also consulted beforehand.

Mr. Thomas replied that the question as to whom the Governor should consult was one entirely for his discretion. The fact that a reorganisation was proposed indeed was known in the Colony.

Colonial Guest: I understand the Hon. Gentleman feels that it indicates a very serious violation when a Governor has to decide his own Executive Council, and does he not think that these are other matters in the same connection which ought to be discussed by the House of Commons?

Mr. Thomas: I believe will be an opportunity to discuss the matter, and I am sure it is not expected that I should make any comment on this matter personally.

Colonial Guest: Will the discussion take place within a reasonable time?

Mr. Thomas: I do not know the exact date, but there will be an opportunity.

Mr. Gathorne-Hardy: Is the Hon. Gentleman aware of a considerable feeling in Kenya that it would be a grave mistake to reorganise the Army on regular and more disciplined lines and that the irregular force would be more suitable to the difficulties and conditions prevailing there?

Mr. Thomas: I am well aware of the difference of opinion, but I do not think there is any real difference of opinion in Kenya that the steps I have taken to reorganise the Army are those steps which anyone with any knowledge of the matter would consider the best, and are not challenged.

## White Highways in Kenya

Mr. Thomas asked if the draft Order in Council for the Kenya Highlands provided for the lease and sale of land in the Kenya Highlands exclusively to white persons, whether British or foreign nationality, or the exclusive of native Indian subjects and British Indian subjects, or whether the world seek powers to lay a copy of the Order before Parliament so that the House, in accordance with its right to watch over the application of policy in territories under the control of H.M. Government, might be in a position to judge whether the provisions were consistent with British Colonial or Indian practice.

Mr. Thomas told the殖民地大臣, that some special powers in relation to the Order, and answering other members' said he was uncertain, provided before final decision was made, the House would have an opportunity to know exactly what the proposals were.

Mr. Thomas asked if there were comparable roads in the United Kingdom and, if so, under what authority.

Mr. Gathorne-Hardy: In the alternative, the authorities issuing the Infectious Disease Ordinance of 1912, and the Health Commission.

Mr. Gathorne-Hardy: I do not suppose that the Dominions would re-enact the Infectious Disease of the Southern Rhodesia Native Regulation Bill with the group, but that it finally restricted a movement of the very populous and, in consequence, the possibility of improving their content portion.

Mr. Mac Donald enquired that the Bill had not yet been submitted to the Southern Rhodesia Legislature, but it was largely a consolidation of existing enactments, and the main new provision, the punishment of estates for Natives and Europeans. Asked by Mr. Atkins if the Bill did not provide for compulsory vaccination and that Natives "must have their finger prints taken," Mr. Mac Donald said he would look into those points.

Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher asked the殖民地大臣, if he would consider sending the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Governor of the Colony of Tanganyika on a legation to Berlin to W.H.H. Maximilian Heinrich Baron von Bulow, Minister.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said the suggestion would be born in mind.

Mr. T. Smith asked Mr. Thomas if he would issue the report for the information of the House, as set out in the deem anxiety that existed in regard to the matter.

Mr. Thomas: I do not see any evidence of that anxiety.

# Italo-Ethiopia: Peace Move

## Tusk Entrusted to Señor de Madariaga

The Committee of Fifteen, meeting in Addis Ababa on Monday, received by its Chairman, Señor de Madariaga, assisted by the Secretary-General, to set into touch with 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 Convention 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 Gondar. Nineteen machines are reported to have dropped a thousand of bombs on Jijiga, the headquarters of General Masihi, inflicting great loss of life and damage to property.

Marshal Badoglio's extreme reserve in his latest war bulletins 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 Amba Alagi, the mountain-fortress about 30 miles south of Macale. 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 northern zone have made their lines of communication perilously long and exposed, and the Ethiopians have launched a double front attack on the Eritrean, one army directed by the Emperor and the other by Ras Tafari and Ras Segele. They claim to have driven back the Italian columns and inflicted heavy losses. Further north, another front is reported to have broken through into Gondar territory.

### Offensive on Southern Front

An intense aerial bombardment on practically the whole of the southern front is regarded as the prelude to the renewal of General Graziani's offensive. The tactics being employed is almost impossible for the Ethiopian forces to withstand. When the Italians show the signs of a concentration they are subjected to persistent air attack. There are, however, indications of a new Italian offensive in the southern front, and the *Avanti*, a newspaper published in Switzerland, contains a similar caution, stating that it is now 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 and aeroplanes.

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

A war bulletin issued in Rome report the destruction of two Ethiopian aeroplanes.

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

Mr. Addis Ababa, who initially expressed confidence that his 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 the work on his concession would start before the end of the year.

Ambo Alagi, 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 1895 against overwhelming forces, preferred death to surrender. A church is to be built on top of the mountain.

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

Addis Ababa reported that Leo Azeno Garib, having received subsidies from the Italians to encourage them to revolt, had marched at the Ethiopian headquarters and surrendered arms given them by the Italians.

This and much information was worked out and the cost of the construction of the railway road from Mogadishu to Djibouti has been estimated at £1,000,000, a wide, permanent railway throughout the main season. The work is apparently intended for the passage of horses to Gondar.

Italy is planning new anti-sabotage measures against the Sanctioned States and the ban on goods from such States has now been made absolute. Rome has announced a decree forbidding all stocks of wheat to be placed immediately at the disposal of provincial authorities, who will supervise their sale, to prevent a rise in price on boardings in its period immediately preceding the harvest.

A special division of Ethiopian troops in different colours and over-painted with a red cross, is being made at Gondar, and the six regiments being in all of the Red Cross.

### Warning to Ethiopia

At a patriotic demonstration in St. George's Cathedral, Addis Ababa the people were warned of the dangers of the 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 aeroplanes. This states that an Italian aeroplane, flying low to ascertain the true nature of an encampment and transport column, met with intense anti-aircraft fire from the direction in which the Red Cross was sent. Another aeroplane, which flew over this campment the following day, was also received with anti-aircraft fire and was struck by two projectiles, one of which carried away the wireless receiver, key of the telephone apparatus. Fortunately the wire from which the aerial was suspended was subjected to bombardment. In view of the dense smoke which rose from the places struck it was impossible to ascertain the Italian report, but there was a sudden lull, the existence of which had been suspected. The motor-lorries and tanks of the encampment were not fitted with the Red Cross emblem, which had only been placed on one sheet stuck on the lorry. Later another Italian aeroplane was struck in the same locality and almost put out of action by fire with Oberlin tracer fire, fired by guns stationed in the immediate neighbourhood of the Red Cross unit. There is reason to suppose that the bombardment carried out in July 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. Ridley, Winston Cranborne 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 to British subjects 111 in the British Red Cross hospitals 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 Somaliland.

Asked by Mr. Lewis if the importation of camels into British territory adjoining Ethiopia was permitted from British territory, Lord Cranborne replied that the import 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 night, the most important dealing with the Dairy Industry Control Bill, which the conference, with two dissentients, decided to support.

### N 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. The mining areas

*Some Statements Worth Noting.*

I am not great admirer of the system of indirect rule introduced into Tanganyika by Sir Donald Cameron. I.M. Justice Ostler, in "The Shirevalo Chronicle,"

The African is showing an appreciation of European surgery which would have been inconceivable only a few years ago." "The East African Medical Journal."

Our long appeal from Kenya for an Imperial Will to see her just become a child of an Imperial switch-in-time." "H. L. Gossin 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 Rev. J. 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." J. E. Stone, President of the Selbybury Chamber of Commerce.

Were we to return the German colonies or ceded to her equivalent territory, peace would reign, because the issue is political and military, and not economic." Sir Norman Angell, quoted by "United Empire."

If Northern Rhodesia could share the fortunes and freedom of neighbouring fellow-British statesmen, it would be well. Our people will rather be governed independently by themselves than ably by strangers." "Livingstone Mail."

Lack of previous experience of farming is no great a handicap (on new East African settlers) as may appear at first sight." Major W. C. Conner's report on East African settlement for officers of the Indian Army.

It is to be hoped that before very long someone will organise not only a proper investigation of the soils (of Geog) but also some scheme for preserving them from the further ravages of nature." Dr. E. S. B. Leakey in "Kenya Contracts and Problems."

Until expression is given, it could without exaggeration be said that in no other country did a higher proportion of new settlers succeed than in Kenya." Mr. Alex. Hobm, formerly Director of Agriculture, Kenya, in his address to the Royal Engineers.

Some people believe that English people can live all their lives in the relatively cool uplands of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. Others say that children brought up there grow tall, but thin and weedy. I didn'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. Haldane, in a broadcast on "Keeping Cool."

I feel sure there is jungle yellow fever throughout a great area as far east as the River Ruvu Valley, in fact, on a recent journey I found cases of 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 jungle type of yellow fever is not yet become clear, and more research is necessary." Dr. F. G. Soper, of the Rockefeller Foundation, addressing the London School of Tropical and Tropical Medicine.

**WHO'S WHO**

**296—Major Frank De Vere Joyce, M.C.**



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Among the best known of the pre-War settlers in Kenya who have ever since resided permanently in the country except for the period of hostilities, is Major F. de V. Joyce, who has been farming at Kilma Kiu in the Ngong district since 1912. There he has built up one of the largest and most successful herds of Ayrshire cattle in the Colony, and established a dairy 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 resigned 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 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 Mafia Island in 1915, when attached to the K.R.R., and again in France in March 1916, when serving with the 10th Battalion. 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 Convention of Associations, 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 expert

## NEWS BRIEFS

Dr. W. Y. Abbott has been posted to Chanya as Medical Officer of Health.

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

Mr. G. D. Scammon has been appointed Chairman of the Thika District Association.

Mr. W. J. Leslie has returned to Blantyre after his business visit to the Limpopo and Mbaya.

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

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

Mr. R. E. Peck, Veterinary and Agricultural Officer in British Somaliland, issued on leave.

Mr. G. C. Whitchurch, the Uganda Assistant District Officer, has been promoted District Officer.

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

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

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

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, chairman of the London-Castle-Mail Steamship Company, has left Cape Town for England.

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

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

Mr. T. E. Pollard, the first African Commissioner, has been on a visit to Uganda and Kenya, the country districts.

Mr. D. Shipton has been called to Kenya, on taking up his appointment as agricultural assistant in the Tanganyika service.

Colonel S. Borthwick Greaves Howard has been appointed Adjutant-General to Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika.

Mr. F. A. French, who has been appointed Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Kenya, is a well-known rider in 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 Zanzibar Gymkhana Club.

His friends will be glad to hear that Mr. M. A. Morris of Tavistock is now in satisfactory progressive recuperation from a difficult operation.

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

Miss H. C. Palgrave, who has been appointed Auditor General in Southern Rhodesia, has served in the Audit Department of the Colony for the past twelve 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 Klea.

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

Colonel David Cree, who was 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 ten years general secretary of the Salvation Army in Kenya, left England yesterday with Miss Bigwood to take his summer mission in Nigeria.

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

Brigadier-General Frederick Gordon, G.B.E., M.C., who died in Sussex last week, served in the Nile Expedition of 1848, and was with the Egyptian Army in the Sudan from 1860 to 1866.

Mr. G. Bussey-Smith, Solicitor-General of Tanganyika, has been appointed Attorney-General of Zanzibar in succession to Mr. A. N. Donly, who had been appointed public judge of the Zanzibar Courts.

Mr. R. H. V. Parkham, 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. D. Robertson.

Colonel Alfred 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. Gabbott, the Tanganyika Game Ranger, is on overseas leave, and Captain R. G. Fairweather, 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.

Mr. Geoffrey G. de C. H. Chappell, of the Joint East African Board, has returned to England following his visit to India. It is expected he will be appointed Chairman of the Food Committee of the Constituent Committee for Great Britain.

The wedding took place in Nairobi last month of Mr. W. R. Legg, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Legg of London, and Miss Muriel Birnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Birnie of Nairobi. Mr. Legg is well known in East African music circles.

Mr. G. Blight has been elected Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club's football section, of which the secretary is Major H. F. M. Messrs. T. M. Baker and A. Bennett are captain and vice-captain of the "Second" team.

Dr. A. J. Fox-Blake has been elected President, and Dr. J. B. Clarke President-Elect, of the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association. Dr. S. D. Karve has been elected President, and Dr. M. T. Shah Vice-President, of the Mombasa Division.

Mr. F. K. J. Hussey, formerly Director of Education in Uganda, has been appointed assistant secretary of the National Society. This church organisation under its new Royal Charter has become the Central Council of the Church of Uganda's education.

Mrs. W. B. Saunders, of the Member Staff of the Union Castle Mail Steamer Co., Ltd., who was married in Mombasa Cathedral last month to Miss Valerie Helen Nichols, is a son of the late Mr. Saunders, the Union Castle Co.'s first Agent in Mombasa.

Lord Frauds Scott and Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Tucker have been appointed unofficial members to represent Kenya, and Mr. E. D. Reynolds and Mr. A. S. Polke unofficial members to represent Uganda on the Kenya and Uganda Railways Advisory Board.

Mr. C. E. Lane, president of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, and one of the best known business men in Tanganyika, recently returned to his headquarters after a sabbatical of several months to the Lupa, Mwanza, Maramba and Singida areas of the Territory.

Mr. G. B. Evans, of the Entomology Department of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, left England last week for Kenya, where he will work with the Medical Research Institute at Nairobi, and for five months will co-operate with the medical entomologist, Mr. C. B. Evans, on identifying mosquitoes.

Mr. Bernard Boulton, of the Nigerian Administrative Service, and his wife, say to Sir Badruddin Bourdillon, formerly Governor of Uganda and now Governor of Nigeria, and of Lady Bourdillon, a daughter of Sir Thomas, a week to Miss Joy Bainbridge, older daughter of the late Colonel Norman Bainbridge and of Mrs. Bainbridge.

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, C.M.G., O.B.E., Postmaster-General of the East African Service, left Nairobi last week for England on leave pending retirement. He has served in Kenya for six years, and the amalgamation of the postal services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika ten years ago was an achievement which may be put largely to his credit.

Mr. Kenneth H. Clarke, private secretary to Sir Richard Rumbold, British Resident in Zanzibar, who has been seconded from the Tanganyika service, has now been transferred to Zanzibar, and in addition to his main duty, appointed Assistant District Commissioner in the Zanzibar district. Before leaving Tanganyika in May for home leave Miss Rankine and Mr. Clarke are to be married in Zanzibar.

Much satisfaction is expressed in Tanganyika at the appointment of a strong Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. MacKenzie Kennedy, the chief Secretary, to inquire into the supply and welfare of Native labour. His colleagues are to be Sir William Lead, Mr. A. B. Massie, Captain P. C. Hallier, Captain J. A. T. Hawker, and Messrs. H. Danner, Habib Janali and H. Hummel. The secretary of the Committee is Mr. J. E. Nairn.

His Honour Mr. Justice Pearce has been elected President of the Dar es Salaam Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, with Major F. A. B. Nicoll and Mr. G. C. Hillier as Vice-Presidents. The committee is composed of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Fowkes, Mr. J. Nathan Brown, Mr. H. H. Bolson, Mrs. B. E. Frayling and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Taylor, while Mr. W. L. Tinworth and Mr. R. A. Cotton are hon. treasurer and secretary respectively.

His resignation, on account of ill-health, of Mr. J. J. MacHugh, nominated unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, will be received with general regret, especially by residents in the goldfield, of the needs of which he has special knowledge. There must be few Europeans in any part of East Africa who can claim so long a record of unbroken residence in the continent, for Mr. MacHugh's exceeds forty years. He was in Kenya at the time of the outbreak of the War, promptly joined a locally recruited scout corps, served through the campaign, and has since remained in Tanganyika for a considerable time as a diver and writer on the Lupa. All who know him will wish him a speedy and complete recovery to health.

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## 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, on the nomination of Colonel Ponsonby, M.P., who said that Sir Humphrey had been Chairman for the past two years, and that the increased value and prestige of the section during that time had been largely due to his leadership and skill. (See p. 67.) Sir Humphrey, in his thanks to the section for its re-election, expressed the reelection of Mr. Chamber Hawksburg and Mr. Alfred Wiggleworth as Vice-Chairmen. Colonel Ponsonby, he said, had felt that his duties in the House of Commons took so much of his time that he was reluctantly compelled not to offer himself for reelection. Mr. Thomas Dickson had accepted an invitation to stand, and he was accordingly unanimously elected.

### Colonies and Trade Agreements.

The German recites 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 point had now been reached, in view of what was claimed, that when a country had a favourable trade balance with Great Britain, the Government was not indisposed to arrange for a proportion of that balance at least to be devoted to purchasing British colonial products. The legitimate export trade interests of this country must, however, also be considered. This letter stated that the Government represented the agreements of the character mentioned on existing agreements might cause damage to intercolonial trade as a whole, and in particular might interfere with the normal methods of payment for exports from Colonies.

On the subject of the exclusion of East African coffee from the proposed Danish quota, Mr. Bell had pointed out that no provision had been made for the import of coffee into East Africa of any of the British territories. 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 these had been a misapprehension on the matter, for the quota had referred only to Costa Rican coffee, and had made no mention of East African. The discrimination had not been territorial, but solely in regard to the size of coffee.

A letter had been received from the Secretary of the Transvaal Government drawing attention to a speech by the Legislative Council in which the Chief Secretary had suggested opportunities existed for traders in the Lake Province to meet the requirements in the matter of imported goods. The Chief Secretary had pointed out the cash resources of the Native as a result of the excellent harvest had reached a high level, where was a likelihood in certain parts of the country Native might get themselves in possession of more money than they desired, and might be inclined to sit back and idle for

ascertain and determine their rights. It followed that the urge to work and to expand would be strong, and that the Chief Secretary recommended that no opportunity must be lost of encouraging new wants, as of preaching a higher standard among the Native population. He added that immense possibilities existed for enterprise, indeed in the districts settled around Lake Victoria. The money was there, and also the will to spend, provided the shop window was attractively dressed. Traders, therefore, would be doing a real service to the country if they could whet the Native's appetite for imported goods.

Mr. E. M. Bowditch was welcomed as a new member of the Section.

### Victoria Falls Model at Johannesburg.

A realistic miniature model of the Victoria Falls over 100 ft. long, will be a feature of the Rhodesian exhibit at the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg.

### Western Transvaal Storms.

In one of the most violent storms experienced in Western Transvaal for some time, electric and telephone services were temporarily put out of action, and allabora the Ruita golf course 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 to South Africa have been partly withdrawn.

### Transvaal Obesity.

Contributors to the March Number of "Africa" include Lord Lucan writing on the Railways to Rhodesia; Mr. J. S. Moore, the Northern Rhodesia M.L.C.; Mr. discourses on Southern Rhodesia and the administration proposal; Major General Sir Howard Willoughby, the writer of the Royal Air Force in Africa; and Mr. G. G. Head.

## Reminiscences of a Pioneer Police Officer

# A CUCKOO IN KENYA

by ROBERT MCFORA

LORD CRANWORTH

### Prices in the Foreword

I commend this book to readers from the opening chapters to the end. There will be found in the early part a history of the colony from its most ancient days, which, for anyone familiar with it, and who is not alone, would well justify illustration. For the rest, it forms the very Indian chaff of a former soldier, perhaps somewhat too digressive, but a good officer, working in times of great, and sometimes extraordinary difficulty, I wish to the author all success, and to his readers the same pleasure.

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## Congo Basin Treaties.

### Suggestion from Brussels.

In a communication addressed to the International Office in Brussels recently, Mr. G. Maesaeert, President of the Association des Amis du Congo Belge, said that the suggestion had been made that the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye should be abrogated in so far as it concerns the conventional Congo Basin. He commented:

"No modification can be made in the present convention except by a unanimous vote of the signatories, among whom are the United States, Italy, and Japan. It is not up to us to take quite a different view on the question, and to seek, on the contrary, the extension of the principle of co-operation, all in favour of the colony and protectorate in Africa. In 1908 King Leopold II gathered all the Great Powers together. The object of exploring the heart of Africa should not be Belgium's part in 1936 to fall upon those Powers once more to work out an economic agreement for Africa which would open up to every nation freely and under equal conditions the markets of the continent."

### 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.

### Ngorongoro Crater Game Reserve.

An amendment to the Tanganyika Game Preservation Ordinance provides for the creation of the area of the Ngorongoro Crater Reserve to include the area bounded by a line drawn round the rim of the said crater and distant one mile therefrom.

### Visitors to Murchison Falls.

WILSON AIRWAYS, in conjunction with the Kenya and Uganda Railways, have organised excursions to the Murchison Falls, starting from Nairobi by air for Monday, then by car to Bujagali and by boat shall be taken to the Falls. The return trip takes two and a half days, and the inclusive price £12.

### Applications for Standard Licences.

The Governor of Kenya has appointed a committee to report on the application by the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. for the renewal of various generating and distributing licences until May 1932. The committee is composed of the Attorney-General, Mr. J. C. Strahan, the Postmaster-General, Mr. C. C. Strahan, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, Mr. George Blower, Mr. A. R. Cocker, Captain F. R. Evans, and the Chairman of the Nairobi District Council.

### Anti-poison Bombs.

Mr. Payam Hoss, of Johannesburg, has visited the German Transvaal to help in the experiment of scaring jackals with rockets, reported. We shot off the rockets one after another, completely decapitated them in mid-air. The result was that the bodies rose from the trees and bushes—but when the bombs were over they settled again. The experiment was only a partial success, but I think that if the rockets were let off into a swarm, flying locusts might persuade them to sit on and land somewhere else.

### Pangani Hydro-Electric Scheme.

A 250,000 hydro-electric power plant on the Pangani Falls near Tanga, was formally declared open by Sir Harold MacMichael, 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, 1930, and will capture the surplus water from many sisal estates and so Tanga will have its first large electrical generating unit in East Africa.

## Aerodrome for Kampala.

### Alternative Site Being Considered.

UNFORESEEN difficulties are being experienced in finding a suitable aerodrome 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 costs involved in the construction of the proposed landing ground recently surveyed by Mr. P. E. L. Gethin, the Tanganyika Director of Civil Aviation,

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 levelling the ground on Kololo Hill is being investigated, and proposals in that respect from public bodies firms, who might be interested, will be welcomed by the Uganda Government. In the meantime, another possible site, at Kabowari four miles from Kampala on the Murchison road, is being examined.

## Native Warter Organisation.

The Native warrior organisation, of which the Kikuyu 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 latest annual report of the Native Affairs Department. He says:

This organisation is similar to that of the Massai, though it differs in important details. An old man remains in office for from 4 to 7 years and, at the expiration of this term, the warriors ALL leave together. There is, however, a number of separate initiation ceremonies in each age. First, there is the main one, when the former age has relinquished power, and, at the same time as this, there are subsidiary initiations of "boss-ass" or "reach-initiations". These are known as "H-Bairuti" initiations, and there may be from two to three in an age. At the "moran" stage, these pass out together, irrespective of the time they are initiated.

The present age, in the "H-Kilimani" stage, is passing out ceremonially in July and August, and have since the men taking their wives, but they have been extremely slow in finding them, and probably this is due to the fact that they have been wholly married up to the end of the last. According to existing custom, there is a large section, a "moran" called a "kikuyu", who must get married first. If he delays he does up all the others. Some of the bigger sections have two or three "kumonyo" or "kumonyo sub-sections". The administration has put conditions upon the "moran", as particularly a man has to get married promptly, and thus to get rid of the trouble some "kikuyu" never do for good. They go to their wives, it seems, that they would settle at least for a year before leaving the age.

## KENYA COLONY

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See Page 62

March 26, 1930

## Copperbelt Discoveries.

### Early Work by Native Craftsmen.

In a recent issue it was possible to publish extracts from an interesting paper on "Prospecting and Geological Survey of a Vast Concession," given before the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy by Mr. G. J. Parker and Dr. A. G. Green.

In this explanatory remarks in submitting the paper to the Institution, Mr. Parker said the historical side of the discovery of the copper deposits in Northern Rhodesia was one of its most interesting aspects. There were many indications that the industry originated long before any European exploring entered the country and it would appear that it was exercised by the Natives themselves. As the story wound down through generations from Father St. John, with all the legends and mysteries with which it could possibly be surrounded. Five recently the small amount of Native smelting which did take place near Katanga was shrouded in mystery and conjecture.

**African Art.**  
A find connected with Native art was a copper cross exhibited in the copper museum at Lubumbashi. This first was a bar similar to those used by Livingstone as being carried by caravans of slaves from Katanga to the East Coast. The bar weighed about 10 lbs. and was found with several other bars when excavating near the Allies Mine at Lubumbashi during the early explorations of the Rhodesian Minerals Corporation. The amount of copper contained in each bar would represent almost mind-boggling to a Native who carried it. One wonders what the bimetal within was, 10% It was interesting to note that the assay results from Simingwee of these bars showed the same lot of high purity, which with little smelting could be made into a good quality of best elect copper.

The second exhibit was a copper cross. These crosses were at the time not recognised as media of exchange throughout the Katanga and its far westward as in Kasai district in the Congo. As late as 1910 some of the Natives of that region considered that the only real indications of wealth apart from the wives and Kivestock was these copper crosses and although workers were paid their wages in currency, they generally used this money to buy bush and other trade goods. These in turn were exchanged for copper crosses which were bound up with red ochre. At that time no prospective law.

**Impression of European Influence.**  
The third exhibit was another cross, found with three others which had been made excepting for a garden tool entirely different in form from the others. The workmanship was poor and the casting so well done that it would seem to indicate European influence. The only evidence of this was based on something that Mr. Raymond, the manager of the Rhodesian Congo boiler works, told him. In early May last when he first saw this particular cross, He had informed the speaker that a cross exactly like the one shown was found in the banks of the Lunkufwa River where his prospectors were looking for gold.

While the above products of copper was directed towards the discovery and development of the Katanga mines by Europeans, it was not likely that these discoverers knew about these pieces. It is conceivable, if the Natives had not already been using them, some of these crosses were so prominent and attractive that the first European passing through the country would immediately have noticed and eventually their economic value would have been recognised. The memory of the early contributions of these men who really laid the foundation of modern copper history in Central Africa.

### Aero Landing Grounds.

The Kenya Government has issued a landing ground licence for a new landing ground at Kishambala, Lito, in respect of the "Lito" landing ground, to be used for medium and light aircraft. The ground is about two miles from Nairobi, the nearest town being Nairobi. Similar licences have been issued to the company for their Athi River and Dolgoruk landing grounds in former Uganda. There are also two miles south of the Gori River, while the remaining two are in the Lamu Province.

## Northern Rhodesian Notes.

### In Geologists from Canada Expected.

**Prospecting.** *Continued.* I am informed that ten new geologists are expected to arrive from Canada in early December.

**Minerals.** Owing to heavy rainfall since February the dams have filled rapidly and in further anxiety is felt.

**Consentwa Power Station.** — Mr. Frank A. Smith, manager of the Union Antelope Mine, is now visiting Europe and America. It is thought that he will push for the inauguration of this project.

**Lubala Gold Mine.** Mr. E. A. Irving, a director of this company, is now visiting the Union, is expected to return to the Shanduka mine at an early date when he will probably see the plant. It is hoped that a small output will be returned in March.

**Baluba Gold Mine.** — In view of the interesting stage reached in the diamond drilling of gramine Dr. Bancroft is arranging to visit the Baluba Hill in order to present on the mining of the ore which is due to start in the early body and which important date is anticipated.

## Mining Personalities.

**Mr. Stanley.** — Chose a dozen or so a California Goldfield to go with Davis-Bethell tomorrow in view of Nelson.

**Mr. Arthur Black.** Studied M.M., who recently returned to England from the East Coast, is now in Southern Rhodesia.

**Mr. W. S. Stover.** Assoc. Inst. M.M., has left for Tanganyika and is holding a large gold-bearing concession for the East Exploration Syndicate.

**Mr. W. S. Stover.** Assistant Geologist in Tanganyika has been elected to an associateship of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mr. William Goulds to a membership of the institution.

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## Answers to Correspondents.

*Answered under the express condition that no legal liability is incurred by "East Africa."*

In each case of annual subscribers to "East Africa," each query must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of page 618.

Letters to us must bear the writer's full name and address; if not, please, but repeat said information, as it will not be given. *Telephone, Post-telegram, &c.*

Correspondents should mark their envelope "Morning Mail," and address them to "The Editor, 'East Africa,'" Titchfield Street, London, W. L.

R. DE WYRE.—Kirton certainly seems a good buy at £1,000.

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

W. H. L.—LIVERPOOL.—No official advice from the property is good, and at 15s. to 24s. the following is the best:

S. S. D.—Suggest you defer into (2). If you can afford to have a handsome profit, and the second shaft intention is comparatively low priced.

T. C. L.—OXFORD.—Should advise you to leave them as at present. The company is in its early stages, and the moment may be too much of a gamble.

H. O.—GLASGOW.—(1) We should certainly advise leaving your 18 ft. (2) Hold for the time being. It is generally understood that the shafts are now down to over 1,000 ft. level, and the fact that they are still getting good assays should inspire confidence.

A. P. C.—The offices of Kenya Consolidated Gold Mines are at Arcade Buildings, Coryndon Street, London, but they have a London office at 653, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2. The company has an exclusive prospecting licence over 1,026 square miles in Karangwa, Kerten properties in Lolicorien, and other districts of Gori River and Kakamega.

J. C. L.—KENSINGTON.—Elsewhere in this issue you will see a copy of the speech at the statutory meeting of Kavando Gold Mines, when it was stated that the company had produced 500 ozs. of gold since the beginning of December from development ore. The capital of the company is £25,000 in 75000 shares of 10s. each. Dividends on the whole of their consideration in shares, £2000, of which were offered to the public the issue being over-subscribed.

### Uganda Mineral Exports.

Copper in slates exported from Northern Rhodesia during February was valued at £300,131, the value of the copper exported being £20,124. Cobalt exports were valued at £44,063; zinc, £2,217; and vanadium,

### Listing 2. Rhodesia Archaeologists.

Companies in Southern Rhodesia have been asked by the National Historical Committee for preserving objects that may discover in their excavations. An old metal or stone implement, or a human skull or beads, pottery, might appear to be of little value to you, but might prove extremely valuable to scientists.

## A Tanganyika "Banket."

### Report Questioned by Govt. Geologist.

Mr. F. J. Walker, Government Geologist in Tanganyika, has drawn attention in the "Mining Magazine" to the statement made in a previous article by Mr. A. S. G. Denham that an auriferous district very similar to the basket of the Witwatersrand basin is probably exploited by a prospector with a small claim in the Shireha district. He adds—

I venture upon the accuracy of this statement in the Singida region and part of the Mwala district adjoining it, because the subject of a geological study by one of my staff for some months, and such unusual working could hardly have escaped his notice.

An auriferous conglomerate "similar to the shanks" was worked much further west than the Singida district by King Ingogo, but no information has it yet pioved to be workable. At its northern end similar ones occurring near Kigoma are indeed comparable with the famous Witwatersrand. They are provisionally considered by this Survey to form the basal bed of the Muva-Antolian System of South-Eastern Africa.

## Company Progress Reports.

Kagera.—Output for February, 28 tons.

Rhodesia.—Flushing Bowl mine, Flushing 100 tons ore crushed, yielding 108 oz. from 100 tons of raw material. Value £1,414.

Katanga.—Mall was stopped and completely reconstructed; crushing recommenced on February 23. At Wady Oyo No. 3 level east advanced 32 ft. on reef. Face assays 1026 over a ft. At No. 2 level west advanced 20 ft. on reef. Face assays 7 dwts. per ton. No. 3 level west No. 2 vein was struck 7 ft in dyke. No. 3 intermediate level east advanced 8 ft. on sole chafing in which pieces of gold were scattered. At Macrufi South reef. The main shaft was sunk 26 ft. to 160 ft. where a 16 ft. cross cut picked up the reef, reported until in February, which ran down over 200 ft. and at 27 ft. in a vein which thereon opened out 10 ft. 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 one shilling per share for the year ended December 31, 1885. The date 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 private company in Kenya with a nominal capital of £100,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of 1s. each. The first directors of the company, which has been formed to prospect for gold and other minerals, are Messrs. W. P. Alderson, A. A. MacMartin, Leo Timmins, A. A. Mackay and W. L. Paterson.

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# East African Share Prices. Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd.

## Greater Confidence in Market

## Speech at Statutory Meeting

GREATER confidence in the market, and in consequence of the more hopeful international conditions, has been reflected in East African and Rhodesian mining generally during the past week. East African shares have been trading with increased prices for Kavirondo, Standard and Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate. Tanganyika Central Gold also showed a rise of 6d.

Small increases were recorded on Rhodesian share dealings. Cam and Motor appreciating by 5s. Consolidated Union by 5s. and New Anthropology 2s. Alp Union and Rhodesia, however, there was a drop from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.

The future of Nairobi quotations has been the 5s. rise in Edzawa Ridge.

	Last week	This week
Imperial Gold (5s.)	4s.	4s.
Bushveld Mines (10s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 3d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	70s. 9d.	70s. 4d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	85s. 0d.	85s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	65s. 4d.	65s. 4d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Kenya Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 4d.
Kenya Goldfields (Phoenix) (5s.)	29s. 9d.	29s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Kagema Mines Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Rhodesia (Sudan) Gold (5s.)	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	9s. 1d.	9s. 0d.
Keston (10s.)	2s. 9d.	13s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 6d.	10s. 1d.
Kimbingi (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Leona Corporation (10s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Loangwa Concessions	2s. 3d.	2s. 4d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	5s. 7d.	5s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	28s. 4d.	28s. 4d.
Luton Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 1d.
Mashonaland Estates (1s.)	13s. 0d.	12s. 9d.
Reedene (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Rhodesia Katanga (4s.)	85s. 0d.	3s. 1d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 0d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 4d.
Rhodesia Corporation (5s.)	5s. 9d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesia Selection Trust (5s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesia (10s.)	17s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Roca Copper (5s.)	35s. 2d.	37s. 6d.
Rogers (5s.)	10s. 7d.	11s. 5d.
Seddon's Trust (10s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
South African Starr (5s.)	5s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanangire Gold (1s.)	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Tetra Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Vankie Colliery (10s.)	3s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
Waterval (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
West African Exploring (4s.)	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.

### GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	20s. 0d.	22s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 1d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	32s. 0d.	32s. 6d.
Imperial Airways (4s.)	50s. 0d.	50s. 0d.
Katanga Col. (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
New Chartered Exploration	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (4s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cordite (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Pref. (4s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.

### Half-Year Quotations:

We have received the following price by air mail from the *East African Mining Journal*:

	Last week	This week
Edzawa Ridge (2s.)	20s. 2s. Sets	25s. 2s. Sets
Hilditch Mining Synd. (5s.)	2s. 75c.	3s. 4c.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 6cts.	5s. 6cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 6cts.	8s. 80cts.
Kenya Roof (5s.)	3s. 0d.	7s. 50cts.
Kenya Uganda Min. Expl. (5s.)	5s. 0d.	25s.
Kiso-Malum (20s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s. 0cts.	2s. 0cts.
Pretoria (5s.)	—	—

At the statutory meeting of the Kavirondo Gold Mines Ltd., held in London last week, Mr. S. E. Taylor, D.Sc., M.Inst.M.M., who presided in the absence of the Chairman, the Hon. Lionel Hobson, said in the course of his speech:

"You will no doubt wish me to add a few remarks regarding the start that has been made to carry out the objects for which this company was formed and our plans for exploiting the properties. In the prospectus particulars were given of the programme of development which it is proposed to carry out on the properties; and which, in broad outline, consists of developing the principal veins on the Kakamega property to a depth of 500 ft. and vigorously prospecting the Chausu Point properties."

"The programme gave the total production of gold from the pilot mill 1,000 ounces fine gold up to December 1931; since that date and up to the end of February, a further 100 ounces of fine gold have been produced. It is not the intention, however, to do more for the present with the pilot mill than to treat the ore broken in coarse 'development' as a general check upon the activity of the sampling, for the main object of the development programme on the Kakamega property is to build up ore reserves with a view to bring the veins to the profit-earning stage after the development programme has been completed."

"We have appointed Mr. W. J. Hughes, Assoc. Inst. M.M., F.G.S., to be the superintendent of the company in Kenya, and he will have as his assistant for the underground work an experienced engineer who should by now have reached the property early in March, and is now engaged in making the necessary arrangements for the commencement of active development of the principal veins to a depth of 500 ft. on the Sirius, Ida and Dundee veins. Since the formation of the company no discoveries of outstanding value have been made as much of the work is at present in a section difficult to prospect owing to dense thorn bush and a heavy covering of lateritic soil; but several further reefs have been located in the southern portion of the concession, giving occasional values which merit further investigation."

"In the No. 2 Area, Mr. Hughes will arrange as soon as possible for the necessary equipment to be taken in to proceed with the underground development of Chausu reef, which gave the excellent values in the surface trenches and prospecting pits published in the prospectus. Simultaneously active prospecting of the unexplored areas of the concession will be carried out. Since the formation of the company no discoveries of outstanding value have been made as much of the work is at present in a section difficult to prospect owing to dense thorn bush and a heavy covering of lateritic soil; but several further reefs have been located in the southern portion of the concession, giving occasional values which merit further investigation."

### Importance of Core-boring.

Sir Albert E. Kitson stated at the last meeting of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy the importance of core-boring on supplying us with information about Northern Rhodesian experience showed, he said, that in some ten years of prospecting by men who knew their work and were doing their best by surface methods, no deposits of economic value had been found except in 18 months' core-drilling where a large field had initially been estimated at 55 million tons of copper ore. That great quantity might or might not prove to have been a false estimate, but it was very reassuring to know that under such work done to the present extent on the property tended to show that the estimate was not an excessive one, and it was to be hoped that in time the estimate would be fully realised."

## East African Mails.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:

March 26 per "Kaiser I Hind"

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on March 27 and 30.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 5.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outward mails close at the G.P.O. at 3 p.m. on 10.45 a.m. each Tuesday and Friday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

**BUSINESS POINTERS.**

Information concerning the development of trade in East and Central Africa. "Business Pointers" will also give information regarding the business of manufacturers and exporters, and the methods by which they are in touch with their markets. Your co-operation in sending in these notes is cordially welcome.

Tanganyika's exports of manufactured tobacco for 1935 totalled 660,585 lbs., valued at £38,247.

The Nasaland Agricultural Show will be opened by Sir Harold Roderick Astor in Limbe on July 17.

M. C. A. Anson, Danish Consul in Nairobi, who is interested in a number of local manufacturing enterprises, expects to visit Kenya in March on a holiday in Europe. He plans to be in East Africa late.

While the quantity of Tanganyikan coffee exports last year was 20% above the 1934 figure, there was a 2% decrease in value. On the other hand, though copra exports increased 14.29%, the value of the trade improved by 17.7% above the 1934 figure.

During 1935 the total export traffic sailed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways was 356,482 tons, compared with 287,709 tons in 1934. The imports handled at Mombasa totalled 92,703 tons, an increase of 12,719 tons over 1934. The total imports during the year amounted to 2,196,601 tons, 600 tonnes more than in 1934.

**MEMBERSHIP IN TRADE**

Membership subscription to the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has been increased to 12s. per annum. Subscription to the Chamber's Coffee Section

object of an amendment Bill to the Kenya Ordinance is to restrain borrowing officers of the Prison Department from incurring debts beyond three years.

The Standard Journal said that the Hon. G. W. Northcote, Member of Parliament for Paddington, London, S.W.1, had decided to stand in Bloomsbury. His party will be at Clarence House, Matthew Street, S.W.1.

The National Bank of India, Ltd., reports a net profit of £10,140,000, including £250,000 from its subsidiary in 1934. It is proposed to add £100,000 to its life pension fund; £250,000 to common shares account to pay a final dividend of 20%, making 30% for the year, and to pay a

**INSURANCE**

For British residents in East Africa who require insurance, whether educational, endowment for old age, or other provision for their retirement, there are now many first-class Insurance Companies which charge lower rates than in former years, and some which charge no extra whatever. We have made a special study of this subject, and are in a position to give impartial and gratuitous advice to those who consult us on our conditions. We also advise on annuities, and shall be pleased to send a free copy of our pamphlet on insurance to any such applicant.

**G. P. HENDERSON, LTD.**

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Telephone: **Eastleigh 2-1222** Telex: **2447**

**Bank & March Trade Report**

THE following cabled items concerning East Africa are included in the current report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

**Kenya.**—The heavy rainfall going out of season in most up-country districts is favouring the coming season's crops. Coffee picking is almost finished, and a large percentage of lower grades being sold locally, owing 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. a bag, and further good rains have fallen in the whole 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 mining 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 commenced 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, 1.4 inches; Eldambo, 0.9; Fort Hall, 1.67; Fort Ternan, 3.26; Gilgil, 5.7; Kabete, 3.9; Kaimosi, 1.83; Kericho, 3.97; Kiambu, 1.2; Kitale, 1.09; Kisumu, 0.78; Kitale, 0.88; Keru, 1.1; Lihulu, 1.20; Lumbwai, 2.59; Machakos, 2.59; Matangi Road, 0.71; Makindu, 0.93; Makuyu, 1.71; Maralal, 1.1; Meru, 0.66; Moiben, 3.35; Mwingi, 1.31; Nanyuki, 1.27; Nairobi, 2.27; Naivasha, 0.70; Nakuru, 0.83; Nandi, 0.71; Nanyuki, 1.07; Narok, 1.64; Ngong, 2.04; Orroro, 0.84; Oyey, 0.71; Rongal, 2.20; Rumu, 2.81; Simba, 1.07; Sonjo, 1.1; Solio, 1.71; Thika, 1.44; Thomson, 1.16; Uasin Gishu, 0.90; Voi, 3.11; Webuye, 1.06.

**Tanganyika. Week ended March 9.**—Arima, 1.07 inches; Arusha, 0.80; Bagamoyo, 0.63; Boma, 1.61; Bokito, 3.09; Dar es Salaam, 1.50; Dondora, 1.22; Eringa, 1.87; Igoma, 3.07; Imanzi, 0.9; Kilwa, 2.77; Lindi, 2.06; Lushoto, 1.20; Mahenge, 1.1; Mbeya, 0.71; Morogoro, 0.55; Mtwara, 1.1; Mtibwa, 1.1; Muziwa, 2.57; Njombe, 1.85; Old Shinyanga, 1.1; Ololo, 1.24; Tabata, 0.73; Tonga, 1.71; Tukuyu, 1.1; Uluguru, 1.03; and Lyamungu, 0.7 inches.

**INDUSTRIAL**

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## EAST AFRICA

### East African Market Reports: Late Steamship Movements.

#### COFFEE

Kenya	17s. 6d.
Mombasa	43s. od. to 100s. od.
Malindi	41s. od. to 58s. 6d.
Meru	38s. 6d.
Nyeri	45s. 6d. to 100s.

Per Ib.

Bondo	66s. od.
Bugesha	Cat size greenish

Bondo	66s. od.
Bugesha	Cat size greenish
London greenish	66s. od.
London greenish	40s. 6d.
Melange smalls	33s. 6d.
London stocks 5,000 tons	(1933-5,000 tons)

London greenish

East African coffees imported into Great Britain during January included 1,273 tons from Kenya and 2,400 tons from Tanganyika.

#### OTHER MARKETS

**Barley.**—Rather easier at 30s. to 40s. per 40 lb. for Californian ex ship.

**Castor Seed.**—East African quiet at 6d. 1s. 10s. per ton (1935: £1; 1934: £0 5s.)

**Cloves.**—Quietly steady at 2d. for Zanzibar spot.

Grade 2. Mar.-April 6d. per lb. (1935: 6d.; 1934: 5d.)

**Copper.**—Firm, standard for cash selling at £36 2s. 6d. per ton. (1935: £36 8s. 6d.; 1934: £32 6s. 6d.)

**Copra.**—Fair sale directed steady at £13 12s. 6d. per ton. (1935: £11 16s.; 1934: £8 2s. 6d.)

**Cotton.**—Moderate business at from 5d. to 7d. per lb. according to quality. (1935: 6d.; 1934: 6d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—Slow at 1s. per ton. (1935: 1s.; 1934: 6s.)

**Gold.**—Slightly lower at 10s. 11d. per oz. (1935: 14s. 2d.).

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

**Pyrithium.**—Business has been slow at £42 10s. per ton for Kenya leaves.

**Sisal.**—White and yellow nominal at 1s. 10d. per ton. (1935: 8s. 10s.)

**Sisal.**—Quietly steady. East African No. 1. Mar. May quoted 10s. 10s.; No. 2. £2 10s.; No. 3. £26 15s. per ton. No. 1, £10s.; 15s. 5s.; 1934: 21s. 10s.

Tanganyika exported 5,000 tons of sisal during February, of which Great Britain took 2,400 tons and Belgium 2,004 tons.

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

**Tin.**—Very slow, standard cash being quoted.

£13 15s. per ton. (1935: £13 10s.; 1934: £8 3s. 10s.)

**Yahweh.**—Quiet. East African selling at: Leaf, dark 1d. to 1d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 1d. to 1d.; medium bright, 1d. to 1s.; good to fine, 1d. to 1s.; strips, dark, 1s. 2d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 1d. to 1d.; medium bright, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; good to fine, 1s. 6d. per lb.

#### BRITISH-INDIA

Madras	Leaves London outwards, April 4.
Malabar	Leaves Pt. Sudan outwards, Mar. 26.
Madras	Arr. Beira homewards, Mar. 25.
Malaya	Arr. Marseilles homewards, Mar. 26.
Kenya	Arr. Mombasa for Bombay, Mar. 25.
Karangasem	Left Seychelles for Mombasa, Mar. 24.
Colombia	Arr. Durban from Bombay, Mar. 25.
Tanganyika	Leaves Bombay for Durban, April 1.

#### CHINESE-HARRISON

Urbino	Left Cardiff outwards, Mar. 22.
Wanderer	Left Glasgow, Mar. 26.
John Mac Dougall	Left Cantharibon homewards, Mar. 14.
Inventor	Left Mombasa homewards, Mar. 16.
Keeling	Leaves Mombasa homewards, April 3.

#### HONG-KONG

Springfield	Left Hamburg for E. Africa, Mar. 14.
Resumption	Left Hamburg for S. & E. Africa, Mar. 14.
Heinemann	Left London outwards, Mar. 14.
Randolfstein	Leaves Naples Spalm outwards, Mar. 16.

#### INDIA-AFRICA

Unicomi	Left Zanzibar for Beira, Mar. 1.
Isipinga	Left Rangoon for Calcutta, Mar. 1.
Inchanga	Left Mombasa for Colombo, Mar. 1.

#### INDIA-MARITIMES

Azay le Rideau	Left Jibuti homewards, Mar. 1.
Explorateur Granddier	Left Réunion homewards, Mar. 10.
General Metzinger	Arr. Jibuti outwards, Mar. 11.

#### UNION-CASTLE

Dunluce Castle	Left Capetown for Beira, Mar. 23.
Garth Vaste	Left East London homewards, Mar. 23.
Gloucester Castle	Arr. London, Mar. 22.
Granby Castle	Left Las Palmas outwards, Mar. 23.
Llandaff Castle	Left Ascension homewards, Mar. 23.
Llandow Castle	Left London outwards, Mar. 23.
Llangibby Castle	Left Dartmouth for Natal, Mar. 23.
Llanberis Castle	Left Pt. Sudan homewards, Mar. 22.

#### Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left London on March 24 intended for: Ceylon, Cairo to Juba; Mr. Barai; Mr. Moore and Mr. Sabatini, Bradistol to Khartoum. Passengers by the machine which leaves to-morrow include Mr. Gherardi for Nairobi and Captain Williams for Salisbury.

INWARD passengers who arrived on March 24 included Mr. Higgs, from Nairobi and Mrs. Verity, from London. Inward passengers on March 25 included Mr. Van der Jones, from Nairobi; Sir M. Wilson, from Embu; 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 African coffee's reputation as a flavor of the finest coffee.

## Passengers from East Africa

Passengers for East Africa	
The "Llandovery Castle," which left London for Africa on March 10, carries the following passengers:	Passengers embarked at Southampton
Hedgecock, Mr.	Hibbert, Mr. & Mrs. J. M.
Atwood, Capt. & Mrs.	Hill, Mrs. Basil
Baker, Mr. H. C.	Hulse, Miss F.
Bates, Mr. & Mrs. S. D.	Hoskins, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Batten, Mr. & Mrs. S. D.	Hodder, Miss M.
Beal, Mr. & Mrs. T. P.	Jones, Rev.
Beal, Miss M. G.	Jones, Mrs.
Behan, Miss A. M.	Kerr, Mrs. D.
Benjamin, Mr. H.	Lake, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.
Bisschopp, Miss M. R. E.	Leather, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Gilt, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.	Lee, Mrs. H.
Bowen, Mr. J. V.	Levis, Mrs. S. H.
Bray, Miss H.	Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.
Sherman, Mr. J.	Ley, Mr. & Mrs. H. M.
Brown, Miss	McNamee, Mr. & Mrs. K. M.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J.	McNamee, Mr. & Mrs. K. M.
Brown, Mrs. S. P.	Marechal, Miss E.
Brown, Mrs. L.	Meech, Dr.
Brown, T. W.	Meredith, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Bullock, Miss H.	Nelson, Mr. H.
Buller, Miss M. M.	Neppelen, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Caine, Mr. L. B.	Newman, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. I.	Nyss, Dr. & Mrs. E.
Carmichael, Miss S. M.	Page, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Carter, Mr.	Pattment, Mrs. H. B.
Case, Mr. P. W.	Pattinson, Miss E. M.
Chase, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Peckett, Mr. W.
Christie, Mr. T.	Pickford, Miss G. I.
Coxley, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Pocock, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Darling, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.	Platt, Miss E. M.
Ginaamond, Mr. H. P.	Pope, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.
Cooper, Mr. A. R.	Pope, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.
Coldham, Mr.	Rendell, Miss
Goldham, Miss	Rentzen, Mrs.
Cotton, Mr. W.	Renzant, Miss
Cowan, Miss N.	Recknagel, Miss E.
Craig, Miss S.	Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Craig, Miss V.	Roberts, Miss B.
Crewe, Miss E. D. W.	Robson, Miss F. A.
Crichton, Miss	Rogers, Mr.
Curtin, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. B.	Rognman, Rev.
Dane, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. B.	Ritchie, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Davis, Rev. R. K.	Robinson, Miss S.
Dredge, Miss E.	Robinson, Miss G.
Dunmiddle, Mr. W.	Rewlett, Mrs. L.
Dunn, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.	Ruck, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Edge, Miss E. M.	Rich, Miss C.
Esson, Mr. & Mrs. A. M.	Search, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Field, Mr. & Mrs. T. I.	Shreeve, Mr. & Mrs. F. T.
Folwell, Mrs. M.	Smithe, Mrs. J. A.
Folwell, Mrs. M.	Smith, Miss
Gilbert, Mr. A. G.	Sneeling, Mr. A. T.
Oliver, Mr. W. J.	Stacy, Mr. J. A.
Goldie, Miss J. J.	Stokes, Rev. Canon F.
Orce, Mr. W. H.	Stokes, Miss L.
Hahns, Mrs. D.	Teacher, Mr. J. A.
Hardcastle, Mr. D.	Thomas, Miss
Harris, Mr. J.	Thompson, Mr. J. H.
Thompson, Mr. J. H.	Tucker, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Turner, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Ward, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.
Watson, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Wernham, Miss
Worrell, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Worrell, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Young, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Young, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Zimmerman, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Zimmerman, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Rainsford, Miss C. M.	Rainsford, Miss C. M.
Robinson, Mrs. M.	Robinson, Mrs. M.
Conrad, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Conrad, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Sykes, Miss H.	Sykes, Miss H.
Tabouré, Miss E. I.	Tabouré, Miss E. I.
Turnbull, Rev. H.	Turnbull, Rev. H.
Whitlock, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Whitlock, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Windsor, Miss C. M.	Windsor, Miss C. M.
Tanga	
Hinch, Rev. Canon & Mrs. J. H.	Hinch, Rev. Canon & Mrs. J. H.
Reid, Mrs. K. A.	Reid, Mrs. K. A.
Reid, Mrs. C. M.	Reid, Mrs. C. M.
Zanzibar	
Law, Miss J. M.	Law, Miss J. M.
Rutherford, Miss H. R.	Rutherford, Miss H. R.
Swetland, Mr.	Swetland, Mr.
Bungay, Mr.	Bungay, Mr.
Collier, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Collier, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Fenton, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Fenton, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Gill, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Gill, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Parry, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Parry, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Penman, Miss J. H.	Penman, Miss J. H.
Reed, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Reed, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Row, Miss G. M.	Row, Miss G. M.
Zimmerman, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Zimmerman, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Dromer, Miss M. R. I.	Dromer, Miss M. R. I.
Miller, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Miller, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Taylor, Miss E. C. S.	Taylor, Miss E. C. S.

~~Passengers for Fe. Africa~~

THE "Llandover Castle," which left LOUISVILLE, East Africa on March 10, carries the following passengers:

Good accommodation, food and service are  
the ~~mark~~ <sup>strength</sup> of the hotel, which was  
established in 1904 and still retains its old  
fame.

**Every Moyer knows at the Norfolk looks after its clients, who are its friends.**

PATRONISED BY ROYALTY ON MANY OCCASIONS



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