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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WITH the retirement of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Postmaster-General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territories, the three Dependencies lose a senior official who, when the joint postal service of Kenya and Uganda was extended in 1933 to embrace Tanganyika, promptly demonstrated that such an interterritorial Department could be operated with increased efficiency and considerable economy, and has progressively welded the Posts and Telegraphs into a better whole. By reason of the infinitesimal way in which the Postal Department affects the life of the community, the actions of the man in charge of it must be subject to constant public examination, and it is a tribute to Mr. Fitzgerald that he has escaped all serious criticism, except on the subject of telephones, particularly in Kampala and Mombasa, in which connexion there may be said to be no doubt that he would have been more than willing to bring the equipment up to date had the depression not led the Governments of the Dependencies to use the Post Office as part of the tax-cut machine. There is a clear need for reduction of the present unduly heavy postal rates, and probably one of the last duties of the retiring P.M.G. was to make renewed representations in that sense to Superior authority. Mr. Fitzgerald will be remembered for his personal popularity in all circles to which he brought a great sense of humour, an infectious love of a joke, and a recognition that he had proved that the service could be better given by a single authority over three territories than by three single postal services. The sign is that lessening activity in common among the three territories of the British Commonwealth in these contiguous British States has led to a coordinate

establishment of the Southern African Locust Bureau, which may be traced to the Inter-State Locust Conference held in Pretoria, an important step in the international campaign against the greatest of insect pests. The Pretoria Conference was the representative of all the Territories lying on, and south of, the Equator with the rather inexplicable exclusion of Nyasaland; and if its report appears a little belated, it is an exhaustive and detailed set of maps and photographs, which must have taken long to prepare and publish. The Bureau is to be centralised in Pretoria, and to work in closest collaboration with the Imperial Bureau of Entomology in London, the Locust Control Committee of which is charged with the international oversight of the locust problem. It has always been a danger to this vital work that after locust infestations were over, the organisation of men and material for the fight is apt to be disbanded, and enthusiasm wanes, with the result that a fatal amount of time is lost in unnecessary expenditure involved in mobilising the forces again when fresh outbreaks occur. This new Bureau will prevent let it well provide a nucleus of experts—not many, but sufficient—receiving constant reports from all the Territories about the locust position, compiling them, and anticipating serious invasions by any one of the States concerned. We congratulate the Government and members of the Conference on the spirit of co-operation shown in getting down to such a task. It is a happy portent of the

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At a Zanzibari Baraza

British Resident Receives Arab Dignitaries

BY F. OLDRIEVE.

East Africa.

We have reached Zanzibar on the eve of one of the most important festivals of the Muhammadan year, the *Hajj*, was a piece of good fortune to be invited by the British Resident, Sir Richard Ranking, to attend the great *baraza*, which he was to hold the next morning in honour of the occasion. To enjoy a privilege accorded to very few Europeans, for as a rule the only non-Arabs present are His Excellency's suite and the眷属 of the Consul-General to the Government.

It would need a Dutch painter of the old school to do justice to the gathering of some 200 of the leading Arabs of Zanzibar, clad in their finest robes and turbans, some girt with resplendent sabres into which had been thrust large curved daggers sheathed in richly wrought silver sheaths, many carrying great swords and more than a few adding a light walking stick to their accoutrements.

Except for a few young men who affected white suits, shorts and red, almost all wore a long *shemagh*, either white or brown, a garment indistinguishable from the old-fashioned punjabi shirt. Some added nothing save a white or brown turban; others were garbed in pale outer robes, some black with gold facings, some gaily coloured; and one even in pink. But the shape of their headress did the descendants of former sultans declare their lineage.

One of the most striking features of the reception was the punctiliousness with which the Arab guests ranged themselves in order of precedence. Each knew his exact place, and without any manalling or direction made his way to it, though no seat had nothing to show that it was his.

The first to arrive at the top of the staircase where they were received by the British Resident were those of high rank, who made their way to armchairs and settled arranged at right angles to the left and right of His Excellency's seat. Down the whole length of the fine mahogany and rosewood chamber were rows of seating accommodation,

which, however, had not been filled, as none were yet found to arrive, accustomed to such a formal chancery, and hence no pavilion was required.

Address to British Resident

Sheikh Suleiman addressed Sir Richard Ranking on behalf of his community, alledgeding the death of King George V., uttered a solemn prayer that King Edward VII. might be blessed with a long and prosperous reign, expressed deep appreciation of the care bestowed upon the Sultan in the local European Hospital, and confessed that

"...one of us by any attack of the *pirates* thought that before the *pirate* dealers there would arise an element that would disrupt the traditional peace of this country, and that consequently costly lives would be lost. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to be bold with you, to beseech Your Excellency of our unbounded loyalty and obedience to the Throne and His Highness's noble Government, so that again may bring the nights as bright as never again shall this peaceful island witness a repetition of the horrors that it experienced in February."

The references of the British Resident to this reply were listened to with unfeigned attention.

"The *conqueror* of his masters," he said, "has cast a slur on the country generally, and especially on a section of the Arab community, a slur which I am glad to know you feel most deeply, as I myself do."

"It must be made quite clear to everyone that while the Government is at all times willing to listen and to give the fullest consideration to representations if made in the proper manner regarding illegal tumults or revoltes, it will not for a moment tolerate the use of unseemly methods as a means of securing redress."

"I have appointed a Commission to inquire into the cause of the *riot* and I rely on anyone who has any knowledge of it to appear before the Commission and give evidence. It is essential that every possible precaution shall be taken to prevent any recurrence of so deplorable an incident. Precautions cannot be taken unless the Government is made fully aware of an attempt on the part of any individual or any section of any community to create dissatisfaction or ill-will, or if aware that there are on the part of any persons feelings of arrogance which might possibly lead to overt action. I then, I look to you all at all times to keep the Government fully informed of knowledge which you may gain on matters of the kind."

"The deaths of Mr. J. H. D. Robeson and of Police Inspector Camaruddeen are a great loss to the public service and to the community, and I wish most sincerely general expressions of deepest regret and sympathy with their relatives."



THE RESIDENCY, ZANZIBAR.

Photo: F. Oldrieve.

and the Arab leaders of my visit to the old Arab provinces (now Zanzibar possess) and the opportunity afforded to the Resident of commenting on the recent riot, was therefore all the more important, and it is this the leaders of the community who have had some discussions on His Excellency's reply to their letter.

North African demonstration.

In Europe, India, and Ceylon, whether an Arab or a European whom I interrogated on the subject of the disturbances, convinced that it was the result of dissatisfaction at the heavy tribute exacted by the Arab on the part of a few Mengarabs, who were in their turn had been condemned on account of a poor financial condition, declared because the majority of their own countrymen resented the heavy tribute and had side with them, grew increasingly turbulent. While they were in transit to the Arab who sympathised they had vainly sought to have fled a short distance to the office of a European produce inspector, staying in pursuit the disturbed crowd, selected

Arabishwards, advanced up the staircase, and to began acts of violence which resulted in death of one European and one Indian and the serious wounding of three other Europeans, all of whom happily have made excellent recoveries.

Whether the Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the trouble will succeed in elucidating much more than is known at present remains to be seen, but meantime it is confidently believed on all sides and the conviction was strongly corroborated by the attendance at the *baraza* described above, that the Arabs as a community had no knowledge of what was afoot; that their sympathy is entirely on the side of the Government, and that the occurrence, regrettable as it was, has had the advantage of showing the Protectorate that the police, whose calmness and fire control were evident, will deal firmly with lawlessness.

As far as this peaceful and pleasant a place may as it has been for many years, and the relation of various races, far from being strained, are close and cordial.

Settlement in the Rhodesias.

Governments' Encouraging Attitude.

Major Hawthorn was Major W. J. Hawthorn by the unanimity of the views of Rhodesian Settlers, who came to the conclusion that either the common as a class would come or that as they were there the country was a very good one to live in. He also makes particular reference in his report on the suitability in Southern and Northern Rhodesia for settlement by retired officers of the Indian Army, to the readiness of the Governments concerned to welcome new settlers and to afford them all reasonable assistance.

Of Southern Rhodesians Major Hawthorn writes: "All appears to be determined to develop and retain the intensely British atmosphere and outlook. There appears to be a general determination not even to consider amalgamation with the Union of South Africa until racial cleavage loses their importance in that country, and in any case until amalgamation could be effected on equal terms both economically and politically."

The population includes a surprisingly high proportion of people whom, from the social aspect, officers and their families would find congenial. The artisan and labouring classes are relatively small in number, and tend to be superior socially to their counterparts at home. Social distinctions are not pronounced, probably largely because of the relative uniformity of the population, and its small numbers (some 33,000 only). Financial considerations appear to have but little effect on social status, especially among the classes.

In marked contrast to India, the presence of large numbers of Native inhabitants somehow passes almost unnoticed. Relations between the white and the Native in Southern Rhodesia seem to be satisfactory, and are indicated by the cheerful and light-hearted outlook of the latter.

From the health point of view the tropical latitude of the country is offset by the altitude, without the latter having as yet had any appreciable ill-effect on the physique or health of the white settlers. I have seen no signs that living at altitudes of 4,000 feet and over in Southern Rhodesia produces the nervous effects of which one hears in connexion with white settlements in higher latitudes and altitudes near the Equator. Many people, including women, have lived in the country for long periods, (to 10 to 15 years and more), without finding a visit to England necessary from the health point of view. It is generally admitted that a holiday at sea level is advisable occasion, especially for children, and to facilitate this facilities are given on the railways.

Colonial Acceptance.

There is one aspect of education that calls for consideration of a critical nature, that is the question of accent. There appears to be a tendency—not very marked at present—but in Rhodesia accents in deviation

its characteristics are clipping of words and distortion of certain vowel sounds, rather than the nasal tendency noticeable in other Colonies and Dominions. The existence of this tendency is realised, especially by the teaching profession, and efforts are being made to counteract it.

It is significant that an increasing number of civil officials on retirement make their homes in this country instead of returning to England. Amenities are increasing year by year, and if the wives of ex-service settlers whom I have met can be taken as a criterion, life in Southern Rhodesia should not be un congenial to the average officer's wife from India. Several retired army officers have informed me that they found living in Southern Rhodesia much easier and more satisfactory than life in England on the same relatively small income, after having tried both countries.

In Northern Rhodesia.

From the sections of the community I gathered that settlers from the Indian Army would be welcome in Northern Rhodesia. Although I raised the question of the effect of increased competition in primary production which might result, I was assured by all the farmers I met that this consideration did not weigh with them. I think, however, it was generally realised that any large immediate influx was unlikely. It is probable that the desire for an increase to their numbers expressed by the local community arises partly from a feeling that it might accelerate the advent of representative government or of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, and partly from social considerations.

As far as the administration is concerned, I gathered that settlers from the Indian Army would be especially welcome, because it is hoped that from their training and experience they will be of a type likely to aid in the solution of right lines of the problems of the relations (economic, social, and political) between the White and Native communities. The Government, therefore, are ready, in principle, to do what they can to facilitate settlement.

The European population seems to be a remarkably healthy one. The death-rate has shown a progressive decrease during recent years, and for 1913 was 0.1 per thousand—a figure whose lowness is only excelled by New Zealand. Considering the paucity of the European population and its dispersion medical and hospital facilities are surprisingly good. The only exception I noted was the Abercorn district, which has no European hospital, and which for the last three years has had no medical officer.

Retired Colonial Officials.

As in Southern Rhodesia, a fairer proportion of settlers, especially those forming a permanent class, socially, are Indians. Officers and their wives would find congenial life, especially in the Abercorn and Port Moresby areas. Quite a number of officials from the Quonim Service have settled permanently in the country on completion of their service instead of returning to the United Kingdom. They find life satisfactory both socially and economically, and they are always enthusiastic about the climate.

Residence in the Lusaka area, where there is a considerable number of results of Dutch extraction from the

more, the white population is hardly divided, while in each colony the "Glossybeads" population is most mixed both in colour and social life than anywhere else. As, even in the same white liaison committee, supervision and highly skilled technical work, the best evidence in the Territory of the class consciousness of the two countries, and to some extent of Southern Rhodesia, produces a Socialist party in politics and a broad, United outlook in economics.

As in Southern Rhodesia, financial considerations appear to have but little effect on Social status. A sentiment often heard seems to be that Rhodesia is a good country to be poor in, because they together "the word 'poor' must not be taken literally, as most people think, for a real labourer's family is not a very poor one, and one is not a true Swarthy land, unable to produce its own food."

Although settled and unexpressed discontent, dissatisfaction with the form of government, social and official relations between the settlers and officials have not seemed to be excellent and to be based on mutual goodwill and respect.

The Government of View.

It was very strong with the happiness and contentment of the white folk. This was particularly noticeable in the Aborigines, Forstmann and Chisholm areas, it made a point of getting their views. The immigrants, remarkable in came to the conclusion that either going at a clasp were unique or that as they arrived in Southern Rhodesia was on the whole a very good opportunity to live in provided one made a permanent home. Most of them admitted that they had lived under a more or less uncomfortable condition for the first year or two whilst building, etc., but said there was no longer any need to "pioneer" in the old sense of the word.

"The Territory offers a pleasant and comparative healthy climate, cheap but good living, congenial people, ample and cheap labour, and quite good sporting and recreational facilities. It suffers from geographical isolation, the effects of which are admitted, becoming less every day. It is like one young and undeveloped country, facts, many anomalies, the necessity of which is, however, largely a matter of individual taste. The settler, especially the married man, will probably require to make annual provision for a holiday out of the country at intervals."

At the present time, the Territory seems to hold opportunities for a limited number of settlers with some private means and of the right characteristics to augment their incomes. It has the added attraction and glamour that, even in these prosaic days, is inseparable from a new colony."

Zanzibar Clove Inquiry.

Mr. Binder to Leave on April 24.

As *East Africa* announced exclusively two weeks ago, Mr. B. H. Binder, senior partner of Messrs. Binder, Hamlyn & Co., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to inquire into the position of the Zanzibar clove industry.

An official communiqué issued by the Colonial Office yesterday states:

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in consultation with the British Resident, Zanzibar, has recently had under consideration the position of the clove industry in Zanzibar. It has been agreed that now that experience has been gained of the operations of the Clove Growers' Association it will be desirable that the whole position should be investigated by an independent Commission, with a view to deciding whether any modifications are required in the general policy of the Government relating to cloves. Mr. B. H. Binder, senior partner in the firm of Binder, Hamlyn and Company, Chartered Accountants, has successfully been appointed by the Secretary of State as Commissioner to undertake this investigation with the following terms of reference:

To review the position of the Zanzibar clove industry, and, in the light of the experience which has now been gained through the operations of the Clove Growers' Association, to report whether the permanent economic interest of the territory as a whole, any and, if so, what modifications are necessary or desirable in the system of control as it now exists."

Mr. Binder will leave England for Zanzibar on April 24, arriving on May 2, and hopes to leave Zanzibar on June 27.

Tanganyika Finance.

Substantial Improvement since November.

REVIEWING the financial position of Tanganyika at the opening of the Legislative Council in Dar es Salaam last month, Sir Harold MacMichael detailed that when the year in November it was anticipated that the accounts for 1935 would close with a surplus of at least £625,000. The figure now stands at £600,000, the increase being accounted for by a reduction of £30,000 in the Railway deficit, plus £20,000 saved on public works, plus a decrease of £200,000 in expenditure on Colonial Development Fund works which had been carried forward to 1936 and to the other hand by an increase of £10,000 on the revenue side. Sir Harold concluded:

"A further allusion was made in the speech for authority on the labour position in the Territory as resulting from the various increased calls made upon the available labour supply by increased economic activity in a number of fields. The terms of reference for a special committee to inquire into the position had not been published, and I hope that sittings will open in April."

In drafting the terms of reference, it is to make them as wide as possible. We have no desire to Burke any matter that has a bearing on the problem and we can only do so by the Committee itself to rule out irrelevancies and restrict the discussion of non-essentials to proper proportions. Representation of every branch of industry in the Territory by members of the Committee, would obviously have been an impossibility. The names of those who have consented to serve are those of men known to the public as well qualified by their general experience and wisdom to advise us as to the best means of tackling the problems. Anybody desirous of representing his particular needs, or of putting forward constructive suggestions, will be very welcome to do so, and I trust the opportunity will be taken of this offer.

Co-ordinating Supply and Demand.

It is to be assumed on account of the assembling of this Committee either that there is an actual shortage of labour in the Territory or that the traditional methods of getting labour are unsatisfactory. I have been generally assured that labour is available, but it will be helpful to all concerned that supply should be more closely co-ordinated with demand, for the avoidance of waste and the smooth working of the twin-engined machine. So, too, the relations between employers and employed are, I believe, such as had been if not so the labour, which is entirely free, would not be forthcoming. But it may well be that greater provision for diet, sanitation, and simple medicines and remedies will be called for in some cases. They would certainly make employment more attractive and improve efficiency, and if there is one thing more certain than another it is that, whatever the result of the Committee, the employer who neglects this side of the matter will have much difficulty in getting and in keeping labour, than his more enlightened and imaginative competitor."

Sir Harold concluded by extending his thanks to Mr. Mackenzie, formerly the Chief Secretary, and to Major Dew, the new member representing the Southern Highlands.

Tanganyika's New Legislator.

Major J. F. Dew, D.S.O., M.C., who has been appointed to succeed Dr. J. O. Shire, is an unofical member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council. One of the best-known settlers of the Southern Highlands, and his nomination to the Legislature will restore representation to that important farming area which has not had a member since the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Llewellyn and Major T. S. K. Wells a few years ago. Major Dew has always taken the keenest interest in public affairs, and an energetic worker for the protection of agricultural interests in the Southern Highlands.

The late Mr. A. H. Ritchie.

The monthly bulletin of the Tanganyika Research and Experimental Station pays tribute to the late Mr. A. H. Ritchie, whose sudden death from cerebral apoplexy on Lake Victoria last month was widely reported in East Africa. The bulletin states that Mr. Ritchie's genial personality was well known among planters who greatly appreciated his vast knowledge of agricultural matters, and adds that he will be greatly missed by his colleagues at the Lyamungu station.

The Open Door in Africa

Lord Lugard in Germany

The British opposition, which recently urged by Lord Lyttelton when reviewing Colonial questions, was debated in the House of Lords last week when Lord A. Molyneux, in initiating the discussion, suggested the abolition of the system of preferences in the British Empire.

Lord A. Molyneux said he did not propose to discuss schemes for changing Colonial franchises or internationalising Colonial markets or territories, or, indeed, for bringing Colonial raw materials under the control of the League of Nations. "But I wish to suggest that the British Empire would do well to throw the door of its markets open and come to terms with its own nation and all the countries of the world." That is upon which the British Empire "will stand" if it follows a policy which did not excite ill-feeling amongst the nations, he said.

The Ottawa agreements established a preference in Great Britain for many British products, to the disadvantage of non-Empire countries. Since Ottawa, Ottawa gave preferences to the Dominions and increased those preferences, or many of them, largely by raising the duties against the foreigner. But Ottawa also gave preferences to the Colonies and almost for the first time preferences to the Dominions and colonies in the markets of Great Britain itself. Thus Great Britain's protective policy imposed a double hardship from the point of view of Germany, Japan and Italy, each of which had been dissatisfied since the Ottawa policy was inaugurated.

Lord Lugard explained the House that Sir Samuel Hoare had said that the fact that some colonies possessed advantages in regard to raw materials not naturally gave rise to fears of exclusive monopolies. His wise course was to investigate the cause of discontent and all was substantial to endeavour to remove it.

No Exclusive Privileges

The policy of giving special duties and differential tariffs in those markets, he continued, "deprives us of what was once our boast and the unanswerable justification of our wide-wide Colonial Empire, namely, that while we assumed the obligations of trusteeship towards the Native peoples, we asked for no exclusive privilege for ourselves, and we admitted the foreigner on equal terms to those enjoyed by our own nationals. By the creation of differential duties we not only give colour to the charge that we thereby create exclusive monopolies at the expense of those countries which do not possess Colonial Empires, but we also deprive the Native peoples whose purchasing power has already been reduced very greatly by the fall in prices obtainable for many products of the opportunity of purchasing the cheap goods which alone they can afford to buy. The result is to paralyse Native production."

At Versailles it was the considered opinion of the Allied and Associated Powers that Germany's economic development in no way depended on the possession of colonies, and it was pointed out that in 1913 only 3% of her total imports of the principal raw materials and foodstuffs were derived from her colonies, while the small number of German colonists in them were too few to have their hand full of emigration. This appeal for new lands or the settlement of surplus population is still effective in view of the artificial means resorted to by both Germany and Italy for increasing the population in order to add to their manpower.

But, however, that may be, the majority of German Colonists and Dependencies which above are controlled by Great Britain live almost entirely in the towns, and they are already peopled of dense populations which are rapidly increasing. If now there are no more, there may perhaps be room for a few thousands, even a few thousand, in the tropical climates, perhaps of white colonization. If then there is no real advantage in this climate why it may be a good idea to go out of our way to let them? Sir Samuel Hoare has said that the few demands that some countries have the situation will hardly be that it is exaggerated, you see, because it is causing anxiety and alarm to us who are here. And personally I should like to say firmly that the concern of Department does not offer advantages which are chiefly in other ways than the possession of raw materials. The problem is how can we share those advantages without compromising our billets to the inhabitants, white and black?

Colonial affairs are discussed, the question of a settlement being regarded as the subject of raw materials and of the non-economic, such as of Germany's labour force. It would be well to add a few sentences made during the discussion of the question. Sir Samuel Hoare has said that the problems of the claims of these Foreign Powers are mainly economic rather than political and territorial. Professor Dr. Friedrich von Freytag-Loringhoven, who is a member of the Hague Court, has stated in his lecture that the question of raw materials, the slave markets, and even of accommodation for slaves in the Colonies, though important, is already secondary, and the decisive question is that of a right of intervention in the possession of Colonies which lie outside the question of German right and honor.

The United Land Association Powers expressed the opinions upon which the claim of right is based, as regards the surrenders of Mandates to colonies. Professor Loringhoven, in view of the specific privileges given to the Germans involved as citizens in colonies, the more so since Hitler in a recent speech declared the principles of the League of Nations to be dead, has enabled them to stand alone, which is the basis of Article 22 of the Covenant, and the Mandates founded upon it.

Germany on Colonies of States

I have ventured to suggest the form which the British share in a collective effort for appeasement might take—and I would further, in order to implement the principle of equality, I would suggest that Colonial Powers should undertake to include in their Colonial lists a reasonable proportion of Germans, especially training exclusively in the scientific and commercial departments, and thus afford to German youth a variety of careers overseas now denied to them.

Such a gesture would go far to remove the Colonial grievances, but with Professor von Freytag-Loringhoven, Great Britain might select a few German Rhodes scholars, or other suitable English-speaking young scientists. All other Colonial Powers referred that their share of the collective effort to remedy the causes of discontent and anxiety should have some other form. They could make their own proposals. We should at least have done our best to meet the demand for unrestricted access to Colonial markets and assist the *amour-propre* of a great nation.

Mr. Stanshaw said there were two serious points to be considered. "Any one who had lived in our Colonies could not have failed to recognize how proud the great majority of the Natives were of their country."

The expression "Colonial franchises of rights" has been used. What is that? Was it not a right to Colonies? We have not heard of it in the past, and indeed who should these so-called rights be granted to? At our speech To-day we are going to make a division in the Empire in order to satisfy Colonial demands of rights. I think we should not talk glibly about the distribution of areas of the Empire, of which we have a grave responsibility, and a responsibility which we are not having in a way that is not merely satisfactory to the natives but ought to be a source of pride to every one of us. In the case of these countries, what is really very beneficial our rule has been. To divert suspicion of these reforms requires a far stronger argument than any which has been brought forward to date.

Equal Economic Opportunities

Speaking for the Government, Mr. Edmund Allenby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the position of the European Colonies in Africa was controlled by certain agreements which we were bound to遵守。 Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, the Gold Coast and Nigeria are all affected by these treaties. Africa is a vast continent. Germany and Italy came early into the same opportunities as the British Commonwealth of Nations.

At present there is no discrimination against Germany, Italy or any other in tariffs or taxes we concerned. Japan has the same privileges that Germany, Italy and members of the British Commonwealth of Nations have in the five East African territories. So that mediation of the Ottawa agreements is not really going to make any difference in so far as tropical Africa is concerned in the direction of bringing about free world trade. There really are, to all intents and purposes, no restrictions of any kind on trade in Africa.

Lord Noel-Buxton made reference to the possibility of handing back to Germany certain of her former colonies. He raised certain very delicate questions, and he will not expect me to comment on what he said. I am not in a position to add anything to what has been said on that subject in the House of Commons.

Iталo-Ethiopian War.

Brutal and Supplyless Attack on Harar.

NINETY SEVEN Italian aeroplanes started from an intensive bombardment of Harar on Sunday morning. The attack is described as "brutal and supplyless," reduced half the town to ruins, among them many important buildings destroyed being those of the Cathedral, the Roman Catholic Church, the French Consular Agency, the French Consulate, the wireless station, and parts of the German Catholic mission. Outside the city bombs were dropped on the Ethiopian Red Cross hospital and on the Ethiopian Red Cross hospital built by the British Legation, which is situated near the British Consulate and the British hospital. No damage was done. Harar is an oasis and had not therefore a single anti-aircraft gun to open fire on the raiders. Much was also bombed, but this is, in contrast to Harar, definitely a military base.

The Italian Government has issued the following communiqué:

"The Government has the deepest sympathy and regret to the effect that important military operations are being carried out in the neighbourhood of Harar. The object of these is to break a bridge over the future foundation of a town which has been completely denuded of all its constructions, and which was formerly fully equipped with a telegraph, built by the Ministry of War, and a branch of the League of Red Cross Societies. In the western sector of the neighbourhood of Harar bombs are continuing to fall on the British Legation. Prince Biretum has been taken up along with the persons who have claimed by the Italians to assume the command of the African legions. There has been little damage to the railway or southern front."

The Emperor's headquarters now know to his mind that Harar is defenceless. He is ordered to bring his forces down to the railway line and to continue carrying out his attacks on the Ethiopian lines being represented as far as Lake Aslangu, which is situated west of Amba Alagi.

Prosthetic Army.

At a meeting of the Italian Senate on the Army Estimates General Valletti, Under-Secretary for War, revealed that the 120,000 men of the army and the 120,000 men of the navy last year the Army divisions had been shipped to Libya, and the "Dodecavese" garrison had been strengthened as a precautionary measure. He also said that while the first divisions sent out to East Africa were accompanied by supplies for three months, these stores were now sufficient for nine months. The armament of the Italian fleet has halved the necessary supplies. The provision of foodstuffs has been considerably growing, and even when supplies are ended, will be continued almost to infinity.

General Valletti, Under-Secretary of State for War, advised that Italy was now almost supplied with air personnel, material, and ground administration. She would soon have to 1,000 pilots. Two years ago an armada of 800 aeroplanes from Rome, Germany, and Austria carried a ton of bombs, the maximum of two tons for 920, at an average speed of 220 miles an hour, and a maximum of 280 would have seemed an unrealisable dream, and yet to-day they had a "fair quantity" of such machines under construction. General Valletti paid a high tribute to the work of the air force in East Africa. He said that on the two fronts there had been 200 hours of flying, while 2,000 tons of bombs had been dropped, and 300,000 rounds of mortars and gun ammunition fired.

Following the recent Ethiopian protests against Italian gas attacks, the ministry of the Neuss has sent the following telegram to Viscount Gladstone: "For seven days without break enemy have been bombing armies and people of my country, including women and children, with terrible gas. Our soldiers are brave men, and know they must take consequences of war. Against this cruel gas we have no protection, no gas mask, nothing. This suffering and torture is beyond description. Subjects of

countries screaming and shouting with pain. Many of them are uneducated, their houses have been burned off their heads."

House of Lords Debate.

The Ethiopian offensive, it was dismally observed, had been "a complete success." The Italian Government had any knowledge in the charges of a breach by the Italian Government of its, and/or of the treaty obligations, and what steps the Government proposed to take if the charges were true. Lord Cecil explained that in 1902 a protocol was signed by the Italian and Ethiopian governments by which the contracting parties accepted the prohibition of the use of poison gas in war. By this agreement Italy was bound not only towards Ethiopia but towards all the other countries that signed, and the document including Great Britain. The action therefore supposed to have been committed, was a breach of a treaty with Great Britain. The use of poison gas must have been directly organized and commanded by the Central Powers in Rome. Military gas was certainly not an object likely to be used on the shores of East Africa. It must have been manufactured and sent out for use against the practically unprotected bodies of the Ethiopian population. Lord Grey declared that the only way out was to insist that peace should be restored through that machine which the Foreign Secretary had decided, notwithstanding the views of the Foreign Office, to hold back, withholding support.

The Archibishop of Canterbury, Lord Cecil, was called to justify the bombing of Harar from the point of view of the conduct of war. He had been from 1892 to 1895 in Africa, and was well aware of the conduct of war and the conduct of the Italian forces were true and well-founded. "In the state of Africa and, indeed, throughout the world and of humanity, the Government might be ready to enter a solemn expostion and protest."

Lord Halifax, replying, said he had no information on the point, but as the reports mentioned were of a grave nature, no speech could suggest whether, in regard to the natural feelings they aroused, the minds and hearts of everyone, or from the point of view of their possible repercussions on the whole nations of the world and coloured races. The Ethiopian Government had protested against the use of poisonous gas and this was considered by the Committee of Thirteen, and referred to the Italian Government for their judgment. The first step must be to obtain the observations and comments of the Italian Government. If the report turned out to be well founded and a action of that sort had in fact been taken, before taking any non-combatant nation, against the military forces of a people quite defenceless in the face of such attacks, the indignation and moral condemnation that had been implied in every speech in the debate would be shared by the whole civilised world.

Sir Redditch's Warning.

Sir Redditch Bell, writing to *The Times*, on the action of the British in using mustard-gas on the Ethiopians, said:

"To the people of England—the vast majority of whom are kindly and compassionate nature, realise the wickedness that is being committed in your name. When considering the advantages of possessing an African dominion or the appreciation of the existing hatred that will burn in the breasts of the vanquished Ethiopians, at the thought of the tortures inflicted on their aged parents, women, and helpless children by the white men who came to them brandishing their terrible weapons and promising them the blessings of civilisation and of true Christianity."

One can imagine that even the most humane of European armies might be compelled to inflict a retribution for "unpleasant" acts of "lawlessness" by savages, but in excuse can the Italian forces for the deliberate blinding and maiming of women and children, now, because they are the wives and offspring of the men who are brutally dying in scores of thousands in defence of their country and liberty?

Is it the duty of collective civilisation, then, to remain silent in the presence of the horrors that are being perpetrated in Ethiopia? Are we, indeed, people throughout the continent of Africa, to be allowed to believe that man, near whenever a semi-barbarian invades the lands that have been the homes of their forebears for countless generations? Conspiracy forward! Is a situation may become so politic in regard to the present Ethiopian situation, that the world will bring with it terrible penalties in the days to come? I sincerely

Some Statements Worth Noting.

The climate of the highlands of Kenya is very agreeable indeed—many people would even say that it was ideal.—Dr. F. S. B. Lerkey in "The Spectator."

"...Nyasaland yields a taste of the far East and harbours at least one of the rare game animals of the Zulu hyena." Major F. C. Maydon in an article in "The Standard Weekly Review."

"...the time is rapidly coming when agriculture will once more show tangible profits...and the question of developing back blocks must once again become urgent." "Kenya Weekly News."

"Critics should know that our political activities are all very practical, having a vital bearing on the future of Kenya settlers and white settlement." Mr. J. H. Wright, President of the Njoro Settlers' Association.

"The hasty treatment of forests in a number of Colonies is bound up with agriculture and with the improvements in Native methods of cultivation." Sir Roy Lister Robertson, Chairman of the Forestry Commission.

"It is extraordinary how narrow a conception of the functions of the administration of justice is possessed by the average Colonial Governor.—Mr. Gilchrist Alexander in his "Tanganyika Memories."

"The present work can go to its almost absolute decline in which the economic agricultural industry in any of the East African territories...for want of sufficient support on the part of the Army Officers."

"History shows that the Native is not an agricultural target. Native agriculture, as practised in the past, is impossible for great stretches of barren land. In any event, the work is done in the main by the woman." "The New Rhodesia."

"There is now the slightest doubt that a large percentage of illness suffered by Natives employed on estates can be traced to inadequate or unbalanced dietetics." Mr. P. G. Mervin of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration in a handbook on local diseases.

"...I see great possibilities in regard to the re-opening of old mines through the sale of their supplies of fuel, generated cheaply in a central situation and radiated to places where it is needed." Captain W. S. Senior, Minister of Mines, Southern Rhodesia.

"I have had the extraordinarily interesting experience of laying the first foundations of a school with four little savage boys, and living to see it developing into one of the finest schools in East Africa (Mescota) with over 200 boarders, and a staff of four masters and thirteen African assistants." Mr. J. R. Wills, formerly Director of Education.

"...the government in Ethiopia would soon bring its own punishment to reward...The African Colonial Powers would be in a position to apply a Monroe doctrine, guaranteeing mutual support against any form of aggression from outside, and assuring inter-Lovejoy and security for all races for all time." Mr. J. S. Ross, M.L.C. in a letter to the "Tanganyika Standard."

WHO'S WHO

1907—**Mr. Houston George Duncan, O.B.E., V.D.**



Copyright "East Africa."

"...a round experience extending over 26 years on Indian railways, followed by service in East Africa, brought to Mr. H. G. Duncan's natural abilities excellent qualifications for the general management of Nyasaland Railways and of Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd. He was appointed to the Bengal Nagpur Railway after thirty-seven years ago, and his versatility, even in the earlier years of his career, was recognised and enabled him to add to his experience in the engineering, transportation, and managerial sections. He eventually became transportation manager of the system, a post he held for twelve years. He was awarded the O.B.E. for special services during the Great War, during which he commanded the Bengal Nagpur Railway Auxiliary Force Regiment. Coming first to Nyasaland as assistant general manager of the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia Railways in February, 1924, Mr. Duncan assumed the general management three years later, and in that office was closely associated with notable developments in East African communications, having been in administrative charge of the construction of the Lower Zambezi Bridge and of the northern extension to Lake Nyasa. A strict disciplinarian, Mr. Duncan is also popular up and down the entire length of the lines he administers."

PERSONALIA

Mr. A. E. Kiteling has been elected President of the Lido Club.

Mr. Mark Wilson, senior District Magistrate, Uganda, is now on leave.

Mr. W. D. L. Alcock has been elected President of the Tanga Gymkhana Club.

Sir Edward and Lady Davson are expected to arrive back in England almost immediately.

Charles Bullock has been appointed Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia.

Rev. Mr. Olivie has been appointed to the Kenya Temperance Society.

Lord Clowden has been nominated as the next President of the Royal Central Asian Society.

We regret to learn of the death in Nakuru last week of Mr. D. P. of the Burn Road Saw Mills.

Mr. W. E. H. Martin has been posted to the Secretariat in Dar es Salaam on his return from leave.

Mr. R. W. E. Ryland has been appointed a constable in the Uganda Police, on transfer from the Nairobi Police.

Mr. E. G. Morris has been elected President of the Nairobi and District Boy Scout Local Association.

Mr. T. Fisher, a well-known resident of Beira, and Miss Elsie Brown, were recently married in Durban.

Mr. W. H. Mitchell, senior executive engineer, has been appointed Deputy Director of Public Works in Uganda.

Mr. W. E. Howard Flanders has been appointed Administrator General and Official Receiver of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Abdur Rasul, son of Mr. Cassum Satchu Chacha, of Dar es Salaam, has come to England to continue his studies.

Captain W. R. Kidd, District Officer, and Dr. C. H. Brennan, Medical Officer, have left Kenya on leave pending retirement.

We regret to learn of the death at the age of 73 of the Rev. J. Blackbourne, who served as a chaplain in East Africa in 1914.

Mr. J. H. Holland addressed the Winchester branch of the League of Nations Union last Sunday on British Colonial Policy.

The Rev. Dr. M. A. M. Williams, of the CMS in Kenya, has been on leave. He has travelled in the United States.

Among the messages of sympathy received by the Sultan of Zanzibar during his recent serious illness was one from King Edward VIII.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Bennett, Officer Commanding the Somaliland Camel Corps, is expected to arrive home on leave very shortly.

Lady MacMichael will leave England by sea towards the end of April to rejoin Sir Harold at Government House, Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. Lochhead has been appointed Commander of the s.s. "Robert Coryndon" and to take charge of the marine offices in Dulacat, Uganda.

Mr. Theodore, C.P., is en route for Tanganyika to take up his appointment as secretary to Ms. Giannotti, Prefect Apostolic of Dodoma.

Mr. W. Wallie of Limuru, was married in Nairobi last month to Miss Margaret Slater, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Slater, of Newcastle.

Captain P. J. Wardroper, C.B.E., formerly Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived home on leave pending retirement.

Mr. D. Sharp and Mr. G. B. Anderson have been elected Chairman and Secretary respectively of the United Railway Institute Bowling Club.

Mr. Duncan Macgregor, manager of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India, is expected to leave East Africa shortly for leave in Europe.

The engagement is announced of Miss Annetta Ayre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. John Ayre, of Limuru, to Mr. Norman Sutherland, Nairobi.

Captain J. C. Green, senior storekeeper in the Kenya Public Works Department, has been appointed Assistant to Civil Aviation and Registration of Aircraft.

The Hon. Averil Radclyffe of Nanuki, Kenya, daughter of the Countess Palmer, who died intestate, left estate in Great Britain of the gross value of £1,200, with net assets.

Mr. M. A. Weller, the well-known film producer, who has been in East Africa for several months, produced and appeared in the film "Baby Mine" in Nairobi two weeks ago.

Mr. W. C. Mitchell of G. Mitchell, Son, Nairobi, has purchased an Avian biplane with a Hispano engine. He has made several solo flights and hopes shortly to take this pilot's certificate.

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APRIL 2, 1936.

Mr. Stuart Roe, son of the late Brigadier-General C. H. Roe and Mrs. Roe, and Miss Bridgette Mann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mann of Laling, were married recently in Langa.

The Bishop of Mombasa has appointed the Rev. Dr. Baile to be Chaplain to the congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Rev. Dr. Clark to the Nyanza Congregation with headquarters in Kisumu.

Sir John Mafay Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lady Mafay are expected to arrive in England in the middle of this month following their tour in the West African colonies.

Captain J. D. Morris gave an address at the monthly dinner of the Royal African Society last night on "Great Game Animals of Africa." He showed a number of lantern slides only one before exhibited.

The King has granted to Mr. J. G. Macphail District Commissioner in the Sudan Royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Breast Class of the Order of the Nile conferred upon him by the King of Egypt.

Sir Vernon Angwin is to address the Royal Empire Society on Monday April 6, at 8.30 P.M., on "Colonial Defence and Peace." Brigadier General Sir Samuel Wylie Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies will preside.

Mr. Milton Crough has been appointed general manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa in succession to Mr. F. E. Young, who has retired. Mr. Crough joined the staff of the Bank in Pretoria in 1910, and has been deputy general manager since 1931.

Colonel T. W. Wilson leaves Kenya this week to take up his new appointment as Territorial Commander, Salvation Army, in Koma. He has been Territorial Commander in East Africa since 1928 and will be succeeded by Colonel Jeffery now in Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. G. H. Wright, the Kenya M.P., has been elected President of the African Settlers' Association. The election of the Hon. Mrs. Grant as Vice-President denotes the highest appreciation of the work done by the latter in her field, and by Mrs. Grant particularly.

Mrs. A. J. Reynolds, wife of the Commissioner of the Sarawak Constabulary, is spending a holiday with her parents in Kenya on her way home from Sarawak. Mr. Reynolds, who leaves for Home in June, will visit Rhodesia and Kenya during his journey back to Sarawak.

The Rt. Rev. A. J. Pitching, Bishop in the Upper Nile, has left the Diocese with Mrs. Pitching and their daughter on his retirement. Bishop Pitching, who will visit Palestine before coming to England, has worked for over 35 years in Africa, assisting during the past 20 years by his wife.

It is reported that Mr. J. S. Thompson, who was born in Australia, was born in Australia. He was well known in Kenya in 1910 and was one of the early settlers in the Nairobi district. He was appointed a coroner in 1910 and died last year.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Hawkins who commanded the 12th Battalion, King's African Rifles during the East African Campaign and who received the sword of office of General von Lettow-Vorbeck in Nairobi in 1918, has been promoted to Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, the West African Regiment.

The Rev. Dr. Johnson, youngest brother of the late Archdeacon Johnson, has settled in Nyasaland. Director of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, he is a hunter and a poet. They are made of silver obtained by melting the Archdeacon's sports trophies, and are now in use at Mzimba, where Archdeacon Johnson was first stationed.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in London on April 22 between Mr. F. Panselly, son of Major and Mrs. John Panselly, Arcturus, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Dorothy Lewis Hall, second daughter of Major General Colonel H. G. Lewis Hall, R.A.S.C., and Miss Lewis Hall, of the House of Vale, Allerton, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Lionel C. Bakewell, a member of the C.M.S. in Central Tanganyika, was married in Australia recently to Miss Christopher Mary Stott, second daughter of the Rev. W. T. C. and Mrs. Stott, of Surbiton, Surrey, Victoria, and a cousin of Sir Ronald Stott, K.C.B., and Mrs. Bakewell are leaving Australia soon for Tanganyika, where he is to take up the position of mission chaplain near Buxaba.

An engagement is announced between Captain W. R. Dugmore, King's Own Yeomanry Infantry, son of Major and Mrs. W. R. Dugmore of Braesgrove, Christchurch, and Miss Cecily Hart Dyke, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Frank Hart Dyke, of Chagford, Devon. Miss Hart Dyke has many friends in Kenya, where her brother, Captain T. Hart Dyke, was recently staff officer to the Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles.

Mr. F. S. Noels, editor of "East Africa," is touring Southern Rhodesia in the course of his comprehensive tour of Eastern Africa. He hopes to spend the next two weeks in Bulawayo and Salisbury, after which he will visit Boma and Nyasaland.

At least he will reach Salisbury before for Mombasa and Arusha.

Correspondence should be addressed to him c/o the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10, Queen Street, London, or to one of the above-mentioned towns.

East African Sisal Display

In Empire Fibres Exhibition

A very comprehensive display of special interest to East Africa has been arranged in co-operation with the Amari Research Station, planters manufacturers and the Lambe Research Institute at the exhibition of Empire fibres organised by the British Empire Producers' Organisation in co-operation with the Imperial Institute.

Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Vegetable fibres, presided at the opening ceremony in the Imperial Institute, which was performed by Mr. Patrick Munro, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Overseas Trade.

The exhibition will remain open until April 25. All phases of the industry are adequately represented from the young growing plant to the finished product. To explain the objects of the exhibition it is necessary to describe the work of different research organisations, manufacturers, manufacturing research, and by some scientific research.

The Amari Research Station, which is carrying out experiments in the agricultural side of improvement of the plant so that fibre more suitable for the spinning day and for manufacturing purposes may be produced, have two main exhibits, one showing the distribution of fibre in the leaf, now in commercial production and the other samples of fibre from the new Amari plant which is now being propagated. This is the first time that the different lengths of fibre in one leaf have been shown so clearly and the manufacturer would do well when specifying a certain grade of sisal, that it is impossible to grade this fibre to length, guaranteeing that all the fibres in the leaf will come up to the standard. Steps have however been taken to obtain a standard grading by means of the Anderson River Automatic Fibre Grader.

Sisal Mattings and carpets

Various yarns, twines, ropes, sections of twine, and twining are displayed, showing the uses to which this product is made. The exhibit includes binder twine, which is the biggest outlet for the product. The twines and ropes are gaining every year a larger market whilst the binder twine demand is stabilised. Up to the present day Britain has been very backward in the manufacture of sisal matting and carpets. A large quantity of which are at present being made on the continent. This may be due to the weight of the material at present being employed, but that does not follow big overcome.

In the manufacturing side a very interesting exhibit by Messrs. Hawks & Tapson Ltd., who are interested in impregnating sisal with Balfour's Preservative. The claim is that this rope and the weaving articles are impregnated with preservative. Sacking, sacking and twine from them is also on show, bearing no price difficult it is unlikely that it will compete with other sacking at its present form.

Another article dealing with the product before production is improving the plant strain and evolving a sisal which will be more suitable for other uses. While the Lambe Institute are concentrating on improving the spinning qualities of the fibre and the finished product to gain an extended market. These exhibits are extremely instructive as showing the possibilities of further refining the fibre enabling it to enter markets hitherto not available. The most recent development is in the direction of obtaining a finer and softer fibre for spinning purposes.

This has already reached a point of promise, and perhaps the most interesting in this connexion is the alkali-treated semi-degummed fibre which Mr. Anderson has supplied to Lambe and commercial firms. Samples of this treated fibre after initial spinning processes are shown on the stand, and these are in the experimental stage. Very promising results. It has been proved that the degumming process permits of a fibre being spun more easily, enabling the spinning of a much finer and softer yarn than hitherto possible.

Another softening and bleaching process being exhibited by H.G. Products Ltd. is an oil-based oil process which softens and bleaches the fibre, and samples of carbonised fibre which would be suitable for the hat or braid industry are shown. Another exhibit is that of a finished cord which instead of being clipped in the ordinary way has had the whiskers removed by a method of freezing and rubbing, and further investigations are being pursued on these lines.

Experiments have at some time been conducted on the fibres of the plant, which up to date have been discarded. This test is showing the durability, and the fibres sample were found to have been received from a local planter, who has installed a mill for spinning the sisal. Although the sample is not exactly originally extracted, it is a great improvement on the hitherto obtained. The article should certainly be acceptable to hatress makers and not suitable for the spinning of finer counts.

In general the exhibits will be good and photographs of the machines for the many actions of the fibre show the actual product in successive stages from each machine during the progress to the finished article.

Credit must be given to the Committee who organised the exhibition and especially to the officials of the Experimental Station at Lambe who staged it.

The King's interest in the industry

The interesting story of King Edward's interest in sisal growing was told by Sir Humphrey Leggett, Acting Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, at the luncheon held during the opening ceremony. Sir Humphrey said that the King, during his visit as Prince of Wales to East Africa in 1901, spent a fortnight on a sisal estate near Voi, and with his usual thoroughness he inspected every part of the technical and sisal production. On the last day of his visit the son of the manager and wife did not have the pleasure of seeing our King. I wonder whether they will come to take his place? When on the next day the manager and his wife visited the camp, they were told by the Prince that he hoped their son was happy and that he had thoroughly enjoyed his visitation.

Proposing the toast of Mr. Patrick Munro, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary for the Department of Overseas Trade, Sir Humphrey Leggett said the exhibition was the culmination of many years of work on the part of everyone interested in the fibres of the Empire. He paid tribute to the work of Sir Arthur Hill, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, to his assistance Mr. F. A. Steedle, and to the Department of Scientific Industrial Research. During the last four years the secretary of State for the Colonies has taken the very deepest interest in the fibre industry of the Empire. His watchword had been "Co-operation," and he had constantly urged that producers and consumers the importance of linking together. Now there was a stable organised marketing system. In the East African territories vegetable fibres had become the most important item in the economy, and out of the total exports value £1,000,000 between £600,000 and £700,000 was represented by sisal.

Progress Made Since 1921

Speaking briefly with the toast Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, Chairman of the Vegetable Fibres Advisory Committee of the Imperial Institute, said that the exhibition revealed the importance of the British Empire as a world centre of fibre, with the sisal plant a strong side of progress made in an industry of very recent origin. As late as 1911 the production in Kenya and Tanganyika was only 14,000 tons. Last year it amounted to 130,000 tons, thus making East Africa the largest producer of sisal in the world. On the one supplies side it was interesting to know that British manufacturers had increased their purchases from 4,000 tons in 1911 to 27,000 tons in 1921. Forty years ago Britain supplied the whole of the world's demand, having examined its production to meet the growing demand for binder twine. To encourage new uses for African sisal was one of the objects of the Vegetable Fibre Committee of the Imperial Institute.

He recalled that the Vegetable Fibre Committee had been formed in 1916 while Sir William Lister was Director of the Imperial Institute, and Sir David Prain was chairman of the Plant and Animal Section. To both those gentlemen the country owed a debt of gratitude. The Imperial Institute stood as a link between the scientist and the producer, the antagonism that depressed co-operative effort, which helped to open alternative doors to the industry with the least possible time lag.

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East Africa in the House.

Income Tax in Kenya.

MR. DANIELL asked whether, with a view to obtaining a financial position of Kenya, and awaiting the results of further loans to support the industries of the settlers, steps could be taken to give effect to the speech of the Governor in September last, when he reiterated his view that income tax was the only solution for the taxation controversy.

Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that the question of the system of taxation in Kenya was one of the matters on which Sir Alan Wilson reported, and that until his report had been received and considered he could not express any opinion.

Asked if Mr. Smith whether any communication had been received on the subject of the removal of the inhabitants of the Tigray area from their ancestral lands, Mr. Thomas said he had no knowledge of the Governor's observations, which were being considered.

Replying in the House of Commons last week to Mr. Hitler, who asked whether any peace negotiations were taking place between Italy and Ethiopia either directly or through the League of Nations, Michael Farrelly said that on March 23 the Committee of the League advised a resolution taking note of the notes given by the Italian and Ethiopian Government to the appeal addressed to them by the Committee on March 11. These notes expressed a willingness, in principle, to take part in negotiations. The resolution further requested the Chairman of the Committee, assisted by the Secretary-General of the League, to set into touch with the two parties and to take such steps as might be called for in order that the Committee might be able to bring the two parties together and within the same work for the peace and stability of the Covenant to bring about the prompt cessation of hostilities and the final restoration of peace. He had no information respecting any direct negotiations between the two parties. The Ethiopian Government had denied that any such negotiations were in progress.

Mr. Anthony Eden told Lieutenant Commander Fletcher that he was still awaiting the coming of the officer in charge of the British ambulance unit with whom the services of the Italian had received recently. Meantime, the 52nd

informed the Italian Government that the British Government was quiteunable to regard the Italian answer to the representations which have been made to them as in any way satisfactory.

Mr. J. H. Thomas told Lieutenant Commander Fletcher that he had no details in this country of the number of goldmining companies operating in Kenya, nor the number of those which had gone, or had notified their intention of going, into liquidation. He was asking the Governor to furnish the particulars desired.

Mr. McKenzie was told by Mr. J. H. Thomas that he was unable to say when he would be in a position to make a statement on Sir Alan Wilson's report on the financial position in Kenya.

Somaliland Death Sentences.

Lieutenant Commander Fletcher asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would telegraph to the Governor of Somaliland with reference to the sentences of death passed on Abdi Farah; Ali Abdi; Isman Ali; and Salaban Ahmed; that those sentences, if confirmed by the Governor, should not be carried out until the men had had time to lodge an appeal to His Majesty in Council should they so desire. Sir Arnold Wilson asked also if the four men were refused leave to be heard, and whether instructions could be given for the execution of the sentence to be deferred until he had himself studied the proceedings in the case.

Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that he had no power to modify the proceedings of the Court, but he had asked the Governor by telegraph to arrange that if the appeal which is being made to the protective Court of Appeal fails, the sentences should not be carried into effect until the representatives of the sentenced men had had time to decide whether to apply for permission to appeal to His Majesty in Council. It should be understood that the time allowed for such a decision was unlimited.

Asked by Mr. McKenzie for details of water-boring experiments in East Africa, Mr. Thomas replied that in Uganda a successful programme of water boring has been carried out in the northern part of the Protectorate since January 1939, and the work was being continued and expanded. Similar successful work had been carried out in the Taita and Morogoro districts of Tanganyika, and further extensive water boring operations were about to be begun in the Territory.



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East African Share Prices

General Steadiness in Market

There have been no movements of importance during the week in East African shares, the majority, including Roskernian, Kenya, Kimimbi, Kenya Consolidated and Tanganyika Minerals, remaining steady about last week's figures. There were, however, slight decreases in East African Goldfields, East Gold Mining Syndicate, Maforet Mining Syndicate and Uganda Central Gold in the Rhodesian group, and Andy, Victor Rose, and Anglo-American also appreciated.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Anglo-American	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Banff Mines (10s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Cam & Motor (10s.)	75. 0d	75. 0d	75. 0d	75. 0d	75. 0d
Consolidated African Selection Ltd.	90. 0d	90. 0d	90. 0d	90. 0d	90. 0d
East African Compounds (5s.)	65. 0d	65. 0d	65. 0d	65. 0d	65. 0d
Edo Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d
Emerson Co. (10s.)	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Gabriels Goldfields (7s.)	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	135. 0d	135. 0d	135. 0d	135. 0d	135. 0d
Holyoke Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d
Imperial Gold (2s.)	95. 0d	95. 0d	95. 0d	95. 0d	95. 0d
Indiano Gold Mine (10s.)	95. 0d	95. 0d	95. 0d	95. 0d	95. 0d
Inter Consolidated (5s.)	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	95. 0d	95. 0d	95. 0d	95. 0d	95. 0d
Kimberly Hill (10s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Lemora Corporation (10s.)	15. 0d	15. 0d	15. 0d	15. 0d	15. 0d
London Combinations (5s.)	15. 0d	15. 0d	15. 0d	15. 0d	15. 0d
London Amalgam. & Gen. (5s.)	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d
Miner Gold Areas (5s.)	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d
Mishabu Alluvium (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Revere (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Rhodesia Brook Hill (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Rhodesia Katanga (41)	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d
Rhodesia Mine Concessions (5s.)	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d
Rhodesian Anglo-American (5s.)	135. 0d	135. 0d	135. 0d	135. 0d	135. 0d
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	65. 0d	65. 0d	65. 0d	65. 0d	65. 0d
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	115. 0d	115. 0d	115. 0d	115. 0d	115. 0d
Rhokana (5s.)	118. 0d	118. 0d	118. 0d	118. 0d	118. 0d
Roan Antelope (5s.)	375. 0d	375. 0d	375. 0d	375. 0d	375. 0d
Roskernian (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Selection First (10s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Shawwood Stars (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Siam Gold (5s.)	225. 0d	225. 0d	225. 0d	225. 0d	225. 0d
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.)	65. 0d	65. 0d	65. 0d	65. 0d	65. 0d
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d	35. 0d
Tan Goldfields (5s.)	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d	55. 0d
Uganda Rhodesia (5s.)	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d	25. 0d
Uganda au Haut Katanga (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d	125. 0d
Watkiss (5s.)	85. 0d	85. 0d	85. 0d	85. 0d	85. 0d
Zambesi Exploring (5s.)	175. 0d	175. 0d	175. 0d	175. 0d	175. 0d

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	275. 0d	275. 0d
East African Sugar Plantations (10s.)	85. 0d	85. 0d
E.A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	225. 0d	225. 0d
Imperial Airways (41)	55. 0d	55. 0d
Imperial Cotton (5s.)	15. 0d	15. 0d
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	65. 0d	65. 0d
Mont Chaillier Land Exploration (5s.)	25. 0d	25. 0d
Salting Plantations (New) (41)	125. 0d	125. 0d
Tanganyika Copper (5s.)	35. 0d	35. 0d
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	75. 0d	75. 0d
Watson's Mills (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d

Malibol Quotations

We have received the following prices by mail from the *East African Mail Journal*:

	Last week	This week
Bilma Gold Ridge (5s.)	25. 0d	20s. 25d.
Edo Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	35. 0d	25. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	55. 0d	55. 75d.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	55. 0d	55. 0d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	75. 0d	75. 0d.
Kenya Railways (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d.
Kenya Standard Oil (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d.
Kenya Traction (5s.)	125. 0d	125. 0d.

East African Goldfields, Ltd.

Development Progress February

In general the indications for February were similar to those in January. The width of quartz reef throughout the month was slightly above the average for the Saza reef, and the values excellent. Assays from 145 ft. to 480 ft. averaged 1.52 oz. gold per ton over a shearing width of 12 ft. Added to the 12 ft. developed during January this second shearing has now extended 45 ft. and continues to do so at a rate of over 12 ft. per month. The W. drive in Saza No. 1 shaft, over 1,000 ft. long, was completed in January, and the first 12 ft. of the N. drive in Saza No. 2 shaft, over 1,000 ft. long, was completed in February. The E. drive in Saza No. 2 shaft, over 1,000 ft. long, was completed in January, and the first 12 ft. of the N. drive in Saza No. 3 shaft, over 1,000 ft. long, was completed in February.

The N. drive in Saza No. 3 shaft cage mechanism was lowered on February 23. Shaft No. 2, 150 ft. deep. The W. drive in Saza No. 3 shaft continues in and a reef track drive being extended 65 ft. to 480 ft. The E. drive in Saza No. 2 shaft, over 1,000 ft. long, was advanced 12 ft. to 367 ft. east of the main cross cut north, and presented from 12 ft. east averages 10.6 oz. gold per ton. Shaft No. 2, 200 ft. level, shaft sunk 20 ft. to 100 ft. vertical depth.

Drillhole No. 21 completed at an elevation of 1,000 ft. found a shear zone 20 ft. wide, which is quite comparable to hole No. 20, which crossed a small shear zone 50 ft. wide at a depth of 1,000 ft. A small quartz reef 0.4 ft. wide assayed 1.52 oz. per ton. Drillhole No. 22 was started February 13, and located at 15 ft. horizontal hole No. 8, hole No. 22, was completed at an elevation of 346 ft. on February 23, the shear zone found to extend from 12 ft. surface height.

Sampling of the quartz reef in one of the 12 ft. sections of the Saza mine was started. The work consists of sinking pits approximately 10 ft. deep down to the reef and spaced at 100 ft. intervals. The fines are sorted from the coarse material from these pits and analysed separately.

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BUSINESS POINTERS.

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding supplies to 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.

A Light Aeroplane club is to be formed in Bulawayo.

Experiments in pyrethrum growing are being conducted in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Ray Private of Arusha is now running a bus service between Arusha and Nairobi.

A branch of the National Bank of India is to be opened in Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory.

During 1935 imports of British cycles into Kenya totalled £1,741, into Tanganyika, £1,831, and into Southern Rhodesia £0,354.

Traffic on the Kenya and Uganda Railways during January and February totalled £47,026, or £18,428 above the corresponding figure for 1935.

Although Tanganyika's sisal exports last January were less than those for the corresponding period of last year, the cash return was more than double £142,741 compared with £70,738.

Opening the fourth Parliament of Southern Rhodesia last week, Sir Herbert Stanley referred to the record gold exports for the Colony for 1935, when the output was valued at £5,060,000. The trade of the whole Colony was expanding, he said, and the aggregate value of exports for the past year exceeded £9,000,000, for the first time in its history.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF.

One of the Bunyoro quadruplets has died, following an attack of enteritis.

The annual meeting of the Joint East African Board will be held at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, at 1 p.m. on June 5.

The report of the Umswati Committee on the work of the British Broadcasting Corporation urges that in the interests of British prestige and influence in world affairs, the appropriate use of languages other than English should be encouraged.

The correspondence course for European children conducted by the Education Department of Tanganyika is available for Kenya children who are unable to attend school. The course is specially framed for children between the ages of 5 and 10.

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Bank's Monthly Trade Report**Developments in the Territories.**

The Standard Bank of South Africa include the following items concerning East Africa in their monthly review:

Kenya—Seasonal buying in the Mombasa bazaar by Uganda merchants has now set in and satisfactory orders are being forwarded. Stocks on hand are considered sufficient for requirements and no overstocking is anticipated. Financially the bazaar is reported to be healthy. Up-country bazaar trade is generally quiet, although fair activity is reported from Kisumu. The Department of Agriculture estimate the total of the current coffee crop at 1,563 tons; threshing and harvesting operations have been delayed by heavy rainfall and rust has made further inroads into the wheat crop. The outlook for the Nyanza Province cotton crop is promising and the sunn hemp season is expected to result in an average crop.

Uganda—Signs of activity in the bazaar trade have been evident during the past month. Traders anticipate that satisfactory business will be done in view of the good crop prospects, but indenting has been done on careful lines. About 10% of the coffee crop has been delivered to date, but conditions for drying have been unfavourable. Local prices range from £17 per ton for fair Native to £28 per ton for European Plantation.

Tanganyika—The end of the produce season has brought quieter conditions at Dar es Salaam. A distinct improvement in general business is reported from Tanga mainly due to the general improvement in the sisal market, which is just beginning to make itself felt. Most of the sisal estates have now finished the forward contracts made at £17 and £18 per ton, when the price first began to rise, and should now benefit by the ruling prices of around £23 c.i.f. for No. 1 sisal.

Northern Rhodesia—Business in Livingstone remains steady and notwithstanding the removal of the capital, Lusaka turnover is being maintained, and in some cases show a small increase over last year's figures. It is now considered certain that a Government township will be established at Nkemba, where surveying is in progress.

Nyasaland—Business is quiet and is expected to remain so until the opening of the tobacco season. The quantity of tobacco goods arriving in the Province is heavy. New records are being made in the quantity of tea-plucked, and further increases are anticipated during the next few months. Tobacco plantations in the Southern Province are in excellent condition, plants are well advanced, and a large crop is expected.

Tanganyika Officials' Conference.

A conference of all District Officers in the Southern Province of Tanganyika was held last month in Lindi under the Presidency of the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. A. E. Kitching. Several of the officers and their wives were taken from their stations to Lindi by aeroplane.

Rhodesian-African Airways.

Presenting the South African railway budget, which shows a £5,000,000 surplus, Mr. Prow stated that the progress of South African Airways had been phenomenal, and in next year would be operating as far north as Lusaka in co-operation with Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, while the Imperial Airways flying-boat service would bring Durban within 48 days of London.

Mombasa Hospital Facilities.

Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has decided to urge on Government the importance of an immediate inquiry into existing hospital facilities in the town, it being considered that the existing hospitals are inadequate and out of date, and that their replacement is long overdue. The growth of Mombasa as a seaport and tourist centre, it is pointed out, makes the question all the more urgent.

Mail Rates on Mombasa Soap.

Mombasa Chamber of Commerce is again urging for a reduction of the Kenya and Uganda Railways rates of consignments of soap from Mombasa to up-country stations. At the Chamber's last meeting Mr. S. H. Sayar said about £10,000 had been invested in the Mombasa soap industry, and an adjustment of rates was necessary to discourage back-to-back manufacture all over the country. Mr. F. A. Mchuster, chief member for Mombasa, spoke strongly on the subject. Management's unhelpful attitude to all requests that ought to be made from Mombasa for some time past was also deplored.

East African Market Reports.

COFFEE.

DEMAND was quiet at last week's auctions, with practically no change in prices.

A sizes	53s. od. to 85s. od.
B sizes	40s. od. to 65s. od.
Peaberry	45s. od. to 75s. od.
Tanganjika	
"A" sizes	48s. od. to 57s. od.
"B" sizes	40s. od.
Peaberry	48s. od. to 52s. od.
Angola	
B sizes, paleish	30s. od.
Peaberry	40s. od.
Turkey	
Pale country, damaged	31s. od.
London stocks, 5,610 tons (1935) 6,770 tons)	

OTHER MARKETS.

Gloves. Quiet. Zanzibar spot quoted 7d. and Grade 2, Mar.-April, 1/- per lb. 1/- 7d.; 1/- 5d.

Copper. Fair demand at £3 16s. 3d. for standard bar-cash. (1935) 1/- 13s. 10d.; 1/- 14s. 3d.

Copra. Steady at £13 10s. per ton. (1935).

Cotton. Moderate business at from 7d. to 2/-d. per lb. (1935) 6d.

Cotton Seed. East African quoted 1/- per ton nominal. (1935) 1/- 15s.

Groundnuts. Nominally quoted at £2 3s. 10s. per ton. (1935) 1/- 12s. 6d.

Sisal. White and/or yellow firmer at £14 per ton. (1935) 1/- 15s.

Sisal. Quiet. No. 1 March-May, April-June, quoted £20 per ton, sellers. No. 2, 1/-; No. 3, 1/- 10s. (No. 1, 1935) 1/- 15s.

Tea. Fair demand at from 1/-d. to 1s., with good quality Kenya selling at 1/-d. per lb. (1935) 1/- 10s.

Tin. Quiet. Standard for cash quoted £2 11s. 5s. per ton. (1935) 1/- 16s. 5s.

Wool. Fair demand for Kenya greasy A combings at 1/-d. to 1/-d., and greasy B at 1/-d. to 1/-d. Greasy A fine cross-bred lambs sold at 1/-d.; greasy fine cross-bred pieces at 1/-d.; and greasy A fleece at 1/-d. Southern Rhodesian greasy combing sold at 1/-d. to 1/-d. per lb.

New Kenya Tea Factory.

A third factory on the Kericho estate of the African Highlands Co. has been opened by Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, who, in stressing the importance of the industry and his faith in its future, gave an assurance of Government's constant sympathy with the industry's needs. In less than 10 years, 12,000 acres have been brought under tea in the Kericho district, this representing a capital outlay of £1,100,000, and employment for 10,000 Natives.

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m.v. "Dunvegan Castle"

Launched at Belfast.

The m.v. "Dunvegan Castle," the second of the new Union-Castle intermediate motor vessels intended for the East and South African service, was launched at Belfast last week, the naming ceremony being performed by Mrs. Rose Murray, wife of one of the directors of the Union-Castle Line.

The vessel, which is of 15,000 tons, will have accommodation for 200 first-class and 510 tourist-class passengers. Extensive open and covered promenade space with large sun and games decks, are provided for both classes, the forward end of the upper promenade deck being enclosed in a screen with large sliding windows. An open-air swimming pool is arranged at the after end of this deck. The accommodation generally is warmed by electric heaters, while a complete system of ventilation ensures that every part of the vessel is kept comfortably cool in the hottest weather. A special feature is the installation of electric clock control, which keeps correct ship's time during the whole voyage. With this system of control, the necessity of having to put the clocks forward or back daily at midnight is obviated. The vessel is equipped for the carriage of citrus fruits, etc., certain of the compartments being specially arranged for chilled or frozen produce.

At a luncheon following the launching ceremony it was announced that the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company had placed an order with Hayland and Wolff, Ltd., for a new 25,000-ton motor ship, similar to the "Stirling Castle," and that they had also ordered two motor cargo ships of about 8,000 tons, similar to the "Raven Castle."

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 18). Eldoret, 1/25 inches; Eldama, 2-28; Fort Hall, 3-14; Fort Ternan, 3-01; Gilgil, 6-01; Kitale, 1-06; Kaimosi, 4-18; Kericho, 2-14; Kiambu, 1-02; Kilifi, 9-04; Limangon, 1-11; Kisii, 1-01; Kisumu, 2-11; Kittle, 0-91; Kuru, 2-01; Liumba, 1-01; Lumbwa, 4-17; Machakos, 2-15; Makindu, 1-16; Matungu, 2-2; Maragua, 2-2; Mengenai, 1-18; Merni, 2-15; Miwaya, 5-00; Moly, 2-44; Mombasa, 0-68; Nairobi, 0-2; Naivasha, 1-72; Nakuru, 3-67; Nandi, 1-14; Narok, 1-60; 1-14; Njoro, 1-17; Nyeri, 0-71; Rumuruti, 2-10; Rongo, 1-77; Simba, 0-54; Songhor, 2-01; Taita, 1-01; Thomson's Falls, 1-37; Taveta, 1-04; Voi, 2-07 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended March 18). Amani, 1-1 inches; Arusha, 7-36; Barafu, 0-68; Biharamulo, 0-0; Buloba, 2-57; Dodoma, 0-14; Iringa, 1-23; Kigoma, 1-05; Kilosa, 1-67; Lushoto, 0-64; Lyamungu, 0-08; Mahenge, 1-24; Mbeya, 3-04; Morogoro, 1-8; Moshi, 1-3; Mpwapwe, 0-16; Mwanza, 3-33; Ngomera, 1-20; Njombe, 4-14; Seme, 1-01; Tabora, 1-07; Tukuyu, 1-57; and Uolute, 1-87 inches.

Uganda (Week ended March 18). Entebbe, 1-06 inches.

Portuguese East Africa. Hohia, 1-22; Jibja, 1-48; Kabale, 1-01; Kifolo, 0-02; Lira, 2-04; Masaka, 1-13; Mindu, 1-11; Mbarara, 1-11; Mbende, 1-75; Nampala, 3-34; Soroti, 0-28; and Tororo, 3-07 inches.

TRADE. (Illustration on page 614)

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...and a small *Aspidoscelis* (not *leucostictus*) in touch with some reeds. In fact, the ground was covered with grass, sedges, water-hyacinths, water-lilies, etc., and some tall trees. East Africa. 223. Great Tschaidé Stream.

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Fig. 1. *Leucaspis* sp.

Fig. 1. Aerial view.

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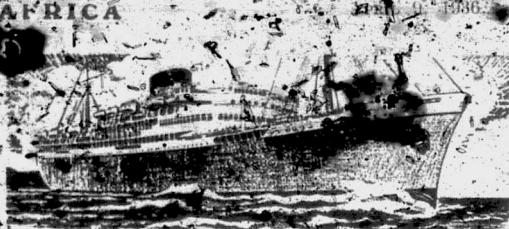
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT is the explanation of the failure of Kenya coffee planters to succeed with their industry's scheme to promote the sale of Kenya coffee overseas by means of a "snowball" advertising? The scheme originally suggested by the coffee-growers of East Africa offered Kenya coffee as most effective, and at the same time, relatively inexpensive propaganda, spending for its success on the goodwill and co-operation of consumers who were invited to introduce Kenyan coffee to their friends. The essential features of the scheme were individual effort and personal propaganda of a kind involving the minimum of trouble. The response, generally, was most gratifying and has clearly justified the scheme; but the measure of support forthcoming from those who would primarily benefit by the scheme has been disappointing to the extreme. The March Bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya refers to the "distressing state of affairs" revealed by an analysis of the figures, and the observation is fully warranted, for introductions to potential consumers were received from only 40% of the total of 1,100 registered coffee estates in Kenya. The Kenyan public responded generously, and provided the majority of introductions received in the Colony, but 360 out of estates had absolutely nothing to help forward the scheme. The attitude of Kenya's coffee planters to this valuable sales propaganda is extremely difficult to understand, especially at a time when every coffee is demanded to restore the industry to its former prosperity. Cynics have said that Kenya is a land of *wado tanga* and coffee-wives, and shown that there is some justification for the gibe, even in regard to a matter so vitally affecting their own interests. If nothing else succeeds, perhaps the publicity that has been given to it, and, of course, their own conscience, will assist the majority of defaulters from their lethargy.

TO Northern Rhodesia it is a matter of comment that the Government should have founded a Native newspaper, for which there was obvious need. It will be recalled that the Commissioner of Native Affairs was recently inquiry made into the causes of the recent riots on the Copperbelt.

Commented on the widespread circulation of Watch Tower literature, on the one hand and the paucity of suitable reading matter for Natives on the other. By the publication of *Mutonde*, or *Greetings*, a useful step in the right direction has been taken, and it is satisfactory to learn from questions made to the Commissioner that the first issue has met with immediate success. The experienced compound manager of one of the largest coffee-plantations, for instance, has placed an order for 1,000 copies, and the demand for the above has exceeded his expectations. He has told *East Africa* that he has already disposed of sixty-two dozen copies. With the goodwill and practical assistance of such men, the sales of the paper must attain a very gratifying figure, the result of which cannot but be of value to the service which will thus have an opportunity of communicating authoritative information and guidance to the African population. The newspaper is printed in English, and the Wemba, Nyamia, and other tribal languages, and though every article and news item cannot be translated into each of the three tongues, the intention is to print everything in English and in one, at least of the four others. The first number is marvellous value for the penny charged for it, turning to no fewer than eighteen pages, including a six-page supplement dealing with the last King and his successor. That the Government is optimistic is evident from the announcement that publication will be advised from a monthly to fortnightly or even weekly basis if sales justify the change.

Commons and Mandates.

Statements by Cabinet Ministers.

IMMEDIATELY after the speech of Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on Monday evening, question time, Mr. Stanley Baldwin assured Mr. Sanders that there had been no change in the attitude of the Government since the statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 12, that "the Government had not considered and were not considering the handing over of British-mandated territories to any other Power."

Mr. Attlee asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would consider the advisability of making it clear at the earliest opportunity, in any negotiations relating to Herr Hitler's proposals, concerning the colonies, that, as long as the German Government persecute their own citizens for political, religious, and racial reasons no agreement to place further human beings under their control was likely to be reached.

Mr. Anthony Eden replied, reminding Mr. Mandelstam of the Prime Minister's statement of December 5, that no British territory and no territories under British protection or mandate would be transferred from British sovereignty or authority except in full regard being had to the interests of all sections of the population in the territory concerned.

Mr. Attlee said it was not very desirable that this matter should be clearly understood in any negotiations that might take place.

Mr. Attlee asked if it was intended to transfer any British territory.

No reply was given.

Mr. Winston Churchill's Speech.

During a speech at Weston-super-Mare, Mr. Churchill said that Sir Samuel Hoare had made a declaration at Geneva about raw materials which, though carefully guarded, did in fact bring up the whole colonial question. Where did we stand on the question of the return of the mandated colonies to Germany? We were the principal in the British Government who were engaged in dealing with the future of the territories. The statements of Ministers had been conflicting. The Colonial Secretary had made statements, but the Under-Secretary for Colonies was reported as having said on this subject that it did not enter his mind.

What of Australia? What was the position of the Commonwealth? Were they waiting to see who would do the hardest, and decide the wider mandate as likely to be the one to last? Resistance? He asked the Government if they adopted the view put forward by Mr. Austen Chamberlain that there should be no handing over of mandates even to countries belonging to Germany without representation in that country.

He asked if it was not a fact that we could not lay our hands over the mandated territories to Germany but only to the League of Nations which alone could decide upon their future destiny. We did not want to have another war like the territories similar to that involved in the last war between Estonia. We did not want to repeat the same mistake again. He asked if we had not agreed that the territories should be handed over to the League of Nations at the earliest point, but to do nothing else. He hoped it would be told that Mr. Austen Chamberlain really represented the view of the Government on the question.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said they should have a definite authoritative answer from the Government about British Colonies and mandated territories. He was surprised about the reference to a coalition of states in the German proposal. One of the first things they should know was exactly what Germany meant by this. Did the main thing that we wanted have everything that came in else and so on? Meaning this? Did the mean that the mandated territories were to be handed over to Germany, which was what they were to be handed over to Germany without any ambiguity? He

said that the attitude of the Government towards the Colonies and mandated territories had not changed once and for all.

British Government's Reply.

Replying for the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Attlee said—

In the first place, the colonies and mandated territories are not one, however. As far as the colonies are concerned, the Empire should give up any claim to them, but if such a demand were made, it would possibly be interpreted as a claim to the territories in Africa. In the case of the colonial territories, the only part of Africa which has been mentioned is the colonies' colonial territories.

There is some confusion in which the word "territories" were alluded to in the speech of the Secretary of State for War, and the word "territories" underlined in the speech of the Secretary of State for War, the one of the two articles of the League of Nations relating to the territories.

So far as the colonies are concerned, it cannot be contemplated that the colonies will be alienated, that they will be handed over to any other power. It is the original mandate given to any other power, however, it may be taken, that in order to be a member there will be at least one colony in the mandatory Power—the Power to whom the colonies are to be referred, and finally the assent of the Council of the League.

British Government's Position.

The position of the British Government has already been made clear by the Secretary of State for Colonies when he said that His Majesty's Government have no desire to consider and are not considering the handing over of any of the British colonies to Germany under any mandate.

As to what might happen in the future, I will say, it would be reasonable to ask the League to agree, even if they could do so, the action of future Governments, but I will say this: the mandates are not held by this country alone. I am sure, however, that your Government will, even if they do not accept the League's own mandate, irrespective of what the League does, the mandates of the other countries holding them will not change. They will not change, and that is why I hold that the League's obligations to the people who inhabit those territories, or holding those territories, will not change. Even for the sake of the territories, which we so much value, I am satisfied that the interests of all the people inhabiting those territories will fully be protected.

Brigadier-General Lewin's Resignation.

Brigadier-General A. C. Lewin has tendered his resignation to Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, respecting his position as Commandant of the Kenya Defense Forces. In this he refers to the Governor's failure to consult him on matters of great importance to the Forces and States. I regret that I have to say that throughout the whole period of my command I have not received at your hands the consideration and support of which I entitled. There appears to have been an Your Excellency's part a studied apathy to the Forces under command, and on no occasion here were we given received well. Your Excellency's help is acknowledged, but always and dismally for the conduct of your forces and the conduct of your command and staff. The Army Defense Force deserves my personal and entire confidence and relationship between the Forces and your Excellency's command must be restored. I hope that only at this time of dire emergency can you release the command of my successor, and that you may be committed with some effective measure to the safety of the Kenya General Garrison states. I am unable to conceive any secret in this matter, as nothing important, that only undesirable personnel, will be treated. On the contrary, I have come to the conclusion that the most forthcoming responsibility is to take the active steps to avoid rendering what England and the public service to this Colony, and to the Kenyans, and to the members of the former of resignation.

EAST AFRICA: LEAKES

Kenya Contrasts & Problems

Dr. J. B. LEAKEY'S LATEST BOOK

DR. J. B. LEAKEY's latest book ("Kenya Contrasts & Problems," Methuen's, 7s. 6d.) can be recommended as entitled to a place in the "Without Prejudice" series. But it is a contribution of considerable value to the literature of East Africa, certain to have a place among people who know the author by name, and will tell even some of those who do not what inhabitants much more than has been expected.

The belief that a book of such scope and authority should have had a better index of the relations between black and white in Kenya has prompted Dr. S. S. S. and African, in which there are certain startling inconsistencies, a further fine-sighted tendency to overstatement in seeking to show that the Natives are suffering under the system of racial segregation. A settler community as a whole is disliked and deeply distrusted by them. That is no isolated phrase, but rather leaves the key note to a chapter which reviews the reasons why the Africans hate and distrust the settler communities as a whole.

Hate and distrust. And it has taken an anthropologist to discover these innermost thoughts of the Africans. Perhaps an anthropologist would discover the same attitude of mind in the United States in town. The pig-eating Scotch settle in London, or in the Lancashire towns, as the people in the Home Counties. And the ordinary man will say of this "hatred and distrust" is but the African in his feelings, remarkable.

Dr. Leakey's observations of Shattered among Africans, but the author of "Kenya" is book in support of his contention. He says: "Every instance of settling of settlers in contact with the natives in Kenya with whom they had much in common and as individuals that are in consequence less and less used to. And this will be the very last option of the white settlers do everything that they want to do and as far as the Africans, as it were, across the more uniform and small majority of whites can do nothing that can be hated and distrusted all."

Readers of "East Africa" were the first to learn of Dr. Leakey's intention to investigate some of the problems arising from the all too frequent transfers of administrative officers in Kenya, to which hasty and costly practice he traces the chief cause of friction between the Natives and the Government. Members of the administration, he declares, do not understand the Native point of view, and that assertion is wholly justifiable for not one case is made but a strong case for the adoption of measures which would enable the administration to gain a better understanding of the native mind.

As a result of making a number of observations, he writes, "almost every Government officer has to perform all his duty through the medium of English, which is foreign both to himself and to his people, except, of course, at the coast."

"Nowadays a Government does not require its men to learn the vernacular language, but it very seldom gives them the opportunity of doing so properly. An officer may at any moment get the news that he has been transferred to another district where the language will be as different from English as starting to learn English is from the Great Wall. The little time he spent will be entirely useless to him,

and it will be a waste of time to teach him again. Lives will be lost, instances of disease and natural disasters will be increased, and the country will be economically, politically and morally ruined." The contention is not that "old" should remain at the disposal station, but that "new" should be kept within one language, namely Afrikaans, the solution of a problem which is at the root of many Kenya problems.

In the same constructively critical manner, the author discusses the missionary and the African. On the broader issue of missionary endeavour he writes:

"For good or for evil the white man has come to Kenya, has come into direct contact with the black man. The religion of the white man is Christianity, and quite far from my other considerations that is enough to make the African want to know about Christianity. Whether he likes it or not, the very fact of the impact of Christianity makes that the compelling belief of Africa, as indeed everywhere. The African is Asociated, I believe, with the most active religion of some sort, and I believe that he should be a Christian, rather than a Muhammadan. By Christ I mean spiritual Christianity and not all the British social custom and institutions to which he is essentially now attached."

Dr. Leakey has said that racial strife does not, as might also be expected, obtain among British settlers, the great bulk of whom are immigrants, looking for a new world, the immigrant classes, however, to the Mombasa port, causing here to a kind of cosmopolitanism, and widespread game in Africa, and their share something of the modern amenities of life, which is far from day to day life, than and most of the things ancient and modern. Thus he describes some of the oddities of culture:

"The average settler in Kenya is a tall, thin, slim and a marvelously silent. Males' silent power, be it a few seconds, and the duration of a second he may well dash along the bushveld, from one to another as easily as a countryman, and then rise into a straight tree, the branch of a trunk, a tree, and again ear to the boughs, in some branch, discovered. Even so, you can hear the male, but not the female, call, for the first few seconds, but not for a long time, because of her incapacity for clucking, but only by a neither置いて nor a part, feet which are simply immovable, and indeed the feet of rhinoceros, elephant, less, sufficient to bring a coal-barrow to be informed."

In Kenya's infirmary too there are picnics, oddities:

"On the coast there are curious little fishes that leap up out of the water and run about on the rocks. These that were, like many respects, fish, in the sense that on these curvy fish walk, have webbed lungs, and which are capable of living out of water long time without either food or water. Almost every port and river has these lung fish, and if the port dries up in dry season or drought, the fish simply go elsewhere to be dried up with the mud and stay dry for several years in nests until the flood comes again."

Now in the plant life of Kenya there are a series of surprises. One of the highest forest trees in Kenya is known as calabash to be a daisy. Those who have been in close contact with the Natives will warmly endorse the suggestion that there should be a really lengthy scientific investigation into various Native methods of curing diseases or prescription.

Some of them will undoubtedly be found to be simple, others, this is particularly true of the medicines, to be complex in little groups in little countries. In fact, the Natives go on

Kenya Books

Kenya Contrasts & Problems

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey's *White Book*:

L. S. B. LEAKEY's latest book, "Kenya Contrasts & Problems" (Macmillan, £1.6s) cannot be recommended as entitled to a place in the "Socialist but Prejudice" series, but it is a contribution of considerable value to the literature of East Africa. It is certain to arouse a lively interest among people throughout the colony both by name and will, and even some of them may feel a little embarrassed when they realize it may have been selected for them.

The author has written on such a wide variety of subjects that it would be difficult to find one which has been as bitter in its treatment of the relations between black and white in Kenya. His "Foxes on the Steamer" and the "African" which are certain outstanding inconsistencies, reveals a hitherto unsuspected tendency to exaggeration in striving to show that the Native is suffering under a sense of grid and so deep-set in the settler community as a whole as black and white is distrusted by them. That is probably what Dr. Leakey gives the key-note to a chapter which reviews his readers by the African and distrust the settler community as a whole.

Hate and distrust. And it has taken an anthropologist to discover these innermost thoughts of the African. Perhaps an anthropologist would also have the same attitude of mind as the average Englishman towards the uncouth Scotch settlers in London, or towards an African towards the people of the Home Counties. All that the ordinary man will say of this is that the distrust is that the African hates him. Which is remarkably well.

Dr. Leakey presents no evidence of such feelings among Africans, but there is abundant evidence in his book in support of his own admission that:

"a very large proportion of settlers treat the Natives with whom they come in contact with fairness and much kindness, and as individuals they are in consequence liked and respected." And last he writes:

"A very large proportion of the Native settlers do not complain that they are not fair and kind to the Africans, and it is therefore of the more unfortunate that a small minority is always clamouring for things that keep the two communities apart."

Readers of *East Africa* were invited to comment on Dr. Leakey's interpretation of the problems arising from the all-too-frequent transfer of authority over tribes in Kenya to which native and coast officials had traced the chief source of friction between the Native and the Government. Members of the Administration decided to make understand the various forms of vice, and whether that assistance is wholly justified or not, lie certainly makes out a strong case for the adoption of measures which would enable the Native to reach a better understanding of the European.

As a result of that, Dr. Leakey, the only language he writes "almost entirely in German, official has to learn all his documents through the medium of a language which is foreign to him himself and to his people, except, of course, at the coast."

And since the Native does not use his tongue to teach the European languages, but it very seldom gives them the opportunity of doing so openly. The officer knows him in any manner he needs to teach him, but he has not been taught to do it in districts where the vernacular is used. So far as I could tell he is trying to let the Native as far as the coast goes, and the title he has given will be most welcome to him.

The constant changes of colonies is not likely to help any administration, or to the industrial and agricultural development of Kenya, consider it is sound economically, politically, and in every way. His contention is not that officers should stand at one spot, stating that they should be kept within one language area. That is his second point's problem which is at the root of many Kenya problems.

In the same constructively critical manner the author discusses the missionary and the African. On the broader issue of missionary endeavour he writes:

"...to shoot down even the white man has come to Kenya is a common violent custom with the black man. He resents the white man's Christianity and quite apart from any other consideration is strong to make this African want to know about Christianity. Whether he believes or not, the very facts of the impact of our civilization mean that the religious beliefs of the Africans have received a severe shock. The African, essentially a religious person, has lost his religion of some sort, and for one am convinced that he should be given Christianity rather than Islamism. But this should mean sincere Christianity, and not all the foolish son of custom that is linked on to it, of which is not an essential part of it."

Dr. Leakey has a most admirable style. He does not as might have been expected of an anthropologist, eager to give to his studies, drop from the sky and descend like a Native to see. He goes needs by the shortest route to the point which his giant ankles looking for all the world like mischievous giraffes round Mombasa Island, pausing to watch a game of one of the most popular and widespread in Africa, and then shows something of the amazing variety of life and industry still active to day. He writes of men and forest. And of things ancient and modern. Thus he describes one of the oddities of nature:

"The tree-shrew is an amazingly agile little animal and a most vicious chimp. Make a slight movement or a low sound, and in a fraction of a second the shrew will dash along the branches, jumping from one to another as easily as a squirrel, and then will first straight down the perpendicular trunk of the tree and disappear into the canopy where some branch has hidden away. Even those who supposed the little animal to have claws like a feline finger like a squirrel will wonder still be surprised at its capacity for climbing, but actually it has neither claws nor fingers, but feet which are singularly well-adapted for tree climbing and anything suitable for tree climbing could hardly be imagined."

Kenya's fish world too, there are plenty of boddies.

On the coast there are curious little fishes that climb out of the water and run about on the rocks in great numbers, about any discarded fish. In the interior there are those curious little fish that have developed lungs which are capable of living for days without either food or water. Almost every pond and river has these lung fish, and if the pond dries up in a dry season or drought, the fish simply allow themselves to be dried out in the mud and patiently wait. Several years it appears until the pond fills again.

Even in the plains of Kenya there are a few sorts of climbing fish. One of the largest forest trees in Kenya is proved on examination to be a daisy!

Those who have been in close contact with the Native will warmly endorse the suggestion that there should be a really lengthy scientific investigation into the various native methods of curing diseases of every description.

Some of them will undoubtedly be found to be simply magical, and this is particularly true of the medicines which a native "medicine man" keeps in little gourd bottles in his bag. He writes: "Most native men are

East African Forestry

Exploitation of Second-class Timbers

TEAKING up forestry in the British Empire before the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Roy Lister-Robinson, Chairman of the Forestry Commission, said in regard to education, research and experiment, that in India parts of the Empire had found it hard to make up their minds just what they wanted to do about education.

"There is general agreement that a higher standard of technical training required for the superior grades of Forest Services, and that the material available locally for demonstrating forest technique is often defective," he said. "From the second conference in 1923 an Imperial Forestry Institute was provided post-graduate courses for those who received sufficient supervision from the Forestry Commission and its local offices."

"As regards research and experiment, there is much progress to be noted over the course of the last fifteen years. Some half dozen forest products laboratories are now at work on the numerous problems connected with the utilisation of timber."

Nearly all the Forestry Services are undertaking systematic investigations into the production of growing timber, and considerable advances have been made in silvicultural technique, forest management and in forest protection. Fairly these improvements have come about as the result of increased existence of the organised Forestry Services, and partly as a result of ad hoc research and experimental work.

Southern Rhodesia Timber

Describing forestry resources in southern parts of the Empire, the speaker said in Southern Rhodesia there were 8,000 square miles of forest, of which one-fourth was stated to be merchantable. Apart from a small area of plantations it was all broad-leaved, and except for a very small area of closed forest in the Eastern border, it was savanna. Utilisation of the indigenous forest resources had been wasteful and recurrent fires did much harm. Although Southern Rhodesia was in an early stage of development, it was estimated that the net drain on the forests amounted to some 2 million cubic feet annually. "There is a small Forestry Service which sought to make good the wastage in indigenous forests by planting quick-growing conifers and eucalypts, for which there are said to be many suitable sites," he continued. "The Forestry Service is planting 600 acres annually. Commercial companies are also active and have planted some 1,000 acres. It is stated that steps which should be urgently taken are the passing of a comprehensive Forest Act, more economic utilisation of the indigenous resources and better control of forest fires."

The Colonial forests provide for the British and other markets important supplies of special timbers such as true mahogany and greenheart from the West Indies, African mahogany and ebony from Kenya, a pencil cedar from Kenya, satinwood and ebony from Beiton. The trade in second-class as well as first-class timbers can no doubt be increased by appropriate measures. Certainly the local use of the second-class timbers can be greatly extended, and there is almost everywhere a marked tendency to pay more attention to this important question.

The lives of large numbers of the Natives are closely bound up with the forests. I have already referred to the importance to them of fuel and minor forest products, and there are of importance also in international trade. The tribes are numerous, and widely scattered. The right treatment of the forests is a number of the Colonies is bound up with agriculture and with the improvement of Native methods of cultivation.

The proportion of forest in the four East African colonies is low, but the presence of the pencil cedar in the highlands is interesting. A good deal of useful plantation work has been done in Kenya. In Nyasaland a communal forest scheme which devolves responsibility for forest management on local chiefs and headmen, will be watched with interest.

The theory of an approaching timber famine may or may not be true, but the importance to the human race of sound forest conservation is undeniable. Timber is a renewable crop which is satisfied with the minimum conditions of growth, while wood itself is a raw material of infinite uses both actual and potential. Indirectly, the beneficial influences of forests are great. To sweep them away is to lay the countryside open to manifold ills.

Colonies and Peace

Sir Norman Angell's Address

EUROPE will afford no outlet for the Italian population but it may well furnish the Italian Army with a million black uniforms," said Sir Norman Angell in the course of his address on "Colonies, Colonies and Peace" to the Royal Empire Society in London yesterday night.

Sir Norman said, *inter alia*: "A very common assumption is that the Italian and angel are due to a conflict between the Haves and Have Nots. This assumption is a distorted picture which is utterly false. The 'Haves' are not the English; they have the property of the English and of India. People who live in big houses are not necessarily people who live in small houses. The English, possessing a great Empire, does not set a higher standard of living than the population of the Empire which does not possess any Empire. There is a whole class of peoples in crude confusion between the political and the economic function."

No Transfer of Property

When the dispute between Britain and the United States about the War debts was at its height a certain Senator proposed in the United States Senate that Great Britain should transfer some of her property in settlement of the debt. Would there, in fact, have been a transfer of property at all? There would have been none. The farms, fields, factories, mines, mining shares, horses, wireless sets, pianos, gold teeth would have remained in the same hands in months after the transfer of the property as before. There would be a change of Government which might be good, bad or indifferent, but no transfer of wealth."

"But what of the 'Have Nots'? Italy needs raw materials for her industries. Does not England produce raw material desire to withhold it? When Britain established the greatest export industry known ever possessed—the cotton trade of Lancashire—it was built on foreign raw material."

"Suppose we could reduce the Versailles Treaty to the advantage of Germany to an impossibly extent, could put her back where she was in 1914, this would only return all her Colonies but all her European territory, as well, including Alsace Lorraine, and their mineral resources; and put her back also to her old magnificent commercial position, we know on the basis of experience we should have no guarantee of peace. For when she was in that position and had all those resources Europe drifted at war."

The Problem of Exchange

"If you could take the British Empire and divide it between Italy, Germany and Japan, you would not appreciably ease the obtrusive economic diseases which curse us. It is not materials, the difficulty is not that of getting them but of selling them. It is a problem of exchange, of keeping the trains moving. There is only one way to keep trains moving—by traffic rules, including codes. The co-operation for enforcement of a traffic code on the commercial highways of the world is rendered impossible at present by the pretence of what we might call the possessive illusion; the idea that it is more advantageous to own absolutely separate bits of the world than to organise codes on it. We believe that separate ownership gives us a better defensive position."

"The solution of the problem is mainly the creation of an international currency which will afford no outlet for the English pound; but which will furnish the Italian lira with a million black uniforms. This instinct for defence is to keep us from thinking unconsciously to be the obvious motive of the war, especially when we look at the way in which our sincere friends that our motives are something else together."

"The trouble plainly is that in each case the party in the dispute, themselves, is asking to be the judge and force is a farce in the hands of the parties instead of being an instrument of law. The League of Nations, and sted by its force would then only be for the purpose of ensuring equality of rights to all the right impartial judgment and the settling of disputes."

Sir Samuel Vivian, president of the Royal Empire Society, added:

Tanganyika Agriculture

20 Per Cent Increase in Cotton Production

MR. ERNST HARRISON, C.M.G., Director of Agriculture, gave a comprehensive and detailed review of agricultural developments in the Territory at last week's meeting of The Executive Council of the Joint East African Board. Mr. Hugh Godfrey Peto, C.B.E., Chairman of the Board, presided. Sir Sydney Ibbotson, who had just returned from a visit to South Africa, was welcomed back by the chairman.

In the course of his address, Mr. Harrison said he would not be surprised to find cotton production in Tanganyika 20% during the current year. This was shown as an increase, which was to be expected, as in Tanganyika the sisal plant does not die out. And the result that many areas previously abandoned were now being cut up with higher prices ruling. Consequently he did not visualise a setback in sisal production. The planting was under the restriction rules applied by the International Tea Committee and the areas under cultivation could not therefore be increased. When however new arrangements were made by the Committee, application would be made for more areas to be opened up. They had in the Territory some very fine tea producing areas. Tobacco planting also had good prospects. Six cigarette factories handling locally-produced tobacco had been established in Dar es Salaam, but as a result of one Tanganyika company establishing a factory in Uganda the export of manufactured tobacco from Tanganyika had fallen by half.

Inquiry into Labour Supplies

The subject of labour difficulties was raised by Mr. Wigglesworth, who said the members of the Sisal Growers' Association in Tanganyika were beginning to feel that the increase in Native agriculture might become a drain on the labour available for sisal plantations.

Mr. Harrison replied that the subject of labour supplies was one which had been discussed on many occasions and a committee had been appointed in Tanganyika to consider the position. He felt that the increase in Native agricultural activity should not materially affect labour supplies and pointed out that it was the women who did most of the work on Native plantations whereas men were never employed in cutting sisal. Few had been dismissed in the past in Kenya, but the forecast may indeed prove correct. He thought that any difficulties which might be experienced would be ephemeral and would not prove to be permanent.

In reply to a question by Sir Jamshed Legge, Mr. Harrison said the Native tribesmen were contributing something like £10,000 a year towards agricultural experimental and research work.

Replying to Mr. Bull, Mr. Harrison said that the only coffee officially graded in Tanganyika came from Bokoboa. Mr. Bull said that marketing was the underlying cause of some of Kenya coffee planters' difficulties, to rectify which they were trying to bring the whole of the Colony's coffee

marketing into the hands of the Native Director of Agriculture. In Tanganyika there was no outlet for surplus coffee in the market but it could not be sold.

Mr. Harrison said the number of men in the Ray of Sun River Agency were sold as one economic unit through a central agency of distributing with a large commission among the planters. The result was that different planters produced and mixed the present system. Such planters thought his product was better than his neighbour's. In other words, in Kenya there were over planters with 600 different marks. If there were 3 marks, there would be only sufficient types to buy. Another point was that planters sold their coffee on size instead of liquor content, and he recalled that only a short time ago a coffee merchant had told him that on the lading of a certain sample he was prepared to buy at 10s. a cwt., while he could buy 10s. at the market about 10s. a cwt. because it was a B. Grade size.

Mr. Pettifer asked what steps were being taken to improve Native coffee, to which Mr. Harrison replied that the results of experiments and research were being undertaken at Arusha and Ibadan. Investigations were being carried out at Arusha and Ibadan. The damage caused by *Nephantodes*, which bored in the berry, was being combated as far as possible, which it was hoped that Bubwolo would improve in quality. All these matters, however, took a great deal of time to be fully effective, and 3 years would suffice until Major N. G. was felt.

Cotton Growing in Eastern Province

Mr. Harrison again asked whether there was any reason why cotton growing should not expand in the Eastern Province of the Lake Province, of which Mr. Hallinan replied that there were differences in the size and energy of the Native populations. The Eastern Province in his case was better cotton country; on the other hand the Lake Province was larger and had a more energetic population.

Asked whether Tanganyika had adopted the grading of sisal, Mr. Harrison said that to do official grading properly the Department of Agriculture or the Sisal Association would have to have inspectors who would call from farm to farm, which was not feasible at present.

Mr. Wigglesworth said that the estates in Tanganyika Territory had a system of grading which with insignificant exceptions was giving complete satisfaction to consumers. In his opinion any effort to introduce compulsory grading would be strenuously resisted by the producing interest, and he did not consider that there was any reason to change the present satisfactory system.

The Chairman pointed out that the present Anglo-Arabian Treaty Agreement would give a period of time during which it would be advisable to express to the colonial authorities in the former endeavour would be made to have the treaty dissolved, thus the East African countries, in Germany and Austria, the Agreement would be used to point out their objections on the grounds that their goods were as popular as those of the British Isles themselves. This was advised to write to the Colonial Office in accordance with the Chairman's suggestion.

The meeting then ended by Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Hallinan, Mr. Legge, Mr. Peto, Mr. Pettifer, Mr. Ernest Harrison, Sir Edward Wigglesworth, Mr. J. F. Taylor, Colonel G. P. Parsons, Mr. H. D. Taylor, Mr. W. A. Williams, Mr. B. H. B. B. (see page 1).

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East Africa in the House

Mr. P. H. Thomas before the Select Committee on Native Affairs

Mr. P. H. Thomas, the Secretary of the Native Affairs Committee, whether he was aware that the South African Government had granted a monopoly of coal to the Natal Coal Company Ltd., of London, for a period of 25 years, and that all coal produced in Natal by nearly three thousand independent producers was thereby dispossessed, but also that they were very anxious about it. Captain [unclear] had been utilized to push the interests of the private firms and what protection would be given to the produces in the Island against foreign coal? That they had practically no connection with the firm in question, owing to the abolition of competition.

Mr. P. H. Thomas replied that the firm in question had

with the consent of the producers, an agreement

being entered into that they were not concerned at

presently. The object of the arrangement was to assist the Government.

Mr. P. H. Thomas said that grocers and distillers had the

exemption of monopoly with a large number of houses

replied that he found the position satisfactory to the coal

trade. That was to say, unless those who had the

coal formulae were being protected an undue amount, the

fuel did not go to the market. He found those oils were

produced in the Amritsar and Mysore, R. C. Trautman Co.

would be the selling agency, lessening the producer's cost and

not giving him a large margin; however, in the industry

with the sole article there was little room, and that the

producer's oil was not sufficient to operate a factory

so another reason for monopoly for the benefit of a British firm.

Mr. J. P. H. Thomas replied that it was not a monopoly

in the sense that the law was a prima facie. The system

was introduced because oil was being sold at a higher price

with a loss to the producers and without benefits to the

Colony at all.

Liquor Taxation in Kenya

Mr. Stevenson asked whether the Colonial Government were

aware of the discriminatory character of the present liquor

taxation in Kenya, which provides for an import duty

of Native in the sale and supply of liquors and even

the sole charge of lions' share, while only a nominal

charge of four pence import duty on beer and

spirituous liquors. Mr. P. H. Thomas said that the

Government were members of a general conference

on liquor taxation and that the Kenyan Government

had agreed to the principles of the conference, but

that the Kenyan Government had not yet decided

on the local committee or the amount of the tax.

Such a prohibition which was in effect to discriminate

against a collection without the exception of above

Mr. Stevenson asked if there was any discrimination

between the different classes to whom the licence fees

are applied, and if the same fees were charged for

the same class of liquor in different parts of the Colony.

Mr. P. H. Thomas said that the fees were the same

in all parts of the Colony, but that the fees were

higher in Nairobi than in the districts.

Mr. Stevenson asked if the fees were the same in Nairobi

as in the districts, and if so, why the fees were

higher in Nairobi than in the districts.

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Trade in Rhodesia

The table given below shows imports into Rhodesia, this being presented to the House by the Minister of Economic Affairs in the Library in the Dutch House, and is illustrated by exhibits and maps.

United States for Gold Miners

The Ambassador General of the United States has agreed to advise Executive of the American Chamber of Commerce in connection to Radio time being taken up and a half hour now hours, ahead of Greenwich, so that our midday news is adopted.

Union Empire Exhibition

Union Committee organized the Photo exhibition in the East African Pavilion at the Union Empire exhibition in Johannesburg has made available for the film of cinema films of value to the country for publicizing purposes.

Site of Nairobi Site

The site of the old site, Nairobi, in Nairobi will be held for sale at auction in Nairobi on May 1st. The lease will be for 50 years from 1st of April annual rent of £1000. Within two years, there will be a building of a minimum height of 15 ft. and a minimum cost of £10,000.

Recent Voyages to Cape

The announcement that the Manila Castle line are to commence their Southampton-Cape Town service to underwrite their Levant and South African services to The Times yesterday, that the Union Steamship Company's vessel completed the same voyage over 43 years ago in little more than 30 days. It is believed that this word will allay fears.

Rhodesian Committee of Inquiry

The Southern Rhodesian Government has appointed a committee of inquiry to investigate a series of foot and horse cases near Bulawayo and to investigate the cause of the outbreak of the disease on the morning of 2nd April 1919, at the cold storage yard of cattle left Fort Victoria for the gold storage yards in Bulawayo. The Committee is composed of Mr. G. E. H. Harding, Mr. G. C. McAuley, Dr. A. K. Dyer and a doctor owing from Matopoleland whose name has yet to be announced.

Death of Mr. W. F. G. Stevenson

The death occurred on Saturday afternoon, April 26th, 1919, in the early hours, into the cause of the recent and sudden death was not determined to have it clearly understood that the two organizations are in no way connected with the death of any person, but are connected with the other organization, the cause of which leading to the outbreak and that the man giving evidence shall not be required to answer any question tending directly or indirectly to criminate or expose him to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind.

Transportation of Kenya Natives

The Coffee Board of Kenya is in complete agreement with the Sisal Growers' Association's representations regarding the existing system of Native taxation which has, for reasons of economy, been unable to render it largely inefficient according to the Board of Directors. It is held that the shortcoming in the system, including the alarming number of descriptions, is the result of an efficient system is understood to be comparatively easily. The Association has urged Government to take action.

Writings in S. Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia now has no aerodromes and landing places, according to the results of a recent survey of a colony. G. L. S. O. Director of Civil Aviation in the Colony has suggested the route followed by Imperial Airways through Southern Rhodesia is so well equipped with landing fields claims that aircraft flying over the country never fly in less than 75 miles from an emergency landing place, and that the three companies operating in the country, Imperial, South African and Rhodesian, have agreed to pay a landing fee of £1000 per month to each aerodrome. The aerodromes are located at Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Bulawayo.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

Mombasa would be stoned for great things,
if it did not do its duty, said Mr. J. Munganyi
Memories.

I give the prize for handsomeness to the oxen
with his black-and-white markings and his long
straight horns.—*Lord Baden-Powell*, writing in
the "Tribute Man."

Not so many years ago a new course in
agriculture was arranged at Kabete. There were no
shops—there were only two applications
—*Kenya Weekly News*.

"From the fullest confidence in Kenya's future,
and in a coming prosperity which will be shared by
all her inhabitants irrespective of colour, goes my
creed."—*Lord Ranfurly*.

"It is apparently easier for a Native to learn to
drive a car than it is for him to learn to wheel a
wheel-barrow."—Sir St. Barbe Baker, addressing
the Geological Society in London.

The depression has led to the rationalisation of
the agricultural industry generally throughout East
Africa.—*Major W. J. Caulfield*, in his report on
East African Settlements for ex-Indian Army
Officers.

We look forward to the introduction of rail cars
on the Rhodesian railways. They are the natural
 reply to road competition, but should have been
introduced without that stimulus.—*The New
Rhodesia*.

As regards the extension of the London-Kenya-
telephone service to Uganda, we are almost inclined
to one Dave Burnaby's famous expression that it
will happen when oranges grow in the Strand.—
The Uganda Herald.

"The people of Italy do not realise how many
Italian soldiers are dying in Ethiopia. If they did
there would be a revolution in Italy."—*Captain M.
Brookil*, formerly transport officer in the Ethiopian
Army, speaking to *Deutsche Presse*.

"If an officer tried to administer justice in a land
dispute in Kiambo upon the basis of his knowledge
of Kikuyu land law as it exists in Nyerii, he would
undoubtedly come to most unjust decisions."—*Dr.
W. T. Tit Bourne*, addressing the *Kenya Land
Court* on "Kenya Contracts and
Problems."

The Native regards the pass system as re-
strictive, whereas if it were properly explained, he
might come to look upon a pass as an honourable
possession which gave him a good social status."—
Mr. W. T. Tit Bourne, addressing the *Kenya Land
Court* on "Kenya Contracts and
Problems."

"One can look back on those fatuous years
during which Kenya was spared from famine to
adolescence, typified by superficial and commanding
glory of ride and intense satisfaction in all things
achieved, both then and now."—*Major W. Robert
Foran* in "A Cuckoo in Kenya."

Several works canteens have signed their
willfulness to the Kenya coffee, and two definite
canteen contracts which are the direct result of
introductions under the *fishball* scheme have
been booked.—*Mr. H. G. H. S. London*, Pre-
sentee of the Kenyan coffee house.

WHO'S WHO

298 — Dr. Ernest Parsons, D.Sc.
F.G.S., M.Inst.M.M.



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One of the best-known geologists in East Africa,
Dr. Ernest Parsons has travelled extensively over
the territories, and his confidence in the future of
the young gold-mining industry is based on
his knowledge of its geology and on his broad
experience of mines and mining.

In Kenya he has carried out much geological
work, the chief of which was his pioneer exploratory
work for coal and oil in the coastal strip, on behalf
of a South African Syndicate, task which involved
the geological mapping of several thousand square
miles. Later, on behalf of London Gold and Minerals
Ltd., he was responsible for the investigation of a
Karamoja area of the Kenyan Goldfields, which
covered some 1,000 square miles.

He has spent several years in Tanganyika and has
a close knowledge of the Musandu and Mwanga
districts, has visited practically all the important
properties in the mining areas, and was the first man
to descend the famous Sekenje mine when it was
de-watered to the old German level.

Energetic and keenly interested in his work,
he speaks on the geological side of mining
problems known to all his friends, and has
only one hobby—more

REUSONALIA

Major H. Dudson is on his way home from

Mr. A. H. Cox has been elected President of the Kampala Club.

Sir Sydney and Lady Heyn have arrived home from East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Barlow are spending Easter in the Channel Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Heyne Leechman have left Kenya and are now staying in London.

Captain and Mrs. Caswell Long have arrived back in Kenya after a holiday in Ceylon.

Captain R. C. S. Pashan, Game Warden of Uganda, is on his way home or leave.

Mr. H. J. Lort has been appointed Acting Director of Veterinary Services, Tanganyika.

Mr. C. Alag-Lane, the Nairobi Resident Magistrate, has been appointed acting Puisne Judge.

Mr. R. A. J. Maguire, the Tanganyika District Officer, is on his way back to Tanganyika from leave.

Dr. Collier, the last Governor of German East Africa, is a member of the newly elected German Reichstag.

Mr. B. S. Viradia has been elected for a period of three years to the Presidency of the Kenya Indian Association.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Connel, who are on leave from Tanganyika, are leaving London next week by car for Scotland.

Mr. J. Marshall of Blantyre has been elected Chairman of the Nyasaland Convention of Associations for 1920.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, has arrived home from South Africa.

Field Marshal Viscount Allenby will give his centenary address to the students of Edinburgh University on April 28.

Captain J. D. C. Harvey and Messrs. T. Louw and R. C. A. Doyle have been elected to the Uasin Gishu District Council.

Mr. D. P. Simms has been appointed a member of the Tanganyika Cotton Advisory Board, in the place of Mr. M. Parker.

Mr. H. J. Dudson, general manager of the Nyasaland Railways, is back on his way back to the Protectorate from Kenya.

H.M. Queen Mary has been appointed to become Patron of the Royal African Society and of the Royal Empire Society.

DIGA

Mr. S. M. Bell and Dr. G. E. Hart, Commissioner in Enquiry into Southern Rhodesia, has received in audience His Highness the King last week.

Mr. G. F. Seabour Smith has been appointed manager and organising secretary of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia.

Mr. Wright, manager of the Lusaka branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been transferred to the Kroonstad branch.

Captain H. G. J. Howes, Mr. A. H. Ulyate and Mr. F. L. Mgesa have been re-elected members of the Kitale Township Committee.

Mr. Lajotte, the Belgian Consul-General, has returned to his headquarters in Nairobi after an extensive tour of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. T. F. Sandford, the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Commissioner, has assumed charge of the Central Province on his return from leave.

Mr. Edgar Beech, the Mothi settler, who, with Mrs. Beech, recently arrived home, has had to enter a nursing home owing to a severe attack of malaria.

The Hon. J. J. Sales, Director of Public Works in Kenya, will come home on leave very shortly pending retirement. He has served in Kenya since 1907.

Brigadier-General A. C. Lewis has been appointed Chairman of the Kenya Wheat Advisory Board during Mr. R. L. Mervyn's absence from the Colony.

Major C. S. Scarth, formerly Beacon Inspector attached to the Tanganyika Department of Lands and Mines, has assumed duty as the Iruma Province as Labour Officer.

Mr. H. Tasker has been appointed Captain of the Attara Golf Club for 1920, with Mr. G. E. Howard as Vice-Captain and Mr. P. F. Twiford as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Captain W. F. Collins, a tobacco grower, Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, has concluded a tour of the Far East in search of new markets for Southern Rhodesian tobacco.

Miss Jean Barnett, who was assistant science mistress at Smeeton Dale School, Nottingham, is en route out to take up her appointment at the Methodist Girls School in Meru, Kenya.

The Rev. A. B. Lloyd and the Rev. F. G. Green, both of whom will be well remembered by our Uganda and Kenya readers, were speakers at the M.S. Bath anniversary meetings recently.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, Sir Richard and Lady Rankine, Lady MP, and Mrs. A. R. Stephen have made contributions of £10 to the Scourie Memorial Fund which now stands at over £45.

M. A. Bertrand, French Consul for the East African territories, has visited Nairobi from Mombasa, but has now returned to his base at Voi, South Africa, where he will remain for the future.

Legends residents on their way home include Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Miller, Mr. C. W. B. Bateman, Mr. P. W. Adshead, Mrs. W. Dixon, Dr. and Mrs. Earl, and Mrs. Jack Hodson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Mackay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. O'Sullivan, who has died in Durban, joined the Barotseland Police in 1905, was seconded to command the North-Eastern Rhodesian Constabulary up to the time of the War, and served in the East African Campaign.

Mr. J. S. Humphrey has been appointed Deputy Governor of the Kassai Province of the Congo. Mr. G. N. F. Morrison, Deputy Governor of the Equatoria Province, has been transferred in a similar capacity to the Kordofan Province.

His friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Alan A. Molloy, of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, has recovered sufficiently from his recent serious operation to be able to leave hospital. He is now in London and will probably go with Mrs. Molloy to the Isle of Wight for recuperation.

Mr. Alan Finch is at present in a London mission hospital recuperating from the effects of a broken arm caused by a fall at Lusaka on the way home from Kenya. We are glad to say he is progressing favourably, but his accident will naturally delay publication of his report on his recent investigations in the Colony.

At the recent installation meeting in Nairobi at the David Ogilvie Lodge, No. 1377 S.C.W., Bro. Mess. Dobkins was installed R.W.M. for the year, the F.P.M. being W. Bro. T. Lloyd Jones. The following officers were appointed: D.M.—W. W. Bro. R. J. Spencer; Hon. G.G.D.Y.S.C.—S.M.—W. Bro. A. Gray; D.G.S.—H.C.—S.W.—Bro. T. R. Elliott; V.W. Bro. F. R. Street; S.D.—Bro. E. S. Adderley; J.D.—Bro. J. Ross; Secretary—W. Bro. J. W. Frost; D.S. Ass't D.C.—(S.C.)—Treasurer—Mr. H. Flory; Chaplain—W. Bro. R. C. Nutter; D.G. Chaplain (S.C.)—D.C.—V.W.—Bro. R. H. Cooper; D.G.M.D.—(S.C.)—I.G.—Bro. M. J. A. Lovell; Tyler—Bro. I. Robertson; Land Stewards—Mr. A. R. Adam, W. Watson; T. Alkar; M. I. H. Dunbar; and J. C. Lewis.

East Africa regrets to report the death of Mrs. R. T. Mayer, which took place in Nairobi on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Mayer was one of East Africa's best known pioneer women, and though impaired of health had in recent years necessitated her retirement from public life. She had for many years taken a prominent part in movements for the betterment of social conditions, and for the advancement of the cultural life of the Colony. Of her four sons who survive her all are settlers in Kenya, and two of them, Captain C. B. Anderson and Mr. R. E. Anderson, have distinguished themselves in different spheres of public work. Her son, Miss Garberry, Nursing Home, Nairobi, survived after Mrs. Mayer's daughter, Mrs. John Garberry, a pioneer East African woman, who lost her life in an air accident at Nairobi in 1928.

NOTIFICATION OF DEATH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. has been appointed to manage the funds and manage the affairs of the Estate of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Thompson, deceased, whose death occurred on the 2nd April, 1938.

Men of the Trees.

How a Kenya Movement Spread

MR. RICHARD ST. BABEE BAKER, who founded the Men of the Trees Society in Kenya in 1922 and afterwards developed it into a world movement, is now engaged on a scheme of industrial forestry for Great Britain which would give direct employment to 30,000 men and indirect employment to thousands of others. He referred to this work during his lecture on Monday evening to the newly formed Agricultural Section of the Geological Society on his adventures in Nigeria and Kenya when, in answer to questions, he stressed the soundness of investment in forestry. "I would like to see everybody in this country possessing an acre of park," he said.

Mr. St. Babee Baker's lecture was based chiefly on his excellent series of lantern pictures of the men, rivers and lakes of Africa, though he made several general observations principally in discussing the value of forestry to agriculture, or interest in East Africa. When he first went to Africa, he said, the desert was coming down at the rate of a mile and a half a year, and he emphasised on all who were in any way able to assist in the work that it was harder to reclaim than to save, and that it was essential to use proper conservation methods to prevent the spread of desert condition.

The Men of the Trees movement finds its origin in Mr. St. Babee Baker's efforts to organise a new Native dance—the dance of the trees. That was in Kenya in 1922, and thousands of natives gathered for the event. After the dance, he called the men together and informed them that he wanted them to promise to plant as many trees a year, and that all who so promised would become Men of the Trees and would receive an appropriate badge. Over 200 men immediately responded. He selected so as the first Men of the Trees because he had only so badges to begin with, and eventually the 3,000 Natives who attended the first gathering wanted to join. He instilled into his "Men" the principle of the Boy Scout movement to do one good deed a day, and to plant a tree—and on that basis much good work was done and the influence of the movement spread to many districts in Equatoria Africa.

Mr. St. Babee Baker is a descendant of Samuel Baker. In his lectures he reveals a refreshingly sense of humour and his talk on Monday evening was enhanced by his descriptions of "the crocodile catcher," "the snake catcher," "the lion catcher" (a tiger who caught thieves on a percentage of all he recovered), of a lake which was sacred because of the sacred crocodile which lived in it (the crocodile itself being sacred because it lived in a sacred lake); otherwise "saints" according to the Natives whom Mr. St. Babee Baker questioned regarding the sanctity of the lake and the crocodile. He also showed a picture of a Native listening in to the wireless in the new York in the wilderness.

Assistant Agricultural Adviser for Ceylon

In view of the increasing number of tropical agricultural problems with which the Colonial Office has now to deal, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to appoint an Assistant Agricultural Adviser to Mr. F. A. Stockdale, C.M.G., O.R.E., Dr. H. A. Petropulos, C.I.E., who served for many years in Mauritius and who is now Director of Agriculture in the Straits Settlements, has been selected to be the post, and will take up his duties during the summer.

Mr. F. A. Stockdale, editor of "East Africa," now in Southern Rhodesia in the course of his comprehensive tour of Eastern Africa. He hopes to spend next week in Bulawayo and Salisbury after which he will visit Beira and Mozambique.

On May 6th will leave Salisbury by air for Durban and return.

Correspondence should be addressed to him at the Standard Bank, Johannesburg, or at one of the above mentioned towns.

End of War in Sight?

Italian Aircraft over Addis Ababa.

EVENTS during the weekend, starting with the appearance of Italian fighting machines over Addis Ababa, and ending with the battle at Lake Ashangi—the fiercest in the war—raised hopes throughout Italy that the Ethiopians were swiftly approaching the end of their powers of organised resistance in the field. The end of war, too, it is believed, is imminent.

The Emperor commanded his Imperial Guard in the Lake Ashangi battle, and a despatch claims that with the rest of his troops he is in flight. This has strengthened the belief in Rome that he will soon be forced to abdicate and that Italian troops will march on Addis Ababa unopposed. The Emperor is believed to have placed all his hopes in holding the Italians at Lake Ashangi. Italian despatches declare that the Ethiopians left thousands dead on the battlefield, but the Italian losses numbered about 40 killed and wounded.

In the final stages of the battle at Lake Ashangi, the Ethiopians were forced into a ridge where they were surrounded on three sides by Italian forces. The entire available Italian Air Force poured shells and bombs into them while a triple Italian infantry attack was carried out. The Ethiopians fought desperately, but vainly, and the Imperial Guard, holding on for a long time, finally broke and fled.

The battle is described by Marshal Badoglio in the following communiqué: "Our First Army Corps and the Eritrean Native Corps inflicted such a heavy defeat upon the Emperor's forces that now the morale is again in flight. They have thrown away all their arms and ammunition. During the heroic attack our infantry was greatly helped by terrific artillery fire from our heavy guns. These were dragged up to difficult positions. The innumerable work of the Air Force also contributed to the break up of the enemy's lines. New-out aeroplanes are inflicting heavy losses with bombs and are raining fire by machine guns on the ranks Ethiopians."

Marshal Badoglio Claims.

Another despatch describes the Ethiopian forces as "a confused crew of beaten hordes" pursued by great numbers of Italian aircraft.

Marshal Badoglio said in a statement to the war correspondents:

"Air Force aircraft, beaten in the battles. All our aircraft, including those from the base at Massawa, are pursuing the enemy. The Army of the Ethiopians is of such magnitude that it can only itself to plan and realize the boldest projects."

Information from Addis Ababa justifies, however, that Italian claims should again be treated with reserve. The Emperor is reported as still holding his own, though here fighting for two days against superior forces is admitted.

A report that after the battle the Emperor of Ethiopia had withdrawn to Egypt is untrue. There is nothing left for you to do but to pray for me as described by the Ethiopian Foreign Minister. It is a vicious ring plot.

The Emperor has vigorously repudiated the suggestion that he is defeated and is suing for peace. The fight against Italian aggression, he states, will continue until the last invader is driven out. He is prepared for negotiations within the framework of the League and in the spirit of the Covenant, but he insists that the spirit of the appeal of the Committee of Thirteen for immediate negotiations shall be respected and emphasizes that the imposition of additional sanctions must not stand in the way of a summing up of the negotiations. He believes sanctions will not be the best and most means of bringing the war to an end. The Emperor declares that the moral of his people and his army has not been affected by Italian methods of warfare, and expresses his confidence in the League and in the principle of collective security, and his assurance that the members of the League, recognizing the justice of the Ethiopian cause, will demand an immediate application of this principle.

When five Italian fighter aeroplanes crossed the aviation control of Addis Ababa on Saturday morning, two Ethiopian aeroplanes were instantly sent to intercept them. They succeeded in making a forced landing in an open field, about five miles from the city, and were immediately compelled to give up the pretence of a British mission. No British representatives met them down, but the landing was so far out of town that it is of little importance to the Ethiopians.

Ethiopian diplomatic representatives in Addis Ababa have advised the Italian Government to propose to bomb the town, despite an undertaking given some time ago not to do so.

The Occupation of Gondar.

One of the most spectacular events of the war was the march of the Italian column under General Scattee, Secretary of the Fascist Party which resulted in the capture of Gondar, the old Ethiopian capital, and 100 miles from Lake Teana. The column, composed of 5,000 men with 500 vehicles, covered 150 to 140 miles a day from the Setit River to the Ambar mountain range where they were forced to leave the railway and proceed on foot through the mountain pass, carrying light guns and machine guns. Twenty days after leaving the River Setit, the column entered Gondar without encountering any resistance. The occupation of the old capital is of great strategic value as it commands all the main lines of communication in Western Ethiopia. As to the political significance of the move, Italian newspapers recall that British interests were defined in the Anglo-Italian protocol of 1923 as being limited to the waters of Lake Tsana, and add that "British interests will most assuredly be safe-guarded."

League Committees Work.

When the League Committee of Thirteen meet in Geneva in an effort to promote a settlement of the war, it will probably seek to fix the strongest moral pressure on Major Cassin to secure that peace is based on the general principles already laid down in the plan of the Committee of Five and approved by the League. This plan provided for the development of Ethiopia under League auspices, with certain territorial concessions to Italy and recognition of Italy's special interest in the country. It was accepted with reservations by the Emperor, but rejected by Italy.

Board of Trade returns show a substantial increase in Italian tonnages carried through the Suez Canal in 1935, and a decrease in British tonnages.

British ships carried 735,000 tons, or 1,033,000 tons less than in the previous year. In 1934 the Italian transports through the canal amounted to 2,069,000 tons. Last year the figure was 3,600,000 tons. Until 1934 the figure had not exceeded 3,000,000 tons in any year. The total tonnage passing through the canal in 1935 was 1,000,000 tons more than in the previous year. This increase was entirely due to the traffic resulting from the Haile Selassie conference, tonnage of which was 4,000,000, so that for ordinary traffic there was a decline of over 3,000,000 tons to a total about the same as that recorded for 1932. Owing to the unsolved conditions prevailing, a certain amount of shipping was diverted from the canal to other routes.

A report from Jibuti states that Native feeling against Europeans is spreading in French Somaliland, and that European residents of Jibuti are often menaced, even by the local police, some of whom have deserted.

Kenya Contrasts & Problems

Continued from page 64

consult a medicine man only when they do not recognise and understand, just as we only consult a doctor if we must. In the same way every European has his medicines chest with quinine, aspirin, calomel and camphor so almost every adult Native knows the names for the more ordinary remedies to which he is subject and does not worth to consult a medical man. It is these standard remedies of the official class are made with careful investigation than the ones of wholly magical cures of the medicine man, for these are the ones which have stood the test of trial and error, and have become well known because of their efficiency.

Objections to the unfortunate observations Dr. Leakey makes in discussing the relations between the settler and the Native must not be allowed to obscure appreciation of the service he has, in the main, rendered by providing so admirable a work as a time when there was need for precisely this type of presentation and discussion of some of the fundamental problems confronting Kenya. They are, indeed, not merely Kenya problems, and his work is therefore of value to East Africa generally, but, by its settles, confined by one hybrid of half-Kenya, or to the "Nguru Reserve," or to the isolated centre of a few semi-educated Africans, his information is of small value.

East African Group.

Captain Guy Dollman to Speak.

The next meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League, Captain Guy Dollman will speak on "The Great Game Animals of East Africa." His address will be illustrated by lantern slides, some of which have only twice before been seen by the public. The excellent photographs which will be shown will be particularly interesting to young people home on their holidays, and numbers of children will therefore be cordially welcomed to the meeting, which will be held at the Seafarers' House, Park Place, St. James's, on Thursday April 23. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m., and the address begin at 4.15 p.m.

General Sir William Purse, Chairman of the Group, suggests that as so many East Africans are arriving home on leave, members would be doing a service to the Group by making their meetings more widely known among their friends, and thus assist in increasing the membership rolls.

News Not Broadcast.

A correspondent writes that considerable dissatisfaction was caused among Kenya officials by the failure of the Nairobi broadcasting station to announce the resignation of Lord Francis Scott and Major F. W. G. A. Benford from the Executive Council. The information was submitted to the broadcasting company, but was not announced on the instructions of the manager of the station as he did not consider it to be in the best interests of his company to make an announcement which criticised the acts of the Government.

Rhodesian Motorist's Experience.

When Mr. MacKenzie, of Messrs. Smith & Kitchens, was driving his farm from Abercorn on the Mpumalanga road, a large black-maned lion sprang on to the bonnet of the car, which was being driven at about 30 miles an hour. The animal was carried for about 20 yards, and after falling off continued to chase the car for about 200 yards. The force of the impact when the lion sprang on the car smashed a lamp, and buckled one of the front mud-guards. Alarming experiences of this nature are, fortunately, rare on Northern Rhodesian roads.

Kenya Coffee "Snowball" Scheme.

Some interesting facts have been produced regarding the Kenya coffee growers' "snowball" advertising scheme, in that the total cost of 1,000 samples of coffee is £4 10s. 0d. or 4/- per sample. This includes the cost of the envelope, covering letter, envelopes, addressing postage, adhesive, cellophane bags, leaflets, and instruction forms. Mr. H. C. H. Bell, London representative of the Kenya Coffee Board, reports that he has sent out samples as follows: to London, 1775, Surrey, 444; Oxford, 228; Essex, 200; Kent, 36; Lancs, 26; and that the samples distributed in the London area resulted in 100 further introductions and many letters of application.

Proposed Kenya Society.

Declining the objects of the proposed Kenya Society at a well-attended meeting in Nairobi, Mr. R. E. Anderson said they should endeavour to promote friendly relations with their neighbours so that they could strengthen their position geographically. Mr. Anderson suggested a strongly-litigated struggle in the territory. Speaking of the training of Kenya youth in farming and other vocations, Mr. Anderson said he was convinced that the settler who had had a thorough training in economic farming would make a success under normal conditions. He suggested that there should be an annual dinner on the 1st of the King's birthday, and the day on which Kenya became a Colony in 1920. The meeting having agreed to the formation of the society appointed a committee consisting of Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mr. F. G. G. Gurney, Mr. J. M. D. D. and Mr. J. M. Hamilton.

Africa's Great Beauty Spot.

A Talk on Kilimanjaro.

MR. W. J. ROOME, well known as a missionary traveller over the highways and byways of Africa, climbed Kilimanjaro when he was 64 years of age. When he returned to the Royal Empire Society in London last week on his ascent of the mountain, and on the scenic beauties and people of the surrounding country, he gave some sound advice to all who may attempt a similar expedition.

After describing conditions in the higher altitudes, and the effect they had on members of his small party, especially on the African porters, he advised others to pause for a day or longer when they reached a height of about 12,000 ft., in order to accustom themselves to the conditions, and the rarefied air which proved so severe a test of stamina. Mr. Roome said that his party made this halt, and enjoyed a wonderful day's rest on the mountain before proceeding to the most exacting part of the climb.

The interest of Mr. Roome's graphic description of the expedition and of the mountain, was enhanced by his lantern illustrations, many of which were coloured and gave striking glimpses of the beauties of nature to be seen on and from the mountain.

Mr. Roome described Kilimanjaro as Africa's greatest beauty spot, and a map of Africa thrown on the screen showed how far he had travelled in search of anything to surpass it.

Mr. F. Hartung Leggett, who presided, spoke briefly on the wonders of Kilimanjaro, and expressed the audience's appreciation of Mr. Roome's lecture.

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East African Service Appointments

Transfers and Promotions

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of March:

UGANDA: Veterinary Officer, Mr. J. A. Walpole.

UGANDA: Nursing Sister, Miss A. Brereton; European Head Nurse, Miss J. H. Harmer; Nursing Sister, Miss M. Walpole.

Recruitments and promotions include:

Mr. A. V. Courtney, Postal Assistant, to be Postmaster, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. Dafforn, Traffic Superintendent, Uganda Railways, to be Assistant Superintendent of the Vines, Levya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Mr. D. H. Hand, District Surveyor, to be Principal Surveyor, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Executive Engineer, to be Deputy Director of Public Works, Uganda.

Mr. A. H. Roberts, Civil Police Magistrate, F.L.L., to be Magistrate and Crown Counsel, Zanzibar.

Mr. J. R. P. Soaper, Agricultural Officer, Zanzibar, to be Agricultural Officer, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

Friendship between Lion and Dog

An interesting story of friendship between a lion and a dog has appeared in *The Observer* by Mr. H. Moore, of Ewell, Surrey, who says that some years ago a lion cub was captured in Rhodesia and brought up in a monkey bunch. Later the lion was removed to the Zoo, where, after three days, he stalked, eating nothing, and developed a violent temper. Then the monkey bunch was put in the den with him and immediately he relaxed. In good spirits and temper, five years ago, when Mr. Moore last saw him, the lion's tail and jowls were badly scorched by the dog's attacks, but never once had he retaliated. Mr. Moore adds that the beast was easily the largest he had seen in 25 years of African experience.

COLONIAL OFFICES

This departmental news sheet is the official organ of the Colonial Office. It is caused by large quantities of internal correspondence. To keep it within reasonable limits, a letter to *The Times* that has been sent to the Colonial Office by telegraph will be unanswered for the time being. It would be so interpreted that the service would incur within a year.

Medical Control Course

The annual malaria-control course for Tatianas, organized by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, will open at the Royal Institute of Tropical Medicine at Keppel Street, London, W.C.1, on June 22, 1930. Mr. Malcolm Watson will conduct the lectures during the course, which will conclude on June 26. Persons engaged in medical and other interests in health in the colonies are invited to attend the meetings, at which in addition to deals with "W.M." include instruction on mosquitoes and their habits, drainage and other measures for the prevention of malaria, as well as a practical demonstration on Hammoudi Hare. Applications to attend the course should be sent, so far as possible, to the Organizing Secretary, Royal Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1.

United South Africa

An appeal has been issued by friends of the late Miss Winifred Holtby of South Africa to establish a scholarship in her name. The amount is to be at least £200, which will be used to help establish a scholarship to enable an African girl to go to England to study in England or in the United States, if at Achimota College in the Gold Coast. Alternatively, it is suggested that the sum should be used to form a library for the special use of African students in Johannesburg. Contributions should be made payable to the Winifred Holtby Memorial Fund, c/o the Hon. Treasurer, 20, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. The appeal is signed by the Rev. G. T. Andrews, Mr. C. W. Brinner, Lady Brittain, Mr. J. C. Holden Buxton, G. E. G. Curtis, Mr. J. Green, Mrs. G. H. H. Hart, Mr. F. Patrick Lawrence, M.P., Mrs. F. Nicholls, Baroness Rhondda, and Lord Sanderson.

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Kolynos is a scientific product which performs to perfection every service in the toilet of the mouth.

It is absolutely free from gritty abrasives or harmful bleaching action and can be used twice or three daily for a lifetime without eroding or injuring the delicate structure of the teeth.

Best results are obtained from Kolynos Dental Cream when used on our BR. toothbrush.

Kolynos removes staining, discolouring deposits and maintains the natural whiteness and care of the teeth without abrasion.

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Antiseptic, Germicidal, Cleansing, FRESH, LASTS

N. Rhodesia's Untapped Copper Resources

Only a Fraction Known

An interesting discussion of prospecting and the geophysical survey of the Nchanga concession of northern Rhodesia followed the reading of the paper by Mr. R. T. Parker and Dr. A. M. Foster to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

The President, Mr. G. C. Davis, said he thought the use of geophysical methods in the search for copper deposits in the Nchanga district under the direction of Mr. A. Broughton Edge, was the first large-scale application of such methods in Southern Africa. The information thus gained as to location, location and horizontes, dimensions of the lenticular orebody, was confirmed by a remarkable series of tests developed.

Dr. G. C. Jackson, who was connected with the work on the Rhodesian-Congo border, wrote as follows: "In addition to the known copper deposits, others of probably equal magnitude must almost certainly exist under many of the known areas of Bwana Mikubwa rocks which are devoid of outcrops and are remote from existing mines. An example of this is the great orebody of the N'Changa West Extension. This, as the name implies, is an extension westward of the N'Changa main deposit, but the number of over a mile in length, underlies forested areas covered by a thick blanket of leached rock debris, and, with the exception of a single copper-stained outcrop, was not noticed. It is differentiated from a large number of similar areas of Bwana Mikubwa rocks scattered throughout the 'concession' and well known to all who have conducted field work in Northern Rhodesia. It has prospect, pot-holes to fit, and revealed extremely little, and the size, and nature of the deposit was discovered by methodically tracing westward with deep diamond-drilling the known deposits and structure of the N'Changa Dambo Line."

"Had the areas of the N'Changa West Extension occurred in some more remote part of one of the concessions there would have been little difficulty in finding its mineral wealth to the members of the reconnaissance staff party, and it would almost inevitably have been mapped then as one of the promising areas of Bwana Mikubwa rocks. Under circumstances similar to the widespread exploration of certain of these areas by diamond drilling, it seems highly probable that the known deposits of the concession might well represent only a fraction of the existing copper deposits of Northern Rhodesia."

Geophysical Prospecting

Dr. David Williams said no mention had been made in the paper of geophysical prospecting, and he presumed that the author did not regard such prospecting as being sufficiently accurate to their subject. He went on to say that the value of the paper would have been enhanced by a description of the geophysical work which had been undertaken in the 'concession'. As this type of investigation had met with varying degrees of success and failure in the Northern Rhodesia concession, and he had considered it would be eminently desirable to the interest of progress in geophysics to record both the positive and negative results which had been achieved in this field.

Mr. R. T. Parker, replying, said geophysical prospecting was tried just before the working concession was leased down, and he felt that it might have been worth while making a complete physical survey. But the work has since been carried on since 1949, and he was afraid financial constraints again prevented him from doing further. In fact, there was no reason to search any further, because at the present time all the ore reserves could be doubled or tripled by putting drill holes down 200 ft.

The Society of Mining Engineers, London, constituted an Education by Mr. E. Barnes Bowring, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.C.E., M.R.Soc. Consol'd Goldmines Ltd., and an exclusive prospecting license for the Nchanga area, in the Shaba-Kafue district of the Nyanza Province, to Mr. H. A. Foster, has also application on behalf of the Ulundi Exploration Co. Ltd. for exclusive prospecting license over the districts of Chilanga and Mbala in the South-Western Province of the Nyanza Province.

Church Work on Goldfields

Kenya Administrator's Address

ADDRESSING the Kenya Church Aid Society in London last week on Chaplaincy Work in Kenya, Rev. Colonel F. B. Anderson, lately District Officer in Kamanga, said people in this country held a great dear to the detriment of the Kenya people, and added: "How say ye your son or your brother, when you meet him from that point of view, and not as some strange being?"

Referring to the area of mine Kavundondo gold area, he said that people had real gold bodies, but Kavundondo country experienced nothing like that. The majority of the people had vehicles of one type or another, were very poor, but well fed. No one suffered very particular hardship. It was a beautiful country, well watered with hills and valleys, and unfortunately a large native population. The natives distributed themselves over the area, and Native had to be sent round with books, with a request that they should write down their names in order that it should be known who they were and where they were.

On the Church Aid mission, he gave information that it consisted of one man and there were many numbers of people once put down with the Chaplain and talk with him on religion and other subjects, though some of them could not be persuaded to fit in a Church. After describing other aspects of Church work in the Goldfield, the speaker said: "If you have any mining directors of the mining companies here, do get in touch with them and persuade them to put down a sum per year for the building of a Church and a Chapel House."

Speaking of missionary endeavour among Natives, he said: "I should be afraid to say how many missionary societies are working in the Native reserves of Kenya. May of us would like to take an axe and reduce the number to a reasonable figure, though they get on extraordinarily well together."

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HALIBOI

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Company Progress Reports

Wandile Colliery. Gold sales for March amounted to 1,660 tons.

Broken Hill Development. Much output of over 25 tons vanadium concentrates or tumb and iron pyrite, 24 tons.

Sherwood Starr. The March report states: "On 1st April 1947, holding 1,240 ft. of fine gold. The estimated gross production was £1,171, less royalties £1,000. Capital expenditure was £850. Income for the month, No. 2 main shaft, 2 ft. development, 10 ft. R.D. level, winze No. 2, 14 ft. tank, assaying 10 ft. down, say 50 in. winze No. 2, 15 ft. tank, assaying 10 ft. down, say 50 in.

Rozendaal Colliery. Operations during March resulted in 1,550 tons of coal being treated, yielding 1,550 oz. of fine gold. Estimated revenue was £1,854; royalties £101; net estimated profit was £0,524. Hoisting development for the month was as follows: Development 10 ft., 10 ft. down shaft 25 ft., Rozendaal No. 1, 10 ft. down, winze No. 1, 15 ft. sunk, assaying 10 ft. down, say 50 in. level E, driven 25 ft., driven assay 13 ft. dwt. over.

Sam and Motor. During March 1,000 tons were produced, yielding 9,000 oz. fine gold at an estimated value £67,300. Estimated net profit was £40,000. Drives for the month: Development, 10 ft.; diamond drilling, sub-vertical shaft, 2 ft.; motor, 20 ft. down shaft, 10 ft. No. 1 on footwall B, 10 ft. 14 ft. sunk, assay 24 ft. dwt. over so in. winze No. 2 on footwall B, 10 ft. 20 ft. 20 ft. tank, assaying 10 ft. dwt. over so in. stoping, 20 ft. footwall B, 10 ft. 14 ft. driven, assaying 10 ft. dwt. over 44 ft.

Tanganyika Gold. The March progress report states: "The total tonnage of ore milled amounted to 1,000 tons, the sulphur content of which was 0.71 per cent. The value of gold production, less royalty and charges, totalled £1,028. The estimated working costs were £2,028, leaving a loss of £1,028." The erection of the six slate tanks has now been completed and good progress has been made with the erection of the second slate tank and new reduction plant. Development has been restricted by the sinking of the main shaft to the fifth level."

Mining Personnel

Mr. A. F. Skell has been appointed to Tanganyika as Assistant Inspector of Mines.

Assistant Superintendent A. M. L. Jones of the Tanganyika Police, who was stationed here long time in the Lupa area, has had to leave the territory on sick leave.

We regret to learn of the death in Johannesburg of Mr. W. J. Gau, M.Inst.M.M., who was a director of many South African mining companies and a well-known consulting engineer.

Dr. E. O. Teale, D.Sc., F.G.S., M.Inst.M.M., mining consultant to the Tanganyika Government, will leave Australia on April 21 for Dar es Salaam via Bombay. He expects to reach Tanganyika towards the end of May.

The aeroplane maintained by the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co. Ltd. in Western Tanganyika has been particularly busy. A recent passenger from Africa to the Mara was Dr. Squirell, one of the company's geologists.

We regret to learn of the death in Kisumu of Mr. G. M. Taylor, who has for four years been working in the Lake Victoria goldfields. After the War he took up land in the Rongai district, was a former Hon. Secretary of the Lower Molo Farmers' Association and went up to the goldfields in the early days.

Mr. G. C. Leonard, M.Inst.M.M., F.G.S., formerly general manager in East Africa for Messrs. Sir Robert Williams & Co., has recovered from his recent serious operation. He will shortly be returning to Kenya to set up in private practice in partnership with Dr. E. Parsons, M.Inst.M.M., F.G.S., who was formerly chief geologist also with Sir Robert Williams & Co., as consulting and mining engineers.

Developments at Mufulira

Recent developments on the Mufulira mine in Northern Rhodesia include a new smelter, extension of the concentrator plant, installation of a new winding engine, and the completion of the shafts.

Climax-Sam has studied the problem on the spot

AN over-the-world CLIMAX DRILL goes "one better" — just because they have been so carefully designed to meet local conditions exactly. Here we have the new 50-lb. 3-cv. Streamlined Jackhammer which combines freedom from vibration and low upkeep with even the most strenuous usage. C. W.: Whatever your special needs there is a CLIMAX model to meet them. Demonstration gladly arranged — anywhere.



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East African Share Prices.

Mainly Uncharred

the greater part of the area. The East African park shows no change from last week's survey. Only movement of the water has caused downward movement of the Gash of Lake Victoria. It is estimated that the lake has been lowered about 10 feet since the start of the El Nino. The water level has been falling since the start of the rainy season in January. The water level has risen during the wet seasons 1973-74 and 1977-78. Consolidated settlements have been pushed into the margin.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Andura Standard (5s)	1	0	0	17	0	0
Barlack Hill (10s)	1	0	0	17	0	0
Cam & Motor (10s)	1	0	0	90	0	0
Consolidated African Selection				90	0	0
East African Goldfields (5s)		ss.	1d	1	0	0
Eldore Mining Syndicate (5s)		ss.	0d	2	0	0
Exploration Co (40s)		ss.	0d	3	9	0
Fanti Consolidated (5s)		ss.	0d	42	8	0
Gold Fields (2s)		ss.	0d	55	0	0
Imperial Chemical (5s)		ss.	0d	50	0	0
Imperial Rhodesian (10s)		ss.	0d	13	7	1d
Imperial Mine (5s)		ss.	0d	5	9	0
Kassala Steam Coal (2s)		ss.	0d	23	3	0
Lavender Gold Mine (10s)		ss.	0d	86	7	1d
Leek (10s)		ss.	0d	38	0	0
Leek Consolidated (5s)		ss.	0d	53	0	0
Leek Gold Mine Syndicate		ss.	0d	9	3	0
Lemba Gold (10s)		ss.	0d	74	0	0
London Corporation (1s)		ss.	0d	45	1	0
Longweya Concessions (5s)		ss.	0d	18	8	0
Montauk Gold (1s)		ss.	0d	18	3	0
Mosley Alatraction & Rail		ss.	0d	25	4	0
Monrovia and Rhodesian (5s)		ss.	0d	1	0	0
Nairn Gold Areas (5s)		ss.	0d	15	1	0
Nashoba Industries (1s)		ss.	0d	15	1	0
Rezende (1s)		ss.	0d	1	0	0
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s)		ss.	0d	1	0	0
Rhodesia Kafue (1s)		ss.	0d	28	7	0
Rhodesia Mineral Companys (6s)		ss.	0d	34	0	0
Rhodesia Anglo-American (5s)		ss.	0d	43	3	0
Rhodesia Corporation (5s)		ss.	0d	0	0	0
Rhodesia Selection Trust		ss.	0d	118	1	0
Sokotra (5s)		ss.	0d	123	9	0
South African (5s)		ss.	0d	37	9	0
South African (5s)		ss.	0d	118	3	0
Selection Trust (10s)		ss.	0d	196	10	6d
Sheerwood Starr (1s)		ss.	0d	60	0	0
Tchamini Gold (1s)		ss.	0d	28	0	0
Tanganyika Central Gold Min (5s)		ss.	0d	29	1	0
Tanganyika Concessions (1s)		ss.	0d	0	0	0
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s)		ss.	0d	133	8	0
Tananyika Miner (1s)		ss.	0d	2	0	0
Tananyika Gold (5s)		ss.	0d	0	0	0
Union and Rhodesia (5s)		ss.	0d	35	0	0
Union de Haut Basutoland		ss.	0d	104	5	15
Wankie Colliery (10s)		ss.	0d	24	0	0
Wattie (5s)		ss.	0d	75	9	0
Zambia Exploring (5s)		ss.	0d	178	30	0
British South Africa (1s)		ss.	0d	2	0	0
East African Sisal Plantations		ss.	0d	86	0	0
E. & Power and Lighting (20s)		ss.	0d	138	10	1d
Imperial Air (20s)		ss.	0d	288	0	0
Kassala Cotton (1s)		ss.	0d	18	6	0
Mozambique (Beaver) (10s)		ss.	0d	46	0	0
North Charlestown Corporation		ss.	0d	24	3	0
Sudan Plantation (New) (1s)		ss.	0d	36	0	0
Tanganyika Cottages (1s)		ss.	0d	38	9	0
Victoria Falls Power (5s)		ss.	0d	75	6	0

Initial Sustations

We have received the following from
the *East African Mining Journal*.

	Value	Per cent
Brown Ridge (5a)	72	500m
Brown Mining Synd. (5a)	24	90cts.
Brown Consolidated Goldfields (5a)	75	cts.
W.A. Goldmining Synd. (5a)	12	5cts.
Leviathan (5a)	6	50cts.
Albion (20a)	6	
W.A. Goldfield Ord. (5a)	1	
W.A. Zinc Co. (5a)	1	

Answers to Correspondents

One is given on the condition that no
harm is caused. The other is given
to each of the community and subscriber
of "The Times," each injury must be accompanied by the
name of the author and the date of publication.
Every injury must bear the writer's full name
in capital letters placed under his name
so he may be punished under the law.

Advise will be given over the telephone, or by letter, as to the best way to meet their creditors, and advise them to the Editor of "East End News," 107 Commercial Street, London, E.C. 3.

S. L. A. F.C.i. - Under notice that the registered offices of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., have recently been moved to Rhodes House, P.O. Box 300, Nairobi.

The NOTTINGHAM & KENYON Gold Mining Syndicate has an authorised capital of £50,000 in shares, & 144,000 shares are issued and paid up. Last year the highest and lowest prices of these shares were 11s. 3d. and 9s. 7d. The company operates in Logga, Kent and Kasi.

D. G. M. KENSINGTON.—The announcement concerning the capital reorganisation of the Union Minière du Katanga which you enclose (and which was published recently) would appear to be of benefit to Tanganyika Concessions. According to their last published holding of Union Minière shares, "Tanks" will acquire substantial rights to about 1,000 new shares, which, taking the present price of Union-Minière shares, should be worth not less than 1,000 francs per new share. The consolidation of the Union Minière capital into one class of shares should open up a wider market for them, and the value of "Tanks'" holding should be enhanced accordingly.

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14 kip. ROPE ALL EIGHT SIX



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A Light Car with Big Performance and Comfort.

Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 33, No. 191, March, 1938.

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EAST AFRICA

BUSINESS PIONEERS

With the output of 20 million tons development trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. All co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

In several widely-separated areas of Kenya shortages of labour are reported.

Messrs. A. F. Malcolm & Co. have removed their London offices to 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

A correspondent in Northern Rhodesia reports that a new bridge is to be built across the Zambezi River between Okana and Musilima.

No maize may now be exported from Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia. The prohibition aims at eliminating competition with local producers.

A Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Broken Hill. Messrs. Greig, Rose and Morton form the initial committee, and Mr. A. Emlyn Bevan is acting as honorary secretary.

Tanganyika's collections of customs import revenue for January showed an excess of about £2,400 over those for January 1935, and a surplus of about £7,000 over the proportionate estimate of £4,500.

In connexion with East Africa's participation in this year's Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, the Kenya Association has been requested by Government to undertake the organisation of a settlement exhibit in conjunction with the main Kenya committee.

The Secretary of the Tanganyika Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee has added a useful table to his monthly trade report, giving the average commodity prices for main Tanganyika exports in the London market for the months of June and December in 1928, 1930, 1931 and 1935.

Kenya Trade.

The Nyasaland Trade and Information report for February states that although wholesale merchants are carrying heavy stocks, the retailers are continuing to carry on with a minimum of goods. No speculative buying is being indulged in, because small merchants are now making provision for the time when considerable amounts of money will require to be paid out for licences and other incidental expenses."

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THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

News Items in Africa

Investigations into land values in Southern Rhodesia will be taken on.

Southern Farmers' Association has urged on Government that rents of farms should be revised according to present land values and the nature of the holdings.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has decided to combine the several units of the Colony's Defence and Police forces under one command on the retirement of the present commander of the Southern Rhodesia forces.

Mombasa Municipal Board has imposed for road an original rate of one-half per cent, and an additional rate of three-quarters per cent, on the unimproved value of land, and thirteen-fifths per cent on improvements.

Territorial Crop Reports.

Kenya's final crop estimates for the 1934-35 season are: maize, 1,525,255 bushels; wheat, 1,571,585; coffee, 280,556 cwt. Owing to drought in the early part of the season much of the coffee has been small and thin, with good rains in recent months however, the bushes recovered in condition.

The latest review of agricultural conditions in Southern Rhodesia gives the following information on the crop position in the Colony:

Maize.—The crop has made a remarkable recovery after the drought. Crops are very good on the whole, and it is anticipated that a substantial surplus of maize will be available for export over the next few months.

Tobacco.—The improvement in the crop prospects has continued, and the bulk of the earlier planted tobacco is harvested and cured. The leaf has good colour and is of fairly good quality, and the yield per acre is on the whole satisfactory, considering the reasonable conditions which obtained during the first half of the season.

The latest crop report from Uganda states:

Tea.—The bushes are looking well everywhere, and some excellent crops have been harvested.

Food crops.—Maize is generally good, and with the harvesting of early maize, famine conditions in central areas can now be considered as finished. Other cereal crops are good and well advanced.

Cotton.—At all elevations below 2,000 ft. the plants appear to be doing very well. The earlier plantings are now showing bolls. Though there is little rain and jasid, there is a higher percentage of well-filled buds and bolls than usual.

Tobacco.—The stand tobacco has suffered from the heavy rains of February, and is shocked from some abnormal winds. The leaf from the first harvests is lacking in gum and body, but later ones are showing the more valuable qualities, and are likely to be quite fair generally.

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East African Market Reports.

East African Mails.

COFFEE

Uganda was slow at last week's auction, but prices remained steady.

Second sizes 105d. to 110d. od.
Third sizes 105d. to 110d. od.
Fourth sizes 105d. to 110d. od.

Tanganjika
London cleaned First sizes 55s. od.
Third sizes 55s. od.
Mocha
First sizes 55s. od.
Second sizes 55s. od.

Arabica
London cleaned First sizes 55s. od.
Second sizes 55s. od.
Third sizes 55s. od.

Bold
Medium, old
Medium
London stock 55s. od. (105s. per ton.)

OTHER AUCTIONS

The London Representative of the Africa Board of Kenya gives the following summary of the March auctions:

	Quantity	Sales	Average
A	1,000	1,000	105s.
B	714	704	105s.
C	1	1	105s. od.
D	1	1	105s. od.
E	1	1	105s. od.
F	1	1	105s. od.
G	1	1	105s. od.
H	1	1	105s. od.
I	1	1	105s. od.
Others	1,122	1,122	105s. od.

OTHER MARKETS

Carton Steaks at Clewer Port, 105s. per ton.

Cloves (June) 105s. per cwt. quoted 105s. per lb. and grain 105s. per lb. May 105s. per cwt. 105s. per lb.

Cooper Moderate traditional shift unmarked prices quoted for cash quoted £30 per ton per month £1.55s.

Cotton Steaks at 105s. per cwt. 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb.

Cotton - Improved - 105s. per cwt. 105s. per lb. according to quality. 105s. per cwt. 105s. per lb.

Cottonseed 105s. per cwt. 105s. per lb. 105s. per ton.

Cream - Small business 105s. per cwt. 105s. per lb.

Cream - Large business 105s. per cwt. 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb.

Cotton - East African is steamed for new positions, 105s. per lb. selling 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb. April 105s. quoted 105s. per lb. May 105s. per lb. value July 105s. per lb. sold at 105s. per lb. April 105s. per lb. from 105s. to 105s. per lb. July quoted 105s. per lb. value Nov. 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb. value c.i.f. our port. (N.B. 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb.)

Cotton - Exported from Tanganjika during March totalled 105s. tons, of which Clever 105s. tons, Uganda 105s. tons, and Belgium 105s. tons.

Kenya indicated 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb. respectively during January and February. Uganda reported 105s. tons during January.

Cotton - Steamed for new positions, 105s. per lb. after the Committee's report from mid-March 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb.

Moderately dry 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb.

Uganda, Tanganjika and Zambia
Leave the C.P.O. London at 10.10, on
April 1st per cwt. 105s. per lb.

April 1st per cwt. 105s. per lb. 105s. per lb.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on
April 1st per cwt. 105s. per lb.

Mails for Masailand, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East
Africa close at the C.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outward mails close at the C.P.O. London, at 10.45
a.m. on Tuesday and Friday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

For the 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 21) - Eldama, 0.05 inch;
Kilifi, 0.05; Nairobi, 0.05; Kisumu, 0.03; Kericho,
0.03; Asiria, 0.03; Mauzoni, 0.03; Kipkaren, 0.03;
Kisumu, 0.01; Lusaka, 0.01; Machakos, 0.08;

Makuru, 0.02; Maragua, 0.0; Meru, 0.02; Merti, 0.08;
Miwani, 0.02; Njoro, 0.02; Njoro, 0.08; Nakuru, 0.02;
Nandi, 0.02; Ngatina, 0.04; Njoro, 1.47; Njoro, 0.27;

Njoro, 0.24; Rongai, 0.0; Ruiru, 0.0; Sosiani, 0.01;
Sosiani, 0.04; and Thomson Falls, 0.01.

Tanganjika (Week ended March 21) - Arusha, 0.03 inch;
Bagamoyo, 0.13; Biharamulo, 0.03; Bokoba,
0.01; Butembo, 0.01; Ssese, 0.01; Dodoma, 0.02;
Kigoma, 0.06; Kisumu, 0.05; Kilwa, 0.01; Mbeya,
0.01; Mbete, 0.01; Mwanza, 0.01; Old
Shinyangwa, 0.01; Mpanga, 0.01; Mbala, 0.01; Tanga,
0.01; Tunduru, 0.01; Usumbara, 0.01; Vumba, 0.01;

Uganda (Week ended March 21) - Butiama, 0.01 inch;
Entebbe, 0.01; Jinja, 0.01; Kigali, 0.01; Mbale,
0.01; Mbala, 0.01; and Mbende, 0.01 inch.

KENYA COFFEE

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into its own again.

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appreciate
quality over
the price, the
responsibility

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 28

1936 Form No. 1

April 9, 1936

The Nairobi Coffee Cleaning Co. Ltd., Nairobi.

Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

THE s.s. "Madas," which left London for East Africa on April 4, carries the following passengers for—

Port Sudan

Aubuchon, Mr. E. D.

Mombasa

Barnett, Miss J.

Boase, Dr. A. J.

Bonnor, Miss B. M.

Brown, Mr. H. E. J.

Brown, Miss A. M.

Burnett, Lt.-Commander T. A.

Burnett, Mrs.

Campbell, Miss R. L.

Carroll, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. H.

Cooper, Mr. E.

Dewar-Brown, Mr. W.

Forward, Mr. & Mrs. G. E.

Foster-Smith, Miss D. M.

Gilby, Mr. J. V.

Hickett, Mrs. G.

Hawes, Mr. & Mrs. H. F.

Hinkston, Lieut. F.

Harie, Miss M. L.

Kingham, Mrs.

Matthews, Mr. A.

Purchase, Mr. C. W.

Rawlinson, Mr. & Mrs. C.

Robinson, Mr. H.

Passengers marked * embarked at Mombasa

Sayer, Capt. F. A.

Scott, Mr. H. T. J.

Shackles, Mr. & Mrs. D. H.

Shapland, Mrs. J.

Temple-Boreham, Mr. W.

Tiffin, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. G.

Walter, Miss E. M.

Watson, Mr. E. E.

Yorkshire, Mr. H. J.

Tarifa

Burt, Mr.

Howe, Mr.

Taylor, Mr.

Wimberley, Mr.

Kingdon, Mr. & Mrs. D.

Robinson, Mr. H. H.

Tisbury, Mr. G. E.

Passenger for Salalah.

*Burgess, Mr. T. C.

Epsom, Mr. P. M.

*Maguire, Mr. H. A.

Embarked at Mombasa

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Madura, Left London往Mombasa, April 4.

Malda, arr. Mombasa outwards April 5.

Manuful, left Mombasa homewards April 4.

Matina, arr. London homewards April 4.

Kearny, left Beira for Durban April 4.

Kenya, arr. Bombay from Durban April 4.

Lagrea, left Zanzibar for Bombay April 4.

Okiwala, arr. Durban from Bombay April 10.

CLAN-EELMEN-HARRISON

Gribble, left Suez bound, April 5.

Wanderer, left Liverpool outwards April 5.

Colonial, left Dar es Salaam outwards March 28.

Clan MacDowell, arr. London homewards April 4.

Conqueror, left Saidi homewards April 4.

Kingfisher, left Saidi homewards April 4.

ENGLAND-AFRICA

Springton, left Antwerp for E. Africa April 2.

Heemerk, Mr. B. Behn, for Durban April 3.

Londonian, left Pt. Sudan homewards March 29.

Blomfontein, left Durban for S. and E. Africa March 29.

IRISH-AFRICA

Simpkin, Miss Calcutta for Colombo April 5.

Ichang, Miss Calcutta from Singapore April 6.

Immanuel, Mr. Cape Town from Pt. Elizabeth April 6.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Leandry, Mr. B. Saidi outwards April 2.

Explorateur, another, left London homewards March 31.

General Belgrano, Paris-Rio de Janeiro outwards April 1.

THE CASTLE

Dunmore Castle, arr. Mombasa April 1.

Dunbar Castle, left London for Beira April 1.

Unicorn Castle, left Beira homewards April 1.

Granville Castle, left Port. Helena for Clarence Marques April 3.

Liddell Castle, arr. Aden homewards April 3.

Holmwood Castle, left London for Madras April 3.

Mayflower Castle, arr. Cape Town homewards April 3.

Elginian Castle, left Tangier homewards April 3.

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left London on April 9 included Captain W. H. B. Leslie, for Khartoum; and Miss L. Vichot, Paris to Juba. The machine which leaves to-morrow carries Miss M. F. Kerr for Nairobi; Post-Officer C. R. Davies, for Khartoum; Mr. Seiber, London to Johannesburg; and Mr. Ross, Paris to Salisbury.

Passengers who arrived on April 9 included Mr. Westhead, from Khartoum; Major Browning and Mr. Fletcher, from Nairobi; and Mrs. Harris, from Salisbury. The machine which arrived on April 9 brought Miss E. Brown, from Salisbury; Mr. Hewett, from Broken Hill; Mr. Mollatt, from Mr. Wallace, from Nairobi; Major Wild, from Juba; Miss Buxton, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Weston, from Dar es Salaam.

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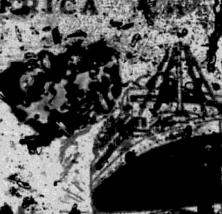
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OF EAST AFRICA

BY R. G. THOMAS

OF EAST AFRICA

BY R. G. THOMAS

I have just finished reading Mr. James Morrison's entitled "Mixed Farming in East Africa," and I can assure you that this is certainly one of the best books on the subject that I have ever read. It is a book that any farmer or man of taste at all interested in agriculture would be well advised to read. It also makes a pleasant addition to any library. The author has drawn his illustrations from his own practical experience, and the book contains much information in East African conditions. The author is a native of Bristol, England, and is a man of great knowledge and experience. He has written a book that is full of valuable information on a wide variety of subjects. It can not be too highly recommended to intending settlers and farmers who have limited experience. I should like, with all humility, to congratulate him on a most achievement. I am sure the many readers will follow suit.

MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

13/6

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