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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 12, No. 602

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1930

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Vol. 12, No. 692

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1930
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Annual Subscription 50/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

21, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Tel. Museum 790 & 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WITH the retirement of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Postmaster General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, the three Dependencies lose a senior official who, when the joint postal service of Kenya and Uganda was extended in 1923 to embrace Tanganyika, promptly demonstrated that such an inter-territorial 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 intimate way in which the Postal Department affects the life of the community, the actions of the man in charge of it must be open to constant public examination, and it is a good 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 has been talk 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 taxing machine. There is a clear need for a revision of the present unduly heavy postal rates, and probably one of the last duties of the retiring Postmaster was to make renewed representations in that sense to his superior authority. Mr. Fitzgerald will be remembered for his popularity as well as for his work, for he was popular in all circles, to which he brought a good sense of humour and a fine sense of humour, and a recognition that he had proved that the service could be better served by inter-territorial service. It is to be hoped that his successor will be a man of like calibre, and that so few of the members of the staff of these contiguous British States have been nominated.

THE establishment of the Southern African Locust Bureau which may be traced to the Inter-State Locust Conference held in Pretoria, is an important step in the inter-territorial national campaign against the greatest of insect pests. The Pretoria Conference was a representative of all the Territories lying on and south of the Equator with the rather inexplicable exception of Nyasaland; and if its report appears little delayed, it is an exhaustive and detailed one with maps and photographs, which must have been long to prepare and publish. The Bureau is for the present to be centralised in Pretoria, and to work in the 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 are over the organisation of men and material for the future is apt to be dissipated, and enthusiasm wanes, with the result that a fatal amount of time is lost and unnecessary expenditure involved in mobilising the forces again when fresh outbreaks occur. Thus the Bureau will preserve for it will provide a nucleus of experts—not many, but sufficient—receiving constant reports from all the Territories about the locust position, generalising them, and anticipating serious infestations by all of the States concerned. We congratulate the Government and members of the Conference on the spirit of co-operation shown in setting up this task. It is a happy portent of the future.

At a Zanzibar Baraza

British Resident Receives Arab Dignitaries

BY F. S. JOHNSON

Editor of East Africa

To have reached Zanzibar on the eve of one of the most important festivals of the Muslim world, the Id el Haj, was a piece of good fortune to be missed by the British Resident, Sir Richard Rankine, to attend the great *baraza* which he was to hold the next morning in honour of the occasion, was to enjoy a privilege accorded to very few Europeans, for as a rule the only non-Arabs present are the Excellency and his aide-de-camp, and the Chief Secretary to the Government.

It would need a patch painter of the old school to do justice to the gasping of some 200 of the leading Arabs of Zanzibar, clad in their finest robes and turbans, some girt with resplendent scabbards 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 accoutrement.

Except for a few young men who affected white sun-shoes and trousers, almost all wore a long *kumwa*, either white or brown, a garment unfastening at the top, the old-fashioned *muhandasi*. Some added nothing save a white or brown turban, others were garbed in rich outer robes, some black with gold facings, some gaily coloured, and one even in silk. In the shape of their headgear and the descendants of former sultans declare their lineage.

One of the most striking features of the reception was the promptness with which the Arab dignitaries ranged themselves in order of precedence. Each took his exact place, and without any marshalling or direction made his way to it, though his 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 settees arranged at right angles to the left and right of the Excellency's seat. On the whole length of the magnificent audience chamber were rows of seating accommodation,

which, however, many thought were not the best, were not for the army, as observed to me by a claimant of an inheritance to provide respect

Address to British Resident

Sheikh Saïd el-Antemani, addressed Sir Richard Rankine on behalf of his community, alluded to the death of King George V, uttered a solemn prayer that King Edward VIII 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

"None of us by any stretch of the imagination thought that there should ever arise here would arise an element that would disrupt the traditional peace of this country, and that consequently costly lives would be lost. We assure ourselves of this opportunity, we said with emphasis, to assure Your Excellency of our unbounded loyalty and obedience to the Throne, and His Highness's established Government, and our ardent prayer, the mightiest of which ever again shall this beautiful island witness a repetition of the horrors that it experienced in 1914."

The references of the British Resident to his reply were listened to with the keenest attention.

The conduct of the "Matters," he said, "has cast a shadow on the country generally, and especially on a section of the Arab community, a shadow which I did not wish to know you felt 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 just complaints, if made in the proper manner, regarding all cases of difficulties or grievances, it will not for a moment tolerate the use of unhelpful methods as a means of settling redress.

I have appointed a Commission to inquire into the cause of the riot, and I ask of 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 a deplorable 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 is made aware that there are on the part of any person or group of persons any grievance which might possibly lead to over-acting. Be therefore, 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. I. H. D. Rolleston, and of Police Inspector Camaridge, was a great loss to the public peace and to the community, and I join most warmly in the general expressions of deepest regret and sympathy with their relatives."



THE RESIDENCE, ZANZIBAR

Photo: F. Oldrieve.

Most of the Arabs to be found in the Arab
villages near Zanzibar possess, and the honor-
ability afforded to the Resident of connecting on
the scene of war, the fact of all the more important
to them, it is that the leaders of the community will
just that kind of discussions, or His Excellency
reply to their address.

Not a Planned Demonstration

Every European, Indian and Arab, whether an
official or a mere laborer, whom I interrogated on
the subject of the demonstrations convinced that it
was not a planned demonstration, but merely the
result of a quarrel on the part of a few Manga
Arabs, the majority of the Arab people had been con-
demned in a recent trial of a poor man, and he had
died because the man had taken sides with whom
they turned to express their grievance and put side
with them, grew a great contempt. While they
were in that mood the Arab who's sympathy they
had vainly sought in said to have fled a short distance
to the office of a European produce inspector
staying in pursuit of the disgruntled copier, select

newly the words, advanced up the staircase, and
to began acts of violence, which resulted in the 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 demonstration appeared to inure
into the cases of the trouble will succeed in
illuminating much more than is known at present
remains to be seen, but meantime it is confidently
believed of all sides and the conviction was
strongly corroborated by the attendance at the
baraza described above, that the Arabs as a com-
munity had no knowledge of what was going on, that
their sympathy is entirely on the side of the Govern-
ment, and that the Government, regrettable as it
was, has had the advantage of showing the Pro-
tectorate and the police, whose calmness and firm-
ness of every Government, will deal firmly with law-
lessness.

Zanzibar has been a peaceable and pleasant place of
stay as it has been for many years, and the relation
of the various races, far from being strained, are
close and cordial.

Settlement in the Rhodesias

Government's Executive Attitude

My informant was Major W. J. Lawthorn by the
community of the views of Rhodesian settlers
with the Government, the conclusion that either the
Government or the settlers, or that has they
submitted 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 reason-
able assistance.

Of Southern Rhodesia Major Lawthorn writes: "All
appears to be determined to develop and retain this
intensely British atmosphere and outlook. There appears
to be a general determination not even to consider amal-
gamation with the Union of South Africa until racial
cleavages lose 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 pro-
portion of people whose, 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 small or solitary in their communities at home.
Social distinctions are not pronounced, probably largely
because of the relative uniformity of the population and
its small numbers (some 125,000 only). Financial con-
siderations appear to have but little effect on social status,
especially outside the cities.

In marked contrast to India, the presence of large
numbers of Native inhabitants, somewhat passes almost
unnoticed. Relations between the white and the Native
in Southern Rhodesia seem to be satisfactory, and are
facilitated 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 any appreciable ill-effect on the physique
or health of the white settlers. I have seen no signs that
living at altitudes of 4000 feet and over in Southern
Rhodesia produces the nervous effects of which one hears
in connection with white settlements in higher altitudes
and latitudes near the Equator. Many people, including
women, have lived in the country for long periods, (two
to five years and more), without finding a visit to England
necessary from the health point of view. It is generally
admitted that a holiday sea-bath is an individual occasion
especially for children, and to facilitate this, for-
feigns are given on the railways.

Rhodesian Aspect

There is one aspect of education that calls for con-
sideration, that of a critical culture, and that is the question
of a general. There appears to be a tendency, not very
marked, to neglect the Rhodesian aspect in develop-

its characteristics are clipping of words and distortion
of certain vowel sounds rather than the nasal, whence
noted in other Colonies and Dominions. The exist-
ence of this tendency is realised, especially by the teaching
professions, 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. Annuitants are increasing
year by year, and if the waves of ex-service seafarers whom
I have met can be taken as a criterion, life in Southern
Rhodesia should not be inconceivable 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 of the same relatively small income, after having
tried both countries.

In Northern Rhodesia

From the section 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 in their numbers expressed by the
white official community arises partly from a feeling that
it might accelerate the advent of representative govern-
ment 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 the 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 1933 was 0.18 per
thousand—a figure whose lowness is only exceeded by New
Zealand. Considering the paucity of the European popu-
lation and the 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 large proportion of
settlers, especially those farming or wanting a less
city, that, socially, the Indian Army Officer as a class
would find congenial. It is particularly the case in
the Abercorn and Fort Harrison areas. Quite a number
of officials from the Colonial Service have settled per-
manently in the country on completion of their service,
instead of returning to the British Kingdom. They find
life satisfactory both socially and economically, and they
are always enthusiastic about the climate.

Except in the Lunenburg area, where there is a consid-
erably number of Dutch extraction from the

Some Statements Worth Noting.

The climate of the highlands of Kenya is very agreeable indeed—many people would say that it was ideal. —*The East African*, B. Lenkey in *The Spectator*.

Nyasaland yields a taste of the fur, Africa and harbours at least one of the rare game animals, the Zulu nyala. —*Major H. Maydon in an article in The Times Weekly Edition*.

The time is rapidly coming when agriculture will once more show tangible profits and the question of developing back blocks must once 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 right treatment of forests in a number of Colonies is bound up with agriculture and with the improvements of Native methods of cultivation. —*Mr. Roy Lister Robinson, 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 Memoirs*.

The present world can be almost an ideal one in which to develop the agricultural industry in Africa. —*Mr. W. S. Robinson, Reporting on the African Settlements to the Indian Army Officers*.

History shows that the Native is not an agriculturist. Native agriculture, as practised in the past, is responsible for great stretches of barren land and, in any event, the work is done in the main by the women. —*The New Rhodesia*.

There is not the slightest doubt that a large percentage of sickness suffered by Natives employed on estates can be traced to inadequate and unbalanced diet. —*Mr. T. C. Verelst, of Tanganyika Provincial Administration in a handbook of local conditions*.

A great possibility is regard to the re-opening of old mines through the sale of bulk supplies of power generated cheaply in a central situation and radiated to places where it is needed. —*Mr. A. Senior, Minister of Mines, Southern Rhodesia*.

I have had the extraordinarily interesting experience of laying the first foundations of a school with four little boys and living to see it developing into one of the finest schools in East Africa (Messina) with about 200 boarders and a staff of some 100 men. —*Mr. J. W. Wills, formerly Bishop of Sierra Leone*.

The Government in Ethiopia would soon bring its own power forward. The African Colonial Powers could be in a position to apply a Monroe doctrine of guaranteeing mutual support against any form of aggression from outside and assuring internal peace and security for all times for all time. —*Mr. B. Ross, M.L.C. in a letter to the Tanganyika Standard*.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

207. Mr. Houston George Duncan, O.B.E., V.D.



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Mr. Duncan's experience, extending over 26 years of Indian railways, followed by service in East Africa, brought to Mr. H. G. Duncan, natural abilities, excellent qualifications for the general management of Nyasaland Railway and of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd. He was appointed to the Bengal Nagpur Railway over 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. He came first to Nyasaland as assistant general manager of the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia Railway in February, 1924. Mr. Duncan assumed the general management three years later and in that office was directly associated with notable developments in East African communications, having been in administrative charge of the construction of the Lower Zambesi 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. Kitching has been elected President of the Lindi Club.

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

Mr. W. D. B. Alcock has been elected President of the Tanga Gymnasia Club.

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

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

Mr. Robert F. O'Grave has been appointed Secretary of the Kenya Temperance Society.

Mr. J. G. L. Lloyd 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. D. Bell of the Burnt Forest Saw Mills.

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

Mr. W. E. Ryland has been appointed a constable in the Uganda Police, on transfer from the Palestine 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. Abdul Rasool, son of Mr. Cassim 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. I. MacLaurie, who served as a chaplain in East Africa in 1914.

Mr. J. H. Malland addresses the Withcher branch of the League of Nations Union on Monday at British Colonial Policy.

The Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Williams, of the C.M.S. in Kenya, have a son home on leave. They travelled to 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. W. Bennett, Officer Commanding the Southland 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 Corndon" and to take charge of the marine offices in Duvio, Uganda.

Mr. Theodore, C.P.E. is en route for Tanganyika to take up his appointment as secretary to Mr. 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. R. A. Slater, of Newcastle.

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

Mr. D. Harris and Mr. C. B. Sherman 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 Suthers, of Nairobi.

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

The Hon. Gerald Ratner, of Nairobi, Kenya, daughter of the late Ernest Ratner, who died in 1914, left estate in Great Britain of the net value of £1,700, with net personalty of £1,000.

Mr. M. A. W. Verrell, the well-known film producer, who has been in East Africa for several months, presented and appeared in the "Baby Mine" in Nairobi, his new work.

Mr. W. C. Mitchell, of G. & S. Ltd., Nairobi, has purchased an Avian tractor, with 105-h.p. engine. He has made several solo flights and hopes shortly to take his pilot's certificate.

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Mr. Stuart Roe, son of the late Brigadier-General C. H. Roe and Mrs. Roe; and Miss Brenda Josephine Mann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mann, of Baling, were married recently in Durban.

The Bishop of Mombasa has appointed the Rev. Fr. Bacht to be Chaplain to the congregation of St. John's Cathedral, and the Rev. Fr. Clarke of the Nyasa Diocese with headquarters in Kisumu.

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

Captain Guy Dujardin, gave an address at the monthly dinner of the Royal African Society on the night of the Great Game Animals of Africa. He showed a number of lantern slides, only one before exhibited.

The King has created to Mr. J. C. S. Macphail, District Commissioner in the Sudan, Royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Nile conferred upon him by the King of Egypt.

Sir Norman Angell is to address the Royal Empire Society on Monday, April 6, at 8.30 p.m., on "Imperial Defence and Peace." Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will preside.

Mr. Milton Clough has been appointed general manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa in succession to Mr. F. P. King who has retired. Mr. Clough joined the staff of the Bank in Pretoria in 1910, and has been deputy general manager since 1923.

Colonel F. W. Watson leaves Kenya this week to take up his new appointment as Territorial Commander, Salvation Army, in Korea. He has been Territorial Commander in East Africa since 1929, and will be succeeded by Colonel Morgan, now in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. H. Wright, the Kenya F.C.C. has been elected President of the African Settlers Association. The election of the Hon. Mrs. Grant as Vice-President, demonstrates the appreciation of the work done by the ladies generally, and by Mrs. Grant particularly.

Mrs. F. V. 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 the Rhodesias and Kenya during his journey back to Sarawak.

The Rt. Rev. A. B. Hutchings, Bishop of the Upper Nile, has left the diocese with Mrs. Hutchings and their daughter, on his retirement. Bishop Hutchings will visit Palestine before coming to England. He worked for over 35 years in Africa, assisted during the past 20 years by his wife.

Mr. Frank to report the death of Mrs. Emily Thomson, wife of Mr. J. Thomson, who died in Durban in 1935. He has written all the obituaries in 1935 and was one of the early settlers in the Durban district. He was appointed Vice Consul in 1900 and died in 1935.

Lieutenant Colonel B. D. Hawkins, who commanded the 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles during the East African Campaign, and who received the Distinguished Service Order, was promoted to Major-General in 1918. He has been promoted to Major-General, Officer of the 2nd Battalion, the West African Rifles.

Mr. Arthur Johnson, vice-master of the late Archbishop Johnson, has sold to the Nyasa Land District of the minerals in the Central Africa district, and their value is said to be of silver obtained by mining the Archbishop's sports trophies and the minerals in the district where Archbishop Johnson was first appointed.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in London on April 2, between Mr. F. A. Parnell, son of Major and Mrs. John Parnell of Arcturus, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Daphne Lewis, second daughter of the Venetian Colonel H. C. Lewis, R.A.S., and Mrs. Lewis, Hall of the House of Lords, Surrey.

The Rev. Lionel Bakewell, a member of the C.M.S. in Central Tanganyika, was married in Australia recently to Miss Catherine Mary, the second daughter of the late Mr. T. C. and Mrs. Storrs of Surrey Hill, Victoria, and a cousin of Sir Ronald Storrs, G.C.M.G., and Mrs. Bakewell are going to Australia shortly to reside in the new town to take place of the old town of Bulubula near Bukoba.

The engagements announced between Major W. R. Dugmore, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, son of Major and Mrs. Dugmore, and Miss Cecily Hart Dyke, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. P. Hart Dyke, of Chagford, Devon. Miss Hart Dyke has many friends in Kenya, where her brother, Captain F. Hart Dyke, was recently staff officer to the Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles.

Mr. F. S. Noelker, editor of "East Africa" is now in 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 Etoria and Nyasaland. After that he will leave Salisbury by air for Moshi and Tuzi. Correspondence should be addressed to him c/o the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. in any of the above-mentioned towns.

East African Sisal Display

In Empire Fibres Exhibition

A most comprehensive display of special interest to East Africa has been arranged in co-operation with the Amani Research Station, planters, manufacturers, and the Lamberg 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 till April 15. 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 the Amani research station, the Amani factories, the manufacturing research, and the Amani scientific research.

The Amani Research Station, which is a Government one of the agricultural side, is improving the yield of the plant so that more will be available for the day and fibre-manufacturing purposes may be produced. There are two main exhibits, one showing the distribution of fibre in the leaf and in commercial production, and the other, samples of fibre from the new *distichlis* plant which is now being propagated. It is the first time that the minute lengths of fibre in the leaf have been shown so clearly that the manufacturer can see the fibres when specifying a certain grade of sisal, that it is impossible to grade the fibre to a length guaranteeing that all the fibres in the bale will come up to the standard. Steps have, however, been taken to establish a standard grading by means of the Anderson Revo Automatic Fibre Grader.

Sisal Mattings and Carpets

Various yarns, twines, ropes, sections of cables, and bagging are displayed, showing the possibilities to which this product can be put. 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 time, Britain has been very backward in the manufacture of sisal mattings and carpets, a large percentage of which are at present being made on the Continent. This may be due to the weight of the raw material at present being employed, but that does not mean that it will compete with other grades at its present form.

One of the manufacturers has a very interesting exhibit of sisal mats. Hawkins & Ripson, Ltd., is a good importer and has a product which is a good material for use in the wearing qualities are important in this respect. Sisal, sacking, and various other fibres are also on show, but owing to price difficulties it is unlikely that it will compete with other grades at its present form.

Another exhibit dealing with the product before production to improve the plant strains and evolving a fibre which will be more suitable for cables, while the Lamberg 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 unavailable. The most recent development being 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 Lamberg and commercial firms. Samples of this treated fibre after initial mechanical processes are shown on the stand, and these are the experimental stages of the promising results. It has been proved that the degumming process permits of a fibre being spun into lengths, enabling the spinning of a much finer and softer yarn than hitherto possible.

Another interesting and interesting process being exhibited by H. S. Products Ltd. is an oil-soluble process which softens and bleaches the fibre, and samples of bleached 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 white removed by a method of freezing and rubbing, and further investigations are being pursued on this line.

Improvements have of some time been undertaken in the production of the fibre, which up to the present has been regarded as his best or shown. It is probably the finest fibre yet produced, and it is likely that, before long, it will be used for the manufacture of the most important articles of the vegetable fibre industry. The fibre is not only as strong as the original fibre, but is a great improvement in many respects. The fibre is not only as strong as the original fibre, but is a great improvement in many respects. The fibre is not only as strong as the original fibre, but is a great improvement in many respects.

The general exhibit is well laid out and photographs of the machinery for the manufacture 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 exhibit, and special praise to the officials of the Imperial Institute at Lamberg who staged it.

The King's Interest in the Industry

The King's interest in the industry was expressed in an unbroken story of Sir Humphrey Leggett, Acting Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, at the luncheon following the opening ceremony. Sir Humphrey said that the King, during his visit as Prince of Wales to East Africa, had spent a fortnight on a sisal estate near Voi, and with his usual thoroughness he inspected every part of the technical side of sisal production. On the last day of his visit, the scene of the manager, and he had not had the pleasure of seeing your wife, who would whether she had time to come to tea with his mother-in-law. When on the night the manager and his wife visited the camp, all were told by the King that he hoped there was a chance of his being able to see the sisal plant in its natural state.

Proposing the toast of Mr. Patrick Munro, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for 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 assistants, Mr. F. A. Stockdale and the Department of Scientific Industries at Kew. During the last four years the secretaries of the Empire Fibres Committee have taken the very deepest interest in the fibre industry of the Empire. His watchword has been "Co-operation," and he had constantly urged upon producers and consumers the importance of working as a team. Now there was a stable organised marketing system in the East African territories. Vegetable fibres had become a most important item in the economies and out of the total export value of £20,000,000 annually, between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 was represented by sisal.

Progress Made Since 1921

At the second meeting of the Committee, Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, Chairman of the Vegetable Fibres and Advisory Committee of the Imperial Institute, said that the exhibition revealed the importance of the British Empire as a world producer of fibre, and the sisal industry was one of the most important. The progress made in an industry of very recent origin. As late as 1921, the production in Kenya and Tanganyika was only 14,000 tons. Last year it amounted to 14,000 tons, this making East Africa the largest producer of sisal in the world. On the consumption side it was interesting to know that British manufacturers had increased their purchases from 4,160 tons in 1921 to 27,000 tons in 1931. Four years ago they supplied the whole of the world demand, having expanded 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 1926 when Sir William Fyfe was Director of the Imperial Institute, and Sir David Peain was chairman of the Plant and Animal Section. To both of 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 suppressed co-operation during many decades having given place to combined effort, which helped to bring scientific discovery to the fibre industry with the least possible time lag.

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East Africa in the House. Income Tax in Kenya.

MR. BANFIELD asked whether with a view to relieving the financial position of Kenya and providing means for raising further loans to support the industries of the settlers, steps could be taken to grant a concession of special rates of Government Income Tax for a period of three years, 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 of which Sir Alan Burns would separate and that under his report and then received and considered he could not express a definite opinion.

Asked by Mr. P. Smith whether any communication had been received on this subject of the removal of the inhabitants of the Tigris area from their ancestral lands, Mr. Thomas said he had not received any such communication.

Replying in the House of Commons last week to Mr. Biler, who asked whether any peace negotiations were taking place between Italy and Ethiopia either directly or through the League of Nations, Mr. Thomas stated that on March 23 the Committee of Thirty-one adopted a resolution taking note of the replies given by the Italian and Ethiopian Governments to the queries addressed by them by the Committee on March 17. These replies expressed readiness on 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 within the same workable scheme and to bring to the attention of the Government the final restoration of peace. Mr. Thomas stated that the information respecting any direct negotiations between the two parties. The Ethiopian Government had demanded that such negotiations were in progress.

Mr. Anthony Eden told Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher that he was still awaiting the completion of the report in charge of the British Ambulance Corps and that the report of the Italian note received recently. Meantime

confirmed the Italian Government that the British Government was quite unable to regard the Italian answer to the representations which have been made so far as in any way satisfactory.

MR. J. H. THOMAS told Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher that he had to details in the country of the number of gold-mining companies operating in Kenya, and 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. McKintee 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 Kim'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 Salim 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 carry 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 Protectorate 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 could be understood that the time allowed for such a decision was not unlimited.

Asked by Mr. McKintee for details of water-boring experiments in East Africa, Mr. Thomas replied that in Uganda a successful programme of water boring had been carried out in the northern part of the Protectorate since January 1928, and the work was being continued and expanded. Similar successful work had been carried out in the Tanganyika and Morogoro districts of Tanganyika, and further extensive water-boring operations were about to be begun in the Territory.



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Saza Reefs, Ltd.

New £300,000 Issue.

East Africa learns that arrangements are on hand for an issue of £300,000 in 3 shares of Saza Reefs, Ltd., the capital of which is being increased from £50 to £350,000 in 2,600,000 shares. In the first instance, however, only 2,000,000 shares will be issued, leaving 600,000 in reserve.

The original approval will be made in due and proper form for the shares will be granted an option on additional shares at a premium. The new company will take over a portion of the property of East Africa Goldfields, Ltd., known as the Saza mine, where considerable prospecting and development work has been carried out during the last three years, representing an initial expenditure in the neighbourhood of £2,000,000.

Ngiga Mining Company.

New Company Formed in Kenya.

We recently announced that the Njoro Mining Company, Ltd., would shortly make a further issue of shares for the purpose of prospecting for gold in No. 2 Area of the Kasitondo goldfields. We now learn that the plans have been changed, as a result of which the Njoro Mining Company have decided to sell the Ngiga property to a company in process of formation, to be called the Ngiga Mining Company, Ltd., for a consideration of £20,000 to be satisfied entirely by the allotment of 80,000 shares of 5s. each credited as fully paid.

The nominal capital of the new company will be Sh. 1,000,000, of which Sh. 400,000 will be subscribed by the public. Shs. 400,000 allotted to the vendor as fully paid shares is considered as for the property, and Shs. 200,000 held in reserve. The shares will be of 10s. denomination.

The directors will be Major A. F. Dudgeon, B.F.S., I.M.M., Mr. D. F. Bell Smith, M.C., Mr. W. G. Sewell, Colonel G. A. Singleton Home, B.Sc., O.B.E., and Asst. Legal Officer. The managing director will be Mr. J. G. Lambury.

MINING PERSONNEL.

Sir Edmund Davis is on holiday in the South of France. Mr. T. L. Daghast is been appointed Chairman of the Lupa District Association.

Mr. A. H. Doyle has been on a visit to the Congo Territory, and to the Kwimba gold area of Tanganyika.

We regret to learn of the death last week of Captain J. R. G. Gifford, former Director of Land Survey and Mines Department in Tanganyika.

Mr. F. C. Perkins, geologist employed in the Witwatersrand, was killed in a flying accident in a biplane in which he was engaged in a flight over the Witwatersrand. The pilot, Mr. R. G. Gifford, was also killed.

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The net profit of the year, after providing for depreciation, was £25,724, compared with £23,100 in 1924. The dividend for the year has been raised to 10s. per share after writing off sundry amounts, which together total £2,300, the balance forward being reduced from £1,724 to £2,724. One reserve is maintained, £1,724, and another, £1,000, were computed at 70s. per ton, having an average value of 6s. per ton. The same method is to be followed in 1925.

Union Miniere Agreement

To Redeem Debenture Loans

An important agreement has been concluded between the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga and the Belgian Congo Mining Companies, providing for the latter to advance at such time as may be determined by the latter, the amount of the debenture loans carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The agreement provides for the redemption of the debenture loans of £1,000,000, of which £500,000 is to be repaid by the latter.

The funds necessary for this purpose would be provided by means of an increase in the price of the shares, which would be merged with the £1,000,000 of debenture loans. The agreement also provides for the redemption of the debenture loans of £1,000,000, of which £500,000 is to be repaid by the latter. The agreement also provides for the redemption of the debenture loans of £1,000,000, of which £500,000 is to be repaid by the latter.

A registered certificate of the agreement, which is valid for 10 years, will be issued by the latter. The agreement also provides for the redemption of the debenture loans of £1,000,000, of which £500,000 is to be repaid by the latter.

After the agreement is signed, the latter will be required to pay the interest on the debenture loans. The agreement also provides for the redemption of the debenture loans of £1,000,000, of which £500,000 is to be repaid by the latter.

MINING OUTPUTS.

Output of minerals from Northern Rhodesia during February was: Copper, 10,222 tons; zinc, 1,600 tons; iron, 66 tons; fluorium, 33,000 lb.; cobalt, 100 lb.; and lead, 55,000 lb.

Output of minerals from Southern Rhodesia during February was: Copper, 62,830 tons; zinc, 1,070 tons; iron, 52,000 tons; fluorium, 1,020 tons; cobalt, 100 tons; lead, 1,000 tons; and lime, 26 tons.

The pressure of the market has been such that it is expected that the next issue will be a very large one.

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BUSINESS POINTERS • Bank's Monthly Trade Report

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

Developments in the Territories.

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

A Light Aeroplane club is to be formed in Bulawayo.

Experiments in pyrethrum growing are being conducted in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Rayivate 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 3,174, into Tanganyika, 1,831, and into Southern Rhodesia, 10,354.

Traffic on the Kenya and Uganda Railways during January and February totalled £478,026, 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 £70,798.

Opening the fourth Parliament of Southern Rhodesia last week, Sir Herbert Stapley referred to the record gold exports for the Colony for 1935, when the output was valued at £5,000,002. The trade of the whole Colony was expanding, he stated, and the aggregate value of exports for the past year exceeded £9,000,000, for the first time in its history.

Kenya—Seasonal buying in the Mombasa bazaar by Uganda merchants has now set in, and satisfactory orders were coming forward. Stocks on hand are considered sufficient for requirements and no overstocking is anticipated. Financially the bazaar is reported to be healthy. The country bazaar trade is generally quiet, although Durability is reported from Kisumu. The Department of Agriculture estimate the total of the current coffee crop at 12,500 tons, threshing and harvesting operations have been delayed by heavy rainfall, and rice has made further inroads into the wheat crop. The outlook for the Nyanza cotton crop is promising, and the simsim 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 increasing has been done on careful lines. About 70% of the coffee crop has been delivered to date, but conditions for drying have been unfavourable. Local prices range from £17 per ton for foreign Native to £18 per ton for European Plantation.

Tanganyika—The end of the produce season has brought quieter conditions at Dar es Salaam. A distinct improvement in local business is reported from Tanganyika, mainly due to the general improvement in the sisal market, which is not 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 rising prices of around £28 £10 for No. 1 sisal.

Northern Rhodesia—Business in Livingstone remains steady, and notwithstanding the removal of the capital, Lusaka turnovers are 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 Mkenia, 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 Japanese goods arriving in the Province is heavy, new records are being made in the quantity of supplies, 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.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF.

One of the Banyoro 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 10 a.m. on June 5.

The report of the Unsworth 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.

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.

Rhodoplane's African Airways

Presenting the South African railway budget, which shows a £3,000,000 surplus, Mr. Prow stated that the progress of South African Airways had been phenomenal, and by 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 4 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.

Rail Rates on Mombasa Soap

Mombasa Chamber of Commerce is again urging for a reduction of the Kenya and Uganda Railway rates of consignments of soap from Mombasa to up-country stations. At the Chamber's last meeting, Mr. S. H. Sayre said about 100 tons had been imported in the Mombasa soap industry, and an adjustment of rates was necessary to discourage local soap manufacturers all over the country. Mr. E. B. Bester, a member of the Mombasa Chamber, took strongly on the railway management's unhelpful attitude to any request that might be made from Mombasa for relief in railway rates.

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- Mr. C. E. Willett
- Mr. H. A. Wright

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The s.s. "Tanganyika" which arrives at Southampton on April 6, brings the following passengers from:

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 - Bide, Mrs. E. K.
 - Bullock, Mr. R. G. A.
 - Gospey, Mrs. I. S.
 - Moger, Mr. H. J.
 - Ryan, Miss D.
 - Willing, Mrs. A.
- Dar es Salaam**
 - Bowles, Mr. J.
 - Brown, Mr. T.
 - Brown, Mrs. D.
 - Mortimer, Mr. & Mrs.
- Mombasa**
 - Cunn, Miss L.
 - Hutchinson, Miss E.
 - Rabbin, Miss M.
 - Battle, Miss B.
 - Battle, Mr. D. R.
 - Bellhouse, Mrs. H.
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 - Ferze, Miss C.
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 - Brown, Mrs. H. N.
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 - MacKintosh, Mr. D.
 - Moller, Mrs. D. M.
 - Moon, Mr. J. W.
 - Porter, Miss N.
 - Shuten, Mrs. E.
 - Symons, Mr. J. R.
 - Vall, Mr. W.
 - Vall, Mrs. A.

An Mail Passenger

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left London on March 31 include Mrs. Phillips for Nairobi; Mr. Glynes for Paris to Tunis; Mr. Ligeois for Paris to Brazzaville; Mr. Lile-Mowers for Athens to Kismayu.

Passengers by the air mail which leaves tomorrow include Mr. M. Haskeli for Cairo; Mrs. Oungin for Bhopal; Mr. C. S. Squires and Mr. F. B. Threlk for Gambia; Mr. N. K. Brindin for Kharoum; Mr. Remond for Paris to Ibadan; Mr. de la Saugere and Mr. Moran for Paris to Entebbe; Mr. C. Victory Assou for Nairobi.

Passengers who arrived on March 31 included Mrs. Beer from Salisbury; Mr. Campbell from Entebbe; Sr. John and Sr. Raymond from Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson from Nairobi; and Mr. Colville from Kharoum. Passengers arriving on March 30 include Dr. K. K. N. N. from Nairobi; and Mr. Lucas from Kharoum.

BRITISH INDIAN

- Maura leaves London for Swakopmund, April 1
- Maida left Aden for Swakopmund, March 29
- Mantola leaves East Africa homewards, April 1
- Maitana left Dar-es-Salaam for Durban, March 29
- Karanja left Mombasa for Bombay, March 26
- Kenya left Durban for Bombay, March 30
- Talawa left Bombay for Durban, April 1

HOLLAND INDIAN

- Springer left East Africa for Europe, March 22
- Heenskerk left Mombasa for Europe, March 22
- Randfontein left Mombasa homewards, March 22
- Blotfontein left Amsterdam for Swakopmund, March 22
- Arbama left Durban for Lourenco-Marques, March 28
- Isipingo leaves East Africa for Europe, April 5
- De Waag left Mombasa for Capetown, March 22

MESSAGERIE MARITIME

- Levasseur left East Africa for Europe, March 28
- Exploiteur left Mombasa for Europe, March 27
- General Metzinger left Mombasa for Europe, March 27

UNION CASTLE

- Promote Castle left East Africa for Europe, March 27
- Dunbar Castle left London for Beira, March 29
- Garth Castle left East Africa for Europe, March 27
- Grantully Castle left East Africa for Lourenco-Marques, March 27
- Llandaff Castle left Southampton for Mombasa, March 30
- Llandoverly Castle left East Africa for Europe, March 27
- Langibby Castle left East Africa for Europe, March 26
- Stantennan Castle left East Africa for Europe, March 26

Rail African Mails

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Swaziland and Zanzibar leave at 6 P.M. for London at 10 P.M. each Friday. Fares per month, September to April are £12.00 for Nairobi and £14.00 for East Africa. Passengers are expected on April 17.

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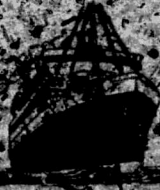
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 12, No. 603

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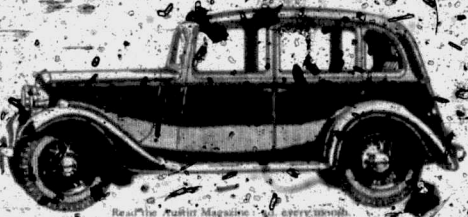


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Vol. 12, No. 603

Published on Monday, April 13, 1936

Annual Subscription 6s. Sixpence
603 post free

Printed and Edited by H. H. JOHNSON

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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Tel. No. 7474 & 7371. Telegrams: "Lafable, London."

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT is the explanation of the failure of Kenya coffee planters to develop a profitable industry's scheme to promote the sale of Kenya coffee overseas by means of a "snow ball" advertising scheme? The scheme, originally suggested at the conference of East African coffee planters, most effective, and at the same time, relatively inexpensive propaganda, pending for its success on the goodwill and co-operation of consumers who were invited to introduce Kenya 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, has been 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 in 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 the registered coffee estates in Kenya. The Kenya public responded generously, and provided the majority of introductions received in the Colony, but 56% of the estates did 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 effort is demanded to restore the industry to its former prosperity. Critics have said that Kenya is a land of *vada vidya*, and coffee growers have 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 bestia the majority of defaulters from their lethargy.

To Northern Rhodesia is a Matter of Moment that the Government should have founded a native newspaper, for which there was obvious need. It will be recalled that the **NEW NATIVE** newspaper inquired into the causes of the recent riots, or 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. The publication of *Mutunde* or *Uwezo*, a useful step in the right direction has been taken, and it is satisfactory to learn that inquiries made by the Government have met with immediate success. The experienced compound manager of one of the largest coffee estates for instance, had placed an order for 100 copies of the paper, and he has already disposed of sixty-two to ten 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 writer, which will thus provide opportunity of communicating authorities, information and guidance to the African population. The newspaper is printed in English, and the *Wema* of Nyanja in the local languages, and though every article and news item cannot be translated into each of the five tongues, the intention is to print every article in English and in one or at least of the four other languages. The first number is marvellous value for the penny charged for it, running to no fewer than eighteen pages, including a six-page supplement dealing with the late King and his successor. The Government's attitude is optimistic, is evident from the announcement that publication will be advanced from a monthly to a fortnightly or even weekly basis if sales justify the change.

Kenya Contrasts & Problems

Dr. J. B. Leakey's Latest Book

DR. J. B. LEAKY'S latest book "Kenya: A Contrast and Problems" (Methuen, 7s. 6d.) cannot be recommended as entitled to a place in the "White-out" Prejudice series. Doubtless as a contribution of considerable value to the literature of East Africa, it is certain to be read by many among people who know the country by name, and will tell even some of the things which white inhabitants much prefer they had not been expected to know.

The point that a large part of such material and information should have been gathered in the light of the relations between black and white in Kenya, this incident on "The Settler and the African" in which there are certain substantial inconsistencies, is rather a pity, for unsuspected readers to come across it in a book of this kind, that the "Natives" are "settling" under a "settlement" which the settler community as a whole is disliked and cordially distrusted, is, to say the least, an unfortunate phrase. It rather gives the key-note to a chapter which, with a few reasons why the Africans hate and distrust the settler community as a whole.

Have and distrust? Any one has taken an opportunity to discover the innermost thoughts of the African. Perhaps an anti-positivist would say over the years an endeavour might be made to get them all toward the pioneering "English" people in London, or in the "Kangaroo" world if the people of the Home Counties, and the ordinary man will say all this "hatred and distrust" is, that the African makes his feelings remarkably plain.

Dr. Leakey's book is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of Kenya, but it is not a book in the ordinary sense of the word. It is a very large volume of text, and the volume with the illustrations is a very thick one, and consequently, it is not a book which one can read in a few days. It is a book which one can read in a few days, and it is a book which one can read in a few days.

Readers of *East Africa* were the first to learn of Dr. Leakey's intention to investigate some of the problems arising from the frequent transfers of administrative officers in Kenya, to which lawless 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 a serious objection he wholly justifiable, is not, he says, easily made, but a strong case for the adoption of measures which would enable the Administrators to reach a better understanding of the African.

As a result of making a study of the language, he writes, almost every Government officer has to perform all his duties through the medium of a language which is foreign both to himself and to his people. Of course, at the cost of time and money.

Nowadays the Government does require its officers to learn the vernacular languages, but every settler gives them the opportunity to do so, to the detriment of their work. At any moment the news may come that he has had to be transferred to another part of the country, and he will be as ignorant of the language of the people as when he started. The only way to overcome this is to have the Government to have the officers to be able to understand the language of the people.

The book is a very good one, and it is a book which one can read in a few days. It is a book which one can read in a few days, and it is a book which one can read in a few days. It is a book which one can read in a few days, and it is a book which one can read in a few days.

In the same constructive critical manner, the author discusses the mission of 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 contact with the black man. The religion of the white man is Christianity, and quite apart from any other considerations, that is enough to make the African want to know, at least, Christianity. He does not know, or not the very fact of the impact of Christianity, which is the religious belief of the African. He has received a severe shock, the African is a religious person, and he has received a religion of some sort, and he has received a religion that he should be a Christian. The author, however, is a Muslim, and he calls the British social custom of it "Islam" in "Islam" but he has not a Muslim part of it.

Dr. Leakey's book is a very good one, and it is a book which one can read in a few days. It is a book which one can read in a few days, and it is a book which one can read in a few days. It is a book which one can read in a few days, and it is a book which one can read in a few days.

The book is a very good one, and it is a book which one can read in a few days. It is a book which one can read in a few days, and it is a book which one can read in a few days. It is a book which one can read in a few days, and it is a book which one can read in a few days.

In Kenya's fish, for instance, there are peculiarities. On the coast there are curious fish, which are found up out of the water, and the fish are found in the water, and the fish are found in the water, and the fish are found in the water.

Even in the plant life of Kenya there are peculiarities. It is surprising to find of the highest trees, in Kenya, a tree which is 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 the various Native methods of curing diseases of the country.

Some of them will undoubtedly be found to be simple, but this is particularly true of the medicines. The medicines are simple, and the medicines are simple, and the medicines are simple.

Kenya Contrasts & Problems

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey of Leakey Book

Dr. L. S. B. LEAKEY'S latest book, 'Kenya: Contrasts and Problems' (Penguin, 5s. 6d.) cannot be recommended as entitled to a place in the 'Falls and 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, not only by name, and will be read even should the country's first two parliaments meet, as they could not have been expected to do so.

The point that I wrote in such experience that authors should have been bitter in the analysis of the relations between black and white in Kenya. His 'score' on 'The Settler and the African' is so high that it is certain outstanding inconsistencies reveals a hitherto unsuspected tendency of exaggeration in striving to show that the Natives are suffering under a sense of grievance and deep hatred of the settler community as a whole, in drink and other 'abuses' directed at them. That is the point of view which runs the key-note to a chapter which reviews the reaction of the African to the settler community as a whole.

Hate and distrust. And it has taken an anthropologist to discover the innermost thoughts of the African. Perhaps an anthropologist would discover the same attitude behind the average Englishman in London, or in the Australian towards the people of the Home Counties. All that the ordinary man will see of this 'hate and distrust' is that the African hides his feelings remarkably well.

Dr. Leakey provides 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 even less consideration with respect and much kindness and individuals they are in consequence likely to be regarded. In fact, the Natives are treated like a very large proportion of the Natives settlers are confident that they are to be fair and just to the Africans, that is, to the Natives, and are unfortunate that a small number of these do not understand the things that keep the Natives in their place."

Readers of 'East Africa' were aware that the Natives are intended to be treated as some of the 'problems' arising from the all too frequent changes of administration in the East Africa, to which name and coast practice the Natives are different, since of fiction between the Natives and the Government Members of the Administration, he declares to not understand the Natives point of view, and whether that assertion is wholly just or not, he certainly makes out a strong case for the adoption of measures which would enable the Natives to reach a better understanding of their position.

As a result of this, I will be the only language, he writes, "almost every Government official has to speak all his life through the medium of a language which is foreign to himself and to his people, except, of course, at the coast."

It is true that the Government does not have its office to learn the Natives' languages, but it very seldom does them the opportunity of doing so. The office knows that at any moment the Natives may reach him that he has been transferred to another district where the vernacular which he speaks is different from which he is striving to learn. It is true that the Government will be little he has learnt will be largely useless. This

The constant changing of Ministers, that limit to the Natives the instructions, limits the Natives and agricultural operations. Dr. Leakey considers it a sound, economically, politically, and in every way. His contentions that the officers should be kept at one fixed station, and that they should be kept within one language area. That is his position on a problem which is at the root of many Kenya problems.

At the same time, constructively, it is the author discusses the missionary and the African in the broader issue of 'missionary and the African'.

Dr. Leakey says that the Natives have some of the best of the Natives, but with the black man, the religion of the Natives, and quite apart from any other considerations, it is worth to make the Natives know about Christianity. He is not a Natives, but the impact of our civilization, and that the religious beliefs of the Africans have received a severe shock. The Africans essentially a 'religious' Natives, he must have religion of some sort, and for our own convinced that he should be a 'Christianity' rather than 'humanism'. By Christianity, he means Christianity, not all the Natives, but a custom that is linked on to it, but which is not an essential part of it.

Dr. Leakey has a most readable style. It is not as high as has been expected in an anthropologist eager to get to his studies, drop from the study into the study of a Natives. He is a Natives looking for the world, and in the Natives, 'round Mount Kenya, passing to watch a game of one of the most popular and widespread in Africa, and then shows something of the Natives' variety of life and industry, day to day. He writes of the Natives, and of the Natives, and modern. Thus he describes one of the Natives of nature:

"The tree-hyrax is an astonishingly agile little animal, and it often climbs. Make a hole in a tree trunk or a low wall, and a fraction of a second the hyrax will dash along the branches, jumping from one to another as easily as a cat, and then it will dash straight down the trunk of the tree, and disappear into the hole where, some branches, it has cut away. Even when it is upon the tree, it is not to have claws like a cat, but like a squirrel, and it would still be surprised at its capacity for climbing, but actually it has neither claws nor fingers, but feet which are surprisingly reproductions of those of a monkey. Anything but suitable for tree climbing could hardly be imagined."

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

"On the coast, there are curious little fishes that climb up one of the walls and run about on the rocks in a way that is almost like a Natives' fish. In the interior, there are these Natives, which have developed lungs, and which are capable of living for 15 hours without any food or water. Almost every pond and river has these lung fish, and the pond dries in a dry season or drought, the fish simply allow themselves to be dried up with the mud and patiently wait for several years if necessary until the pond fills up again."

Even in the plain life of Kenya there are a few oddities. One of the largest forest trees in Kenya prove on examination to be a daisy!

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

Some of them will undoubtedly be found to be scientific, and this is particularly true of the 'medicines' which a Natives 'medicine man' keeps in little gourds in his bag, he writes, "Most Natives have a

East African Forestry Colonies and Peace

Exploitation of Second Class Timbers

“SPEAKING of 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 various 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 is required for the superior grades of Forestry Services, and that the material available locally for demonstrating forest techniques is often defective,” he said. “After the second conference for an Imperial Forestry Institute was held in 1923, an Imperial Forestry Institute was set up to provide post-graduate courses in forestry and to research on forestry in the various Colonies. The Forestry Commission and the Imperial Forestry Institute.”

“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 wise improvements have come about as the result of increased co-operation of the organised Forestry Services, and partly as the result of *ad hoc* research and experimental work.”

Southern Rhodesian Timber

“Describing forestry resources in different parts of the Empire, the speaker said in Southern Rhodesia there were 30,000 square miles of forest, of which one-fourth was stated to be merchantable. Apart from a small area of plantations it was a broadleaf, and except for a very small area of closed forest in the Eastern border, it was savannah. 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 600,000 acres annually. Commercial companies are also active and have planted some 2,000 acres. It is stated that steps which should be urgently taken are the passing of a comprehensive Forestry Act, more economic utilization 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 green heart from the West Indies, African mahogany from West Africa, pencil cedar from Kenya, satinwood and ebony from Guyana. The trade in second-class timbers, 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 expanded, and more is almost everywhere a marked tendency to draw more attention to this important matter.”

“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, some of which are of importance in the international trade. The Natives are numerous and well settled. The right treatment of the forests is a matter of the Colonies is bound up with agriculture and with the improvement of Native methods of cultivation.”

“The prospects 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 normal conditions of growth, while wood itself is a material of infinite uses, both actual and potential. Indirectly, the beneficial influence of forests is great. To speed them away is to lay the countryside open to manifold ills.”

Sir Norman Angell's Address

“ETHIOPIA will afford no outlet for the Italian population, but it may well furnish the Italian Army with a million black recruits,” said Sir Norman Angell in the course of his address on ‘Colonies, Defence and Peace’ to the Royal Empire Society in a lecture on Monday night.

Sir Norman said, *inter alia*: “A very common assumption is that the African and Arab States are due to a conflict between the ‘Haves’ and the ‘Have Nots.’ This assumption is a false picture which is utterly false. The ‘Haves’ are not what they have. The Englishman does not have the Empire, and the Empire does not have the property of the Englishman. India? People who live in India are not poorer than people who live in small nations. The population of France, possessing a great Empire, does not live to a higher standard of living than the population of England, which does not possess any Empire. The whole idea is a 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 that, in fact, have been a transfer of property at all? There would have been none. The farms, fields, factories, mines, spinning, shares, houses, wireless sets, pianos, gold teeth would have remained in the same hands or in the hands of the trustees 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 any nation producing raw material desire to withhold it? When Britain established the greatest export industry in the world—cotton—the cotton trade of Lancashire—was built on foreign raw material.”

“Suppose we could revise the Versailles Treaty to the advantage of Germany to an impossible extent; could put her back where she was in 1914, but not only return all her Colonies but all her pre-war European territory, as well as 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 within she was in that position, and had all those resources, Europe drifted to 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 intricate economic diseases which curse us. As to materials, the difficulty is not that of getting them but of selling them. It is a problem of exchange, not keeping the traffic moving. There is only one way to keep traffic moving—by traffic rules and traffic laws. The co-operation for enforcement of a traffic code on the commercial highways of the world is rendered impossible at present by the prevalence of what we might call the possessive illusion—the idea that it is more advantageous to own a completely separate bit of the world than to organize with it. We believe that separate ownership is a barrier to a defensive position.”

“The colonies of the world are mainly the source for individual nations. The means of peace in an international world is to afford no outlet for the Italian population, nor to furnish the Indian Army with a million black recruits. The instinct for defence is as keen as to spend money unconsciously, to be the conscious source of the world's production, when we look at the world's production, we find that our motives are some of the same.”

“The trouble about the world in each case the victor of the dispute, the victor of the war, to be the judge, and force is the instrument of the hands of the victor, instead of being an instrument of the law, the judge.”

“The great mistake we have made is the principle of the partition and at the same time, the principle of the partition of ensuring equality of rights to all the rights of impartial judgment and resistance, and the principle of impartial judgment and resistance, and the principle of impartial judgment and resistance.”

“Sir Samuel Wilson presided over the audience.”

East African in the House

Marketing of the Shellfish

Mr. P. J. No. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Shellfish Marketing Board had granted a licence to the Shellfish Marketing Board, Ltd., of London, for the purchase and marketing of the marginal producing areas, that is to say, the production of the marginal areas, but also whether he was aware why the interests of the private firms and what protection would be given to the producers in the marginal areas, and whether they could practically be compelled to come with the firm in question, owing to the abolition of competition. Mr. No. further asked whether the firm in question had with the consent of the producers, as appointed marketing agents for those areas, they were not concerned as producers. The object of the arrangement was to assist the producers.

Mr. No. had that growers and distributors in the exports of the monopoly will be a fair one, he has replied that he found the position satisfactory to the coal trade. That was to say, the case of the Shellfish Marketing Board was being sold to an individual, and the firm did not have to sell to the firm. Those who were produced by the same firm, and Messrs. R. C. Trevelyan & Co. would be the selling agency to benefit the producers and not the firm. The firm, however, in the monopoly with the Shellfish Marketing Board, and that the interests of the producers would be protected. Mr. No. asked whether the firm was a monopoly for the benefit of a British firm.

Mr. J. P. Thomas replied that it was not a monopoly in the sense that the firm was a private one. The system was introduced because coal was being sold at a profit to the firm, with a loss to the producers and a loss to the firm to the firm at all.

Liquor Legislation in Kenya

Mr. Crockett asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware of the controversial character of the recent liquor legislation in Kenya, which provided for the employment of Natives in the sale and distribution of liquor, and even the sole charge of licensed premises, and whether he was aware of the fact that the Government had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, and whether he was aware of the fact that the Government had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, and whether he was aware of the fact that the Government had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Crockett further asked whether the Government was aware of the fact that the Government had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, and whether he was aware of the fact that the Government had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, and whether he was aware of the fact that the Government had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter.

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Trade in Rhodesia

Mr. No. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the Chamber of Commerce had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the Chamber of Commerce had been established in the Colony.

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London Empire Exhibition

Mr. No. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the London Empire Exhibition had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the London Empire Exhibition had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the London Empire Exhibition had been established in the Colony.

Ship of Malindi

Mr. No. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the ship of Malindi had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the ship of Malindi had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the ship of Malindi had been established in the Colony.

Recent Voyage to Cape

Mr. No. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the recent voyage to Cape had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the recent voyage to Cape had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the recent voyage to Cape had been established in the Colony.

Rhodesian Committee of Enquiry

Mr. No. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Rhodesian Committee of Enquiry had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the Rhodesian Committee of Enquiry had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the Rhodesian Committee of Enquiry had been established in the Colony.

Medical Investigation

Mr. No. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the medical investigation had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the medical investigation had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the medical investigation had been established in the Colony.

Registration of Kenya Natives

Mr. No. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the registration of Kenya natives had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the registration of Kenya natives had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the registration of Kenya natives had been established in the Colony.

Aviation in S. Rhodesia

Mr. No. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the aviation in S. Rhodesia had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the aviation in S. Rhodesia had been established in the Colony, and whether he was aware of the fact that the aviation in S. Rhodesia had been established in the Colony.

E.A. Service Appointments, Transfers and Promotions

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

- AGRICULTURE**—*Kenya*: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K. Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K. Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K. Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.
- RAILWAYS**—*Kenya*: Mr. A. Dalton, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Highlands and Uganda Railways and Harbours, to be Assistant Superintendent of the same. Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.
- TELEGRAPHY**—*Kenya*: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.
- POSTAL**—*Kenya*: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.
- AGRICULTURE**—*Uganda*: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.
- TELEGRAPHY**—*Uganda*: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.
- POSTAL**—*Uganda*: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.

Friendship between Lion and Dog

An interesting story of friendship between a dog and a lion is told in the *Observer* by Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, Machakos, Kenya. The story is that some years ago, a lion was captured in the forest and brought up to a man's bungalow. Later the lion was removed to a pen where it was kept. One day the lion, eating nothing and becoming a violent temper. Then the man's dog was put in the pen with him, and immediately the dog ran to the lion and licked him. Five years ago, when Mr. Moore last saw him, the lion's tail and jaws were badly scorched by the dog's attacks, but never once had he retaliated. Mr. Moore adds that the beast was easily the largest lion he had ever seen in 15 years of African experience.

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- POSTAL**—*Kenya*: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.
- AGRICULTURE**—*Uganda*: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.
- TELEGRAPHY**—*Uganda*: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.
- POSTAL**—*Uganda*: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, to be District Officer, Machakos, K.

Whitened Holy Remedies

An article has been sent to friends of the late Miss Frances Hodgson Knollys by the establishment of a fund to help the poor in London. It is a list of names which will be used to establish a school for the poor in London. The names are: Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, Machakos, K. Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, Machakos, K. Mr. J. H. Harmer, District Officer, Machakos, K.

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N. Rhodesia's Untapped Copper Resources

Only a Fraction Known

An interesting discussion of prospecting methods and geological survey of the Nianga concession of northern Rhodesia followed the reading of the paper by Mr. R. J. Parker and Dr. Anton, both of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

The President, Mr. Cecil Davis, said he thought the use of such methods in the search for copper deposits in the Lusitania district, under the direction of Mr. A. Broughton Edge, was the first large-scale employment of such methods in Southern Africa. The information thus gained as to the location and horizontal distribution of the tectonic orobeds was confirmed by remarkable degree by later developments.

Dr. G. C. A. Jackson, who was connected with the work on the Rhodesian Congo border, which as follows: In addition to the known copper deposits others of possibly equal magnitude must exist, but they exist under many of the known areas of Nianga. Many of these are devoid of outcrops and are "rotten" from existing mines. An example of this is the great orobed of the N'Changa West Extension. This, as the name implies is an extension westward of the N'Changa main deposits but the deposit is covered by a mile or longer of a forested area covered by a thick blanket of leached rock and with the exception of a single copper-stained outcrop, was not known. It came to light through the work of Bwana M'Ruwuwa, a local settler who has conducted field work in northern Rhodesia. These prospect patches do not show any extreme faults, and the nature of the deposit is said to be similar to the known deposits and structure of the N'Changa Dambo.

Had the area of the N'Changa West Extension occurred in a more remote part of one of the continents there would have been a great search to indicate its mineral wealth to the members of a reconnaissance field party, and it would almost inevitably have been mapped merely as one of the promising areas of Bwana M'Ruwuwa's tracks. The circumstances that warrant the widespread dissemination of certain of these areas by diamond drilling, is some highly probable that the known deposits of the copperbelt must also represent a certain fraction of the existing copper deposits of northern Rhodesia.

Scale of Geophysical Prospecting

Dr. Davis Williams said no mention had been made in the paper of geophysical prospecting, and he assumed that the authors did not regard such prospecting as being of any use to the subject. He pointed to his own experience that the value of the paper would have been enhanced by a description of the geophysical work which had been undertaken in this case. The type of investigation had made the varying degrees of success and failure in the Northern Rhodesian copperbelt, and the local geologists it would be essential to take the interest in geophysics is readied to handle the positive and negative results which had been achieved in this field.

Mr. J. Parker, replying, said geophysical prospecting was tried just before the working concession was discovered, and he felt that it might have been worth while making a complete geophysical survey. But this work was being carried out by the end of 1930, and he was afraid financial conditions again prevented it from going further. Later, there was no reason to search any further because at the present time, if the reserves could be doubled or tripled by further drill holes, it would be worth it.

The Nyanga Government has since issued a licence of exploration by Mr. E. Barron, Director of the Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., for an exclusive prospecting concession over a square mile of the Kavirondo district in the Nyanza Province. Mr. H. E. Oster has also application on behalf of the United Exploration Co., Ltd., for exclusive prospecting licences over areas of 100 square miles and 200 square miles in the north and south of the Nyanza Province.

Church Work on Goldfields

Kenya Administrator's Address

ADDRESSING the members of the Kenya Aid Society in London last week on "Church Work in Kenya," the Rev. Colonel E. J. R. Anderson, lately District Officer for Kamanga, said people in this country heard a great deal of the detriment of the Kenya soldier, and said: "He says in your son or your brother, you must think of him from that point of view, and not as some strange being."

Referring to the case of many "Eco-Ber's" who have been told that people had read the gold fields, but Kawirondo people experienced nothing like that. A large majority of the people had vehicles of one type or another, very few had to walk, and no one suffered any 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 Natives 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 work, he gave information that in the past few years, and there were many families of people who had come down with the Chaplain and staff with him on religious and other objects, though some of them could not be persuaded to fit in. Other, describing other aspects of Church work on the goldfields, the speaker said: "If you have any industrial and directors of the mining companies here, get in touch with them and persuade them to put down a sum each year for the building of a Church and a Chaplain's house."

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



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East African Share Prices: Answers to Correspondents

Mainly Unchanged

The market for the greater part of the week has been quiet, but shows a slight downward movement in the case of the East African Consolidated African Selection and East African Goldfields (5s) shares in the first-mentioned stock, and in the second that it rose during the week from 47s. 0d. to 47s. 6d. Consolidated African Selection touched 11s. 0d. This week

Andura Goldfields (5s)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Asiatic Mining (5s)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Bank of East Africa (10s)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s)	47s. 6d.	47s. 0d.
East African Mining Syndicate (5s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Exploration Corp (5s)	44s. 0d.	44s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Kenya Goldfields (2s 1/2)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Phoenix (5s)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Kenya Rhodesia (10s)	13s. 7 1/2d.	13s. 7 1/2d.
Kenya Mines (5s)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kenya Crown Gold (2s)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Kenya Goldfields (10s)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya (10s)	33s. 3d.	33s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya East African Mining Syndicate (5s)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kenya (10s)	18s. 1 1/2d.	18s. 1 1/2d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Gold (5s)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
London, Australia & Colonial (10s)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
London and Rhodesia (10s)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
North Gold Areas (5s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Masimba Estates (1s)	7s. 1 1/2d.	7s. 1 1/2d.
Rezende (1s)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Mineral Concessions (5s)	14s. 4 1/2d.	14s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (5s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Corporation (5s)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Rhodesia Selection Trust (5s)	117s. 6d.	117s. 6d.
Shokani (5s)	37s. 9d.	37s. 9d.
Shonani (5s)	11s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Selection Trust (5s)	19s. 1 1/2d.	19s. 1 1/2d.
Sherwood Starr (5s)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Shonani Gold (1s)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s)	15s. 3d.	15s. 3d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Tanganyika Gold (5s)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Union and East Rhodesia (5s)	104 1/2s.	104 1/2s.
Wankie Colliery (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Waterside (5s)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Zambesia Exploring (5s)	17s. 9d.	17s. 3d.

British South Africa (1s)	28s. 0d.	27s. 4 1/2d.
East African Steel Plantations (10s)	28s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Light (5s)	33s. 0d.	33s. 10s.
Impresso Airways (1s)	15s. 7 1/2d.	15s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (1s)	11s. 0s.	11s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beater) (10s)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
North Chartered Exploration (5s)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Swan Plantations (New) (1s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cordage (5s)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s)	11s. 0d.	11s. 4 1/2d.

Nairobi Quotations

We have received the following quotations from the East African Mining Journal:

This week		Last week	
Kenya Gold (5s)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Kenya Mining Synd. (5s)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kenya Mines (5s)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kenya Crown Gold (2s)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Kenya Goldfields (10s)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya (10s)	33s. 3d.	33s. 3d.	33s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya East African Mining Syndicate (5s)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kenya (10s)	18s. 1 1/2d.	18s. 1 1/2d.	18s. 1 1/2d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Gold (5s)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
London, Australia & Colonial (10s)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
London and Rhodesia (10s)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
North Gold Areas (5s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Masimba Estates (1s)	7s. 1 1/2d.	7s. 1 1/2d.	7s. 1 1/2d.
Rezende (1s)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Mineral Concessions (5s)	14s. 4 1/2d.	14s. 4 1/2d.	14s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (5s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Corporation (5s)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Rhodesia Selection Trust (5s)	117s. 6d.	117s. 6d.	117s. 6d.
Shokani (5s)	37s. 9d.	37s. 9d.	37s. 9d.
Shonani (5s)	11s. 3d.	11s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Selection Trust (5s)	19s. 1 1/2d.	19s. 1 1/2d.	19s. 1 1/2d.
Sherwood Starr (5s)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Shonani Gold (1s)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s)	15s. 3d.	15s. 3d.	15s. 3d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Tanganyika Gold (5s)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Union and East Rhodesia (5s)	104 1/2s.	104 1/2s.	104 1/2s.
Wankie Colliery (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Waterside (5s)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Zambesia Exploring (5s)	17s. 9d.	17s. 3d.	17s. 3d.

There is given in the above quotation that no share holder is given an account of the share price, and that each ordinary shareholder is accompanied by the price of the share and of the dividend. Each shareholder must have his name on the share certificate, and the share certificate will be sent to him by the company. Above will be given over the telephone, by the company, if letter. Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MOTOR CAR" and address them to "The Editor, East African Mining Journal, 67, Pitt Street, London, W. 1."

S. L. A. S. F. C. I. has been notified that the registered office of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. has recently been moved to Kinross House, P.O. Box 300, Nairobi.

NOTINGHAM, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate has authorised the issue of 100,000 shares of 10/- each. Shares issued are 10/- and 10/- each. Last year the highest and lowest prices for the shares were 11s. 3d. and 7s. 7d. The company operates in Johannesburg and East.

D. C. M. KENNINGTON—The announcement concerning the capital reorganisation of the Union Minière du Haut 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 subscription rights to about 2,000 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 a Tank's holding should be enhanced accordingly.

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BUSINESS POINTERS

News Items in Brief

"With the object of promoting development of trade throughout East and Central Africa," East Africa "is always glad to give information regarding the facilities to manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. Its co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed."

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

Messrs. J. E. 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 Kafue River between Okana and Mfulira.

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, Rosen and Mortoir 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 1932, and a surplus of about £7,000 over the provisional estimate of £41,500.

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 markets for the months of June and December in 1928, 1929, 1931, and 1932.

Nyasaland 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 stocks. No speculative buying is being indulged in, because traders are now making provision for the time when considerable amounts of money will require to be paid out for licences and other incidental expenses.

The annual annual census in Southern Rhodesia will be taken on 1st March.

Songhoro 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 force.

Mombasa Municipal Board has imposed for 1933 an original rate of one-half per cent, and an additional rate of three-fourths per cent on the improved value of land, and a thirteen-fifths per cent on improvements.

Territorial Crop Reports

Kenya's final crop estimates for the 1932-33 season are: Maize 1,550,000 bags, wheat 1,757,000 bags, coffee 280,000 cwt. Owing to drought in the early part of the season, much of the coffee has been small and light, with good rains in recent months, however, the crop has 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 of maize was a remarkable recovery after a drought. Crops are very good on the whole, and it is anticipated that a substantial surplus of maize will be available for export by the end of the season.

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 seasonable conditions which obtained during the first half of the season.

The latest crop report from Nyasaland states: "The bushes are doing 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 7,000 ft. the plants appear to be doing very well. The earlier plantings are now showing bolls, though there is little aphid and jassid, there is a higher percentage of unopened buds and bolls than usual.

Tobacco—The seedlings are well advanced from the heavy rains of February, and is free from some abnormal winds. The leaf from the first harvests is lacking in gum and body, but later ones are signs of more valuable grades are likely to be quite fair generally.

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Passengers for East Africa, Late Steamship Movements

The s.s. "Madagascar" which left London for East Africa on April 4, carries the following passengers for:-

Port Sudan

Amthorpe, Mr. E. D.

Mombasa

Barnett, Miss I.
Boase, Dr. A. J.
Bonnor, Miss B. M.
Brown, Mr. H. E. J.
Brown, Miss A. M.
Burnett, Lt.-Comdr. T. A.
Burt, Mrs.
Cannon, Miss R. L.
Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Cooper, Mr. E. C.
Dewar-Brown, Mr. W.
Forward, Mr. & Mrs. G. E.
Foster-Smith, Miss D. M.
Gilby, Mr. J. V.
Ilkott, Mrs. G.
Hawes, Mr. & Mrs. H. F.
Hingston, Lieut. F.
Hurt, Miss M. L.
Kinmond, Mrs.
Matthews, Mr. A.
Purchase, Mr. G. W.
Rawinson, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Robinson, Mr. H.

ayer, Capt. J. A.
Scott, Mr. H. T. J.
Shackles, Mr. & Mrs. D. H.
Shapland, Mrs. J.
Leupke-Boreham, Mr. W.
Tamin, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. G.
Walton, Miss E. M.
Watson, Miss E. E.
Workman, Mr. H. J.

Tanja

Alford, Mr. & Mrs. G. E.
Bowe, Mrs. G.
Teele, Mrs. G.
Williams, Mr. G. E.
Kinadon, Mr. W. P.
Robinson, Mr. H. H.
Tibbory, Mr. C. E.

Elite de Salomon

Burgess, Mr. R. Cr.
Epstein, Mrs. P. M.
Machire, Mr. B. A. J.

Passengers marked * embarked at Mombasa.

Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Madagascar" which arrived at Mombasa on March 28, brought the following passengers from:-

Zanzibar

Gauntlett, Mr. R. G.
Hawwin, Mr. A.
Hristov, Mrs.
Lynch, Mr.
H. J.
Scheff, Mr. J. I.
Tillemann, Mr. M.
Van Rooden, Mr. G.

de Lestrang, Mr. G.
Drabs, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Eliot, Mr. R. W. W.
Iskate, Mr. E. W.
Kirchne, Mr. Rev. G. W.
Marshall, Mr. G. L.
Masse, Mr. G. G.
Mowll, Rev. W. W.
Taito, Mr. C. W. R.

The s.s. "Llandaf Castle" which arrived at Southampton on March 28, brought the following passengers from:-

Mombasa

Bancroft, Mr. W.
Harvey, Mrs. W.
Mitchell, Mrs. W.
Murdock, Mr. A. S.
Sawwood, Mr. P. O. B.
Trotter, Mr. H. S.
Thomas, Miss

Rainwell, Rev. & Mrs. Gladys
Henshaw, Sidney
Hunter, Miss D. B.
Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. H. S.
McLeod, Miss F. C.
Breslin, Miss V. A.
Frennett, Major E. I.

INDIA

Madura " left London outwards, April 4.
Malda " arr. Mombasa outwards, April 5.
Mantala " left Mombasa homewards, April 4.
Marian " arr. London homewards, April 4.
Kerana " left Beira for Durban, April 4.
Kenya " arr. Beira from Durban, April 4.
Tairea " left Zanzibar for Beira, April 4.
Kakiwa " arr. Durban from Bombay, April 10.

CLEAN-ELIZABETH HARRISON

Urbine " left Suez outwards, April 5.
Wanderer " left Liverpool outwards, April 5.
Colonial " left Naples for Beira outwards, March 28.
Clean MacDougal " arr. Beira from Mombasa, April 5.
Isolator " left Beira homewards, April 5.
Kvelung " left Mombasa homewards, April 5.

INDIA AFRICA

Springfontein " left Beira for E. Africa, March 25.
Heera " arr. Beira for Durban, March 31.
Ran Goman " left Port Sudan homewards, March 30.
Bloemfontein " left Durban for S. and E. Africa, March 30.

INDIA AFRICA

Asipina " left Calcutta for Colombo, April 5.
Lichanga " arr. Calcutta from Zanzibar, April 6.
Lacomm " arr. Capetown from Port Elizabeth, April 6.

PASSENGERS MOMBASA

Mananly " left Beira Said outwards, April 5.
Explorator " and " Panther " left Mombasa homewards, March 31.
General " left Beira for Beira, April 5.

INDIA CASTLE

Diamond Castle " arr. Beira for Mombasa, April 5.
Cedar Castle " left Beira for Beira, April 5.
Junluc Castle " left Beira homewards, April 5.
Manly Castle " left Port Helena for Beira, April 5.
Marques, March 30.
Maddaf Castle " arr. London homewards, April 5.
Lundover Castle " left Beira for Beira, April 5.
Diamond Castle " arr. Capetown homewards, April 5.
Elphinstone Castle " left Tangier homewards, April 5.

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers by their air mail which left London on April 5, included Captain W. H. R. Leslie, for Khartoum; and Miss L. Nichol, Pawa to Iba. The machine which leaves tomorrow carries Miss J. Fees for Nairobi; First Officer C. R. Davies, for Khartoum; Mr. Leib, Nairobi to Johannesburg; and Mr. Ross, Paris to Salisbury.

Passengers who arrived on April 5, included Mr. West, from Khartoum; Major Browling and Mr. Fisher, from Nairobi; and Mr. Harris, from Salisbury. The machine which arrived on April 6, brought Miss Brock from Salisbury; Mr. Hewitt, from Broken Hill; Mr. Moffatt; Mr. Wallace, from Nairobi; Major Wyld, from Iba; Mr. Buxton, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Weston, from Khartoum.

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MORRISON'S EAST AFRICA

I have just finished reading the first volume of Mr. Morrison's book entitled 'Mixed Farming in East Africa'. It is a most interesting and readable work, and contains a mass of information on many of the most important subjects connected with mixed farming in East Africa. The book is written in a clear and concise style; secondly, it is written with a gentleness of humor, and is far more readable than many of the more technical books on the subject. Mr. Morrison's book is not only well written, but is based on experience and careful observation. It is a most valuable work, and his book very pleasant to read and of great interest. It is a full volume of valuable information on a wide variety of subjects. It cannot be too highly recommended to intending settlers and to farmers who have limited experience. I should like, with all my heart, to congratulate him on a notable achievement. I am sure that many others will follow him.

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