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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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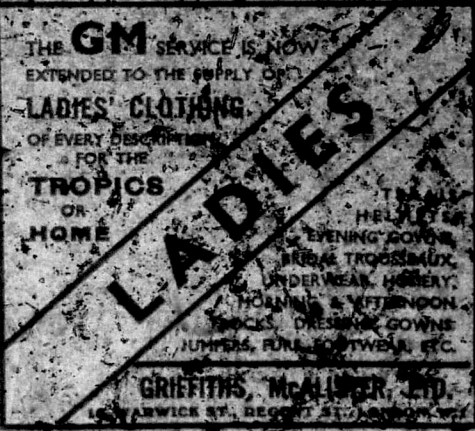
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

WHEN all that is best in British industry is assembled in one gigantic Fair, and record business is being done with Colonial, Dominion and foreign buyers, we see again striking evidence of the spirit and the splendid success of home manufacture in maintaining their leadership in the sphere of world industry. A tour of the British Industries Fair is a wonderful tonic, only a Magician, in his wildest of dreams, could have envisaged there. And statistics bear out the impression of unending prosperity. The Fair has a much deeper significance than that of a show window for home manufacturing enterprise. It also represents a vast Imperial mixer, in which is mirrored a composite picture of conditions in the Dominions and Colonies, whose increased purchasing power and growing demands provide the trade opportunities and stimulus to enterprise which will see the British Industries Fair would ever have been lifted into the world's greatest annual trade exhibition.

The East African Dependencies have contributed largely to the great volume of business for the British manufacturers. East Africa has always been a good soldier, but her contribution to the Empire's trade and has been especially prominent in the support that she has given to the Fair in the past. Her ready response to the matter is well known, and it is not surprising that she has been best of all friends. The industries are generally

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

Africans and others who have visited the British Industries Fair have frequently questioned the advisability of staging the exhibition, as it is always staged in winter. It is essentially a trade fair for the overseas buyer, and it is doubted if, in every case, their interest in the Fair is greater than their desire to avoid England in the winter. Figures are issued annually to show that thousands of buyers come from all over the world to London for the exhibition, but it would be a safe guide to British manufacturers if the organisers staged a summer Fair to ascertain what effect it would have on the attendance of buyers. There is good reason to believe that there would be a large increase in the volume of business which would be considerably more than the Fair might yield to even Englishmen are glad to escape from the gloom and snows of England.

East African Publicity

Kenya Propaganda Revisited

MR. F. S. JOHNSON was recently the guest of the Nairobi Rotary Club at which he spoke by request on the subject of East African publicity. Captain C. B. W. Anderson, who took the chair in the absence of Mr. C. O. B. Smith, the President, said that the present tour of the founder and editor of *East Africa* was greatly appreciated by East Africans and that the Rotary Club was very glad to welcome him.

I have been asked to speak with complete candour, and I hope you will accept whatever comments I may make as those of a sincere friend of East Africa, and of an old settler in East Africa. I said Mr. Johnson: "I am, as well as anyone that the world, the depression, the drought, and successive years of drought have struck Kenya, a staggering blow, but the main gain in the Colony is to feel that the extent of the recovery is still insufficient, and that propaganda has been and still is doing a gloomy. Continued gloomy propaganda is not a very satisfactory effect from Kenya's standpoint and I am convinced from cases within my own personal knowledge that it has driven away capital and intending settlers."

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

Inquiries from the Quartermaster

With the exception of Nairobi, in which I have not yet seen by any means all the people I hope to see, in every town I have visited I have interviewed every bank manager, every merchant of standing, who is a hostler, from home almost every accountants, solicitor, hotel and garage proprietor, and a very considerable number of farmers. A long has been extremely kind.

Their impressions have produced their own output for years past, and they have shown me the traps of the novel for lies and self-protection. As a matter of that frankness, I think I have a fair picture of the actual state of affairs in Kenya. The maize grower, maize farmer, or producer of some other commodity who has had an extremely tough time naturally judges from his own experience and that of his neighbours, a host manager that an accumulation of information from such sources as I have indicated is a far better guide to the actual position, because the banker, the merchant, and the accountant balance the good against the bad. From them one gets a better picture of the condition of the whole country than one would from a score of small growers who feel themselves on top of the world, or from twenty maize growers in a district of 100 farms and 1000 fields, who feel the distress some were near the bottom.

With a fair picture of the depression, so far as many people have for so long wrapped themselves in a mantle of gloom that they would feel naked if they were stripped of it. A little bit of outside backing would make good, moreover, it would be helpful for everybody and for the country.

It is, I am sure, accurate to say that the position is not as bad as many people will imagine. The position of maize and wool is good, and many people are getting on their feet. The depression is not as deep as many people imagine. The depression is not as deep as many people imagine. The depression is not as deep as many people imagine.

case for which you would find a good realising good price. Indeed, you have one or two good realising good price, which is definitely a good realising good price, which is definitely a good realising good price.

I have seen old by the number of maize growers that they are more than making two and two make a present price. Think of course, is not an average picture in the maize industry. I know that you vary enormously and that a very real relation to the fact a man did not get a profit or not because with a small yield his overhead expenses will bear too heavily upon the small acreage. Still the fact that at least some maize farmers are not making a profit are making a profit gives some little cause for satisfaction.

Another point is that of a single bank manager in a single town has given a negative reply to my question whether he has some primary or secondary deposits without any private means who are making profits. It is very easy to say that has been the case.

Complaints from England

Complaints are often made by Kenyans about the way in which the news is presented in the country of their adoption. Many ventures to suggest that the great majority of the offending stories originate in this country. The fact must be well received greater criticism than that it has done. If silly stories did not reach Fleet Street from Kenya, sub-editors could not give them full editorial headings. The trouble here will be laid, it is scarce that.

There is one of your kind of a happening might be treated as such, instead of being given world wide publicity, or you are very deficient. The falling of the few has been as described as to be regarded by the numbers as typical of Kenya. I do not believe it for one moment. On the contrary, it is the the by-product of the average individual, which is at least as bad as it is in any other part of the world.

In the last few years, the flow of settlement from Great Britain has grown very thin, but before the depression there was scarcely a week in which I did not receive two or three, sometimes four or five letters or visits from people who intended to come to Kenya. Very often their parents would come and you would be surprised to find that a young man or woman who had a father or mother confessed that they did not want their son to come to Kenya because they feared the conditions would not be good. That idea was due not to the type of life led by the normal Englishman in a town, but to the trade of the Kenya Association's work.

The Kenya Association's Work

The Kenya Association has done a good deal of very efficient work in instances, but looking at it from a different angle, there seems one question that it needs some attention to do properly. Job one would be to get a better relation with what is likely to be a school, and can still be done with regard to pupils who are not to be in farming. The Kenya Association has been doing what it can, but unfortunately there has been a number of cases of this kind, and it is very easy to get up to the recent past, I which quite a number of settlers have brought out pupils. I have ventured to make a suggestion to Mr. C. O. B. Smith, and in the way in which the Kenya Association can be arranged, and I think these hopes, I do not mean to put it out of the mind.

Another point which has struck me is the necessity to give the public, to you goldsmiths, a more accurate picture of the gold industry, but true, that the best dependable information is in London about Kenya's gold industry.



Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

from the fields themselves. Why? Because the man who is dismissed for inefficiency or some other reason goes to the hotel or club and says the rest of such-and-such a company is petering out—whereupon people rush off to spread the glad tidings. The country's best interests suggest that you should spend money in such cases, particularly if you do not know the source of the information to be reliable.

There is also room for improvement in your liaison with London. You have such bodies as the Joint East African Board, the East African Section, and the East African Group, which meet each month and try so far as they can to help the territories. If you consider them not as good as they might be, come and improve them. London would welcome them, and assistance.

London Committee of East Africans

If a Law is convened you would be helped if in London you had a small committee of East Africans whom you trusted absolutely, and who would be told of your major intentions before they were actually put into effect. I have no doubt in my own mind that during the past few years there have been a number of instances of long drawn-out controversies which could either have been avoided altogether or greatly minimized if prior to any action had been taken on certain words spoken, they had been submitted to such a committee of friends with a request that they should say quite honestly what they thought would be possible, and whether from their knowledge of the situation and the condition of affairs at home they thought there was any better way of reaching the same goal.

Another is that a range of MSP's should be set up for the service of East Africa. The present House of Commons has many members whom neither you nor anyone else would want to see, but it is not as a number of really sensible people who will not find it too much trouble to serve East Africa if there was a proper liaison between them and the territories.

Improved co-operation with London in economic matters is also needed. For this, care is a personal reference, but it is an outstanding case. Ten years ago I proposed the so-called "swamp" scheme. I have gone on advocating it for that whole decade, and at long last it has been adopted by your Government. The last ten years might have been put to very good use, whereas they have been wasted.

Had the scheme been introduced when it was first proposed the industry would have found it much easier to provide the funds for advertising for pieces of land than much better. Still more important, you would now have had a doubled or quadrupled body of consumers in England, who would have supported the market at the very moment it was nearly over, and I must therefore tell you that it is a very few other points.

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

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

Personal Liability

Another thought is that East Africans when on leave take excellent opportunities of personal development, not merely in the way that they meet people socially, but in the broadcasting, drama, dress, schools, and family societies, by carrying persistent in the Press, and not least by offering to Colonel Knigge, the Kenya Agent in London, their first-hand information and up-to-date knowledge.

It is a high time that all this needless talk about the "ruin" of Tanganyika to Germany should cease. Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has said in the House of Commons: "The Imperial Government has not considered, and is not considering, handing over the British Colonies or territories under mandate, including Protectorates, to Germany after I had had the words I heard someone say: 'That is not good enough. Do what more definite statement could you have? Surely it is the plain answer to Germany that we have not considered it and don't consider it.'"

Major Cavendish Baskin, I mean, a vote of thanks, so he agreed with most of the speaker's views, but he said he would not overlook the grave difficulties that had had to be faced in 1940. It was a very valuable newspaper to the territories, and he had no doubt that it would be of more use to them as a result of the "Joseph" vote. So one was not to be made, and it was to be the result of the vote.

The British Industries Fair

Impressive Displays in all Sections.

THE BRITAIN'S industrial prowess was again excellently displayed at the twenty-second British Industries Fair in London and Birmingham, and the enterprising energy and versatility of British manufacturers were again freshly and impressively revealed in a striking array of exhibits, sportsmen and housewives to heavy engineering plant. The example set by the Empire Marketing Board in previous years in grouping the Standards of Dominions and Colonies in one section was again followed.

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

Major Corbett Ward and his staff again did splendid work. With interesting advertising of the more important features of East African industry, there was the equally valuable business, from the standpoint of Johannesburg, of "over the counter" sales of samples of East African tea, coffee and tobacco, for here the idea is to reach the millions of British consumers who, through the retailer, must be satisfied as to the quality and price of the commodities the Dependencies have to offer. Only in one particular is it considered necessary to offer a word of criticism. The selling value of an attractive packet for East African tea is evidently not fully appreciated. The present arrangement too closely resembles the methods of the old lady of the school-tuck-shop who wraps up her different brands of home-made toffee in little white bags, with labels attached to indicate what is inside. All the East African teas have been packed in one style of wrapping, incidentally of a design which makes them look more like a Sarsaparilla bottle than a high-quality commodity with black and white stripes of the "snake" bottle variety attached to denote the country of origin. There is scope, and certainly a need, for a really attractive tea wrapper or wrappers, to brighten up the East African shop window.

The personal appearance of the stand invited the visitor to make a closer inspection. Indeed, if the appearance of the stand did not sufficiently attract the visitor's attention, the attractive coffee generally succeeded in its efforts to win the visitor to East Africa's famous product. Sales of coffee samples had exceeded those of any previous year, and small packets of cigarettes made from Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco proved equally popular. For the tourist there were two attractive dioramas, one showing the Murchison Falls, and the other Mount Kenya, while literature setting out full details of tourist traffic was available to visitors.

Tribute and a Hint.

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

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

He had opened his assaure during the exhibition and there he was cheerfully working at the stand in his business, well-informed East African trade ambassador. Southern Rhodesia, whose publicity in the country has met the public hand of our time has been required in the art had a particular bright stand where statistics were set out, simply but prominently, to show that the Colony is a considerable producer, and a considerable buyer. The mineral and agricultural exhibits were well balanced, the former containing a gold block which has been insured for £200. In the tobacco section, where were miniature bales and hogheads of leaf, and a selection of tobacco made entirely from Rhodesian, and other brands containing a percentage of the Colony's tobacco.

Training in Commercial Geography.

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

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

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

East Africa: But it is rather difficult to cover the East African territories from Johannesburg.

Export Manager: Not in our case, only last week our Johannesburg agent passed on an inquiry from Lagos.

On the other hand, conversations at certain stands, but certainly not in Africa, revealed surprisingly sound knowledge of East Africa and its industries. Tins of pyrethrum insecticides of the trade of Bradford Allen & Sons, Ltd., caught the eye, and a most interesting chat with Mr. R. T. Bramhall on the pyrethrum growing industry in Kenya followed.

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

The "Ekco" Wireless Set.

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

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

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

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

...from the plant in ... and treated by this method ...

Lever Brothers Ltd. have a striking exhibition at the White City of their ... washing machines ...

Balances and Weights

... germicide and other disinfectants ... by Newton, Chambers & Co. Ltd. and J. Oertling ...

Steel metal ... and ... are shown by Perry ... & Sons Ltd. ...

The Kingsway ... of ... is attractively reproduced at the Fair ...

The products of the ... Associated College Ltd. include ...

A. C. Spalding & Co. (British) Ltd. ... complete and most effective display ...

Barclays Bank (D. C. & Co.) ... a small office where clients might be ...

The Birmingham Section

Throughout the Birmingham Section of the Fair I found a spirit of optimism ...

Messrs. George Booth & Sons Ltd. ... extensive range of their ...

Compact cooking ranges ... among the Aladdin products ...

The Lee Mangle Co. ... profitable investment ...

Hope's Metal ... with exclusive ...

... the ... and ... and ...

... and ... and ... and ...

East Africa at Olympia
Major Date's Breakfast Fair

... DATE in his breakfast ... African exhibitors of the British Industries Fair ...

... take you on your ... to the East African ...

... take you on your ... to the East African ...

... take you on your ... to the East African ...

... take you on your ... to the East African ...

Tobacco Manufacturers' Statement

The recent statement in East Africa ... that if Government ...

Nyasaland an Official Gateway

... Mr. F. B. Hosking, President of the ...

Kenya's "War Services"

£14,000 Grant Discussed in Commons

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

Mr. Thomas said the main items in the supplementary estimate were due to the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia, the first being a supplementary estimate of £2,500 due to Somaliland. The Government, in that Protectorate had found it necessary to spend that amount, not only to protect their frontiers, but in the main to prevent Somali Natives, getting into trouble on the other side. Another item provided for the sum of £11,700 in connection with the upkeep of 218 deserters who crossed the Kenya border during January. In addition there was an estimate in regard to two Boundary Commissions, one of them relating to the boundaries of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

Mr. Lunn, pointing out that the supplementary estimate was for the unusually large sum of £14,000, said that of that total, no less than £10,000 was for war services. In his view the items in regard to Somaliland, British Guiana, Kenya, Malta and others should appear on the Service Estimates, and not on a Colonial Office Vote. As to the Boundary Commission between Northern Rhodesia and the Congo, he asked if the £300 included in the Vote was to be the final amount.

Great Wealth In Kenya.

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

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

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

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

...stability was to be maintained...
...of the law...
...the Committee...
...the Governor...
...the expense...
...The action...
...£14,000...

East African Questions In Commons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mining Royalties In Kenya

Asked by Mr. Lunn for details of mining royalties paid in Kenya, Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the rates were prescribed by regulations issued under the Mining Ordinance. The last set was issued in February, 1934. It was possible for them to be reviewed from time to time, but royalties had not been increased since that date, and were now 5% on the gross sum realized from the gold won. Other charges, such as fees for licences, leases, etc., were also prescribed in the regulations. With regard to the Native community, ample provision existed for compensation for disturbance, and the latest reports on Native affairs drew attention to the fact that disputes and claims were few.

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

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

Italy Ethiopian War

Peace Effort Follows Italian Victories

The League Sanctions Committee of Eighteen decided on Monday to make another attempt and the Italian Ethiopian war by sending a message to the Conciliation Committee to draft peace terms. Telegrams will probably be sent to Signor Mussolini and the Emperor of Ethiopia urging them to accept mediation. If the effort fails, it is almost certain that oil sanctions will be imposed.

Marshal Badoglio, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, officially announced another great success for Sunday. Italian headquarters estimate that Ethiopians lost 20,000 killed and wounded, while the Italian casualties totalled 1,000. Ras Ababa also reported fierce fighting during the week-end, and stated that hundreds on both sides were killed and thousands of horses.

The Italian Commander-in-Chief says that he put Ras Kassa's army of 2,000 to flight from the mountain passes and that Italian troops are now following in his pursuit. Military observers are reported to have been astonished by the rapidity with which the Italian forces cleared the rugged mountain country. The march to the Italian flank at Marshal Badoglio alive to the danger of an attack on Makale, gave the signal to close Ras Kassa's army on the morning of February 25. The Ethiopian Commander was taken completely by surprise, being surrounded on three sides, with the only way of escape into unoccupied mountain country. The struggle lasted for two days, though at the beginning of the second day the odds in its favor had become huge.

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

Occupation of Tigré Provinces

The results of the battle is that the Italian troops in Northern Ethiopia are now practically free from any real danger remaining. Ras Imru's forces being in the north-west of the Tigré. The defeat of that force would mean the Italian occupation of almost the whole of the Tigré Province.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of the British Ambulance unit which was known to be in the vicinity of the battle. Reports of the battle come entirely from Italian sources, but confirmation of a recent struggle comes from Addis Ababa in the form of a report that the Emperor is sending his Imperial Guard to the north to attempt to restrain the Italian advance, and to replace the shattered armies of Ras Kassa.

Another report states that the Emperor is leading the Imperial Guard against the Italians on the northern front, and reconnoitring Italian army reports the movement of picked Ethiopian troops towards the front.

Two Ethiopian flying columns on the northern front are claimed to have killed six Italian pilots, destroyed 12 ammunition dumps, 20 depots of supplies and a number of lorries. Remains of the Ethiopian planes, the colonized erected a number of traps in the form of a ramp on the line of retirement as a ruse to escape reprisals. After a squadron of Italian aeroplanes appeared over the camp and dropped hundreds of bombs, the Ethiopians watching the destruction of the traps from a safe distance under cover in neighbouring hills.

Either the Italians claimed the capture of Addis Ababa, the 2,000 ft. mountain barrier to their north, or a success on the northern front. This was the farthest point reached by the Italians in their disastrous war of 1935, and the news of its capture was given out on the 20th anniversary of the Italian rout at Addis.

The Emperor's medical adviser, Dr. Urgente, announced to Dessale last week that the rumors to which this rate rise, that the Emperor had been wounded, was false and denied.

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

The Emperor's chief General Kalkar war with the Emperor's Ethiopian officials has reached Addis Ababa. It is reported that 1,000 Ethiopian troops have deserted from General

Kalkar's army on the southern front, and joined the Ethiopian forces. Speaking to the Ethiopian League of Nations Society, General Kalkar said: "I have seen the conduct of the Italian army has been a disgrace to the Ethiopian people."

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

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

Response to Red Cross Appeal

Although the total amount subscribed for the Ethiopian Red Cross has not yet been published, it is understood that the response produced was £22,000. The previous highest wireless appeal total was below £20,000.

Italian newspapers give the following tenders of the amount: the Colonel J. M. Swellon, the Trans-Andhra Service, has made to Ethiopia with African personnel for the British Ambulance unit; Colonel Llewellyn, a British officer who formerly commanded the troops in Abyssinia, has offered the British military attaché in Ethiopia as a private medical officer.

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

Mr. Lewis Roeder, the British financier who last year negotiated a £10 million concession in Ethiopia, is in Rome awaiting the arrival of his private aeroplane from Paris, though the plane is believed to have been with Italian authorities the concession of his concession in Ethiopia.

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

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

Questions in House of Commons

On 10th March, drawing attention to an allegation in a weekly magazine, whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would call for a report from the Minister of Addis Ababa as to whether any Englishman or Englishwoman had been kidnapped and sold as slaves in Ethiopia during the last year. Mr. Eden replied in the negative, adding that he had no information of any such case, and that he was confident the British Minister there would at once have reported an occurrence of such a nature had it in fact occurred.

Mr. Day asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies had received any reports of the state of affairs in the Kenya Territory, and whether the services directed between the Council of the Board and the Council had improved the situation, and if he would state when the last and took place in the British territory.

Mr. H. Thomas, Minister of Education, had not received any reports which indicated that there was any unrest in the Kenya Territory since 1934. The meetings of the Council of the Board and the co-operation of local Ethiopian officials, which he understood, had been all improving the situation.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Matured Coffee.**The Suggestion Analysed.**

To the Editor of East Africa.

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

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

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

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

However, assuming that the subject were pursued to a logical conclusion, and it were established as a result of many careful observations that certain raw coffees improved appreciably with an ageing period of as little as six years—half the time quoted by Mr. Leechman—the cost of financing stocks and warehousing under suitable conditions would materially increase the cost per lb. of an article which heretofore has been regarded as a luxury.

Having regard to all the circumstances, while we view the point Mr. Leechman has raised as being of considerable academic interest, we feel that it is not practicable. The hope of making coffee analogous to wines fades when we consider that a gallon of strong black coffee can be produced from a pound of coffee as 80, whereas a gallon of wine of the most modest quality and with no pretensions to the table of the connoisseur costs about 30s.

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

Yours faithfully,

J. G. W. O. A. L. G.

J. G. W. O. A. L. G.

Venture
Middle**Do Snakes Eat Chalks?****Are the Experts Right?**

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR.—Further to this discussion I have read across the following in the *Nushahi Qatib* of Hamdullah al-Mustaufi al-Qazwini (R.A.S., London 1907, p. 35).

"As a kind of snake, in the hot season it lies concealed in the ground, and when it comes up it has become blind, it eats temple and feeds its sight. When it falls sick it eats olive leaves and recovers."

Mustaufi wrote his *Nushahi*, a kind of popular scientific instruction, circa A.D. 1240, compiling his material from earlier authors and not from his own observations. But his record shows that the belief in snakes eating vegetable matter is of considerable antiquity.

The term "Arabia" appears to be a general term for any of the vicinities. It will be noted, too, that although he specifies olive leaves and no special parts of fennel, both the olive and fennel (of which latter various species grow in Africa and Arabia) are berry-bearing plants, like the solanum and the chilli, the brilliant yellow petals of fennel flowers giving way to striking clusters of elliptical capsules.

Mustaufi also mentions snakes which "kill men by their cries" ("hooting pythons) and the long persistence of these two beliefs gives colour to their actuality, despite scientific denials. Too much faith is not to be placed upon scientific denials in matters of this kind. One remembers that, as recently as 1856, Burton ("First Footsteps in East Africa") wrote of the Native belief that a mosquito-bite causes malaria, "the superstition probably arises from the fact that mosquitoes and fever become formidable about the same time" and scientists convinced of their *mal aria* (bad air) theory of fever were vastly amused at the African mosquito "superstition."

Many similar cases of Native beliefs, long-pooled as senseless, only to be hailed later as scientific discoveries, could be given, e.g. gummy, sand, mboroga, oil, tick-borne diseases, poisonous pasture plants, etc. It is well, in investigating the factuality of Native "superstitions," to avoid the popular fallacy, commonly held nowadays, that nothing can possibly be true unless it is laboratory stamped.

Thus, the absence of scientific proof that snakes eat vegetable matter, or hoot, is merely absence of proof, and in no way controverts the Native belief.

Yours faithfully,

W. HIGGINS.

The Late Dr. A. H. Owen.**Colonel Shortrose's Tribute.**

To the Editor of East Africa.

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

The new Dr. A. H. Owen was well both in chilled and unchilled Uganda. His character was an untold story, he sold his life's charity at every sense which he had soul to buy.

Yours faithfully,

W. HIGGINS.

Venture
Middle

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

The people of the colonies cannot and must not now be handed about from one Power to another. — *Professor W. M. Macmillan in "The Times"*

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

To my mind the real charm of Rhodesia lies in its ageless veld, in the marvellous charm of a virgin country. — *Mr. F. M. Collins, in "The Black Star"*

The Akapi is not among the rare animals, but the fact remains that the Belgian Congo is the only country in the world where it still lives. — *Commander Galt, writing in "The Times"*

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

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

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

Belgium is worried about the Congo. In the last three years there has been a fall of 2,500 European residents, and even in the present white population (of 12,500) there are over 5,000 foreigners who have settled there. — *"The African Observer"*

It is generally accepted that from 60% to 80% of African children in industrial areas die at an early age, and that they suffer particularly during the first five years of their lives. — *Mr. G. R. Harrison, Field Officer, I.C.A.S., Dept. Institute of Tropical Agriculture*

Whatever our future is, amalgamation or federation or some modification of the present system, am convinced it must be combined with a very large measure of provincial autonomy and local self-government. — *Colonel Gore-Browne, M.L.S. for Bechuanaland*

I agree with Sir Alan Kinn's advice that the country will soon reach some state of stability, when each in all of us can get on with the job, without this perpetual worry as to what is going to happen next. — *Mr. Joseph Bunge, Chairman of the Central Government Association*

It is Africa's misfortune to have generations upon generations of the African, yet none of these can be even partly regarded as the true African, not those upon a study of whom a great deal of these hundreds of so-called scientific studies of the lives of most Africans are compiled. — *Mr. W. G. P. O'Connell, "The Times"*

Women who have been in the colonies for a long time will tell you that the conditions in the colonies are not as bad as they are reported to be. In the territories where water has not been brought in, the conditions are not as bad as they are reported to be. — *Mr. J. H. M. M. M., "The Times"*

WHO'S WHO

293.—Mr. Dougal Orme Malcolm



Colonist, East Africa

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

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

Of balanced judgment, and with wide experience of men and affairs, he must be a valuable member of any directorate, as he has been of the Executive Council of the South African Board. He is a frequent speaker, has been a frequent contributor to the press, was Chairman of the Committee on Education and Industry appointed in 1926 by the President of the Board of Education and the Minister of Labour, and a member of the British Economic Mission which visited Australia in 1928.

PERSONALIA

and Mrs. H. H. Bentinck from England last week for their return to Kenya.

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

Mr. A. V. Hamilton has been appointed President of the League of Mercy, Kenya.

Mr. N. Stephany, German Consul in Lourenço Marques is at present visiting Kenya Colony.

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

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

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

Mr. O. D. Johns, a director of Safari (Africa) Ltd., and Miss Daphne Duke, were married in London last week.

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

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

Mrs. Trevelyan Wynne, who has been in India for the past three months, will return to London towards the end of this month.

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

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

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

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

Mr. H. H. Bargmann, managing director of the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company, Ltd., will shortly leave Nairobi for England.

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

A daughter was born in Scotland last week to Mr. Hodgson, wife of Mr. C. J. D. Hodgson, of Barclays Bank (I.C. & O.), Tring.

The Right Reverend Bishop Joseph Michaud, of the Grand Vicariate of White Rivers, has left East Africa on translation to Algeria.

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

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

Fishing in the Vungu River, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. J. J. recently took eleven bream weighing 3 lb. 6 oz. A yellowfish weighing 11 lb. 10 oz. was also taken by Mr. A. W. Farrell.

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

Sir Leonard Robinson, K.B.E., Deputy Chairman and Joint Managing Director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., has been elected President of the Chamber of Shipping.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Among the recent visitors to the Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, have been George Ferdinand de Luchtemstein, Count von Goebbe, the Vicomte de la Rochefoucauld, Baron van Blijcken, Count Frijs, Baron Buchnevoden, Count Starstorpe, and Lord and Lady Buech-Kendens.

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

Captain W. H. Watson has been re-elected President of the Thomson's Falls District Association, the executive of which for the ensuing year is composed of Messrs. L. F. King, T. C. C. Anderson, Commander I. H. Meiklejohn, Captain L. Sykes, Major G. Lukford, and Captain B. Pierce.

We regret to report the death, which took place suddenly on a Lake Victoria steamer, of Mr. A. H. Ritchie, the entomologist attached to the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture. Mr. Ritchie was travelling to Kisumu with his wife at the time of his death. He had been in Tanganyika since 1921, having previously served in the West Indies. He was 49 years of age.

A move to resign indisposition Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Nyasaland, has made in the Salisbury Press last month that his country office will be the Governor of Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The wedding took place in London last week between Miss Crow, the only daughter of Sir Percy B. Crow, then Crown Agent for the Colony, and Chairman of the East African Currency Board, and a Lady Beesley, and Mr. Raymond Williams, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Williams, of Brecon.

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

Mrs. Nora Dingle, herself, well-known player on the Kenya and Tanganyika amateur stage, produced Ten Minute Alibi, in Dar es Salaam early this month with Mary Butt, E. F. P. Smart, P. C. B. Sherwood, J. E. Brimicom, W. F. Binford, E. Strand Tully, F. J. Woodcock, and W. J. Macdonald in the cast.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, who is niece of Lord Francis Scott, and has spent long holidays in the Colony, has selected a platinum and diamond watch as her present from the people of Kenya on the occasion of her departure. Her Royal Highness suggests that the watch should bear the inscription: "From many Kenya friends, 1957".

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

Congratulations to Mr. C. E. Massie, an official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, on his engagement to Miss Dea Crowagen, daughter of Mr. J. W. Crywagen, and of the late Mrs. Crywagen of Johannesburg. Mr. Massie is a Dar es Salaam resident of long standing, and has frequently identified himself with public and social life in the Territory. Miss Crowagen has previously visited Dar es Salaam and has several friends in the Territory.

**Keep on
Daily BOVRIL
is GOOD**

Mrs. S. Hoelson, editor of *East Africa*
at Mombasa on Tuesday for *Sunday* and
will travel to Dar es Salaam tomorrow.

On March 13 he will leave the Tanganyika steamer for London, whence he will fly southwards to the Lusaka and Northern Rhodesia. From March 17 to March 23 he will visit the copper mines in the F.I.R. leaving for Lusaka at the latter date.

Correspondence should be addressed to him c/o the Assistant Director of East Africa, P.O. Box 1000, Dar es Salaam.

Major H. E. M. Pellatt

Kenya Pioneer's Death

Death of Former Nyasaland Business Man

The late Mr. J. H. S. Todd

The death of Major H. E. M. Pellatt at the early age of 46 removes one who for 22 years played an active part in the affairs of Nyasaland.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. the late Mr. Pellatt, of Bridge House, Adderbury, Oxfordshire, Major Pellatt was educated at Repton and University Colleges, Oxford. He joined the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, was twice severely wounded in the War, and received the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in the field. On this recovery from his second severe wound he went into the War Office, and worked night and day in the Shipping and Transport Department, becoming Assistant Director of Movements, and earning the friendship and appreciation of such names as Sir Sam Fay, Sir John Cowans, and Sir George MacLennan Brown. For his work in this connexion he was awarded the M.B.E.

It was he who went out to Nyasaland as manager of the Stores Department of the British Central Africa Company, and in 1922 became general manager of that company with Mr. George Fiddes, occupying that position until 1927.

Major Pellatt was with numerous other friends in offering deep sympathy to the widow and father in their great bereavement.

Tribute

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

East African Pavilion

The pavilion, the Mombasa architect designed the winning design in the competition for the East African pavilion at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg. The estimated cost of the proposed building is £2,500, and the floor space covered is 6,728 ft.

Uganda's Mining Governor

Mr. E. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, has been making a number of last morning departures by air from Entebbe in order to be seen in the course of his tour of the Eastern Province. In one flight he practised in the air, kept an appointment in Kampala, and made a tour of inspection and buying posts, and returned at Entebbe for an appointment at 3.30 p.m.

Belgium and her Colonies

Speaking in the Brussels Senate last week on the Congo, the Premier emphasized the Belgium Government's determination to see that the interests of the Congo State are fully maintained, and that the fundamental principles of Belgium policy are confident in the hands of the Belgian Powers. In the integrity of our territory is threatened, we shall use all our power to defend it.

Trophy Winners in Livingstonia

Some time ago Mr. Herbert Phipps, of Livingstonia, has passed a petition to the King in the course of which he proposed that the trophy of the headquarters of Government in Livingstonia should be transferred to the Government. A reply was not given, and the principle of compensation has been suggested. A further protest was sent, and a decision was reached from the Secretary of State, the Colonial Office, and the Imperial Government, that the trophy should be transferred to the individual.

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

In 1903 he formed a syndicate to take on a large area between Fort Dodson and Mombasa, and soon afterwards began development work there. He and his friends experimented with coffee, maize, kaffir mango, Scotch, Senegal rubber, and animal coffee. With their funds exhausted they were relieved by the kindly loan of a building they possessed, and had to be escorted from the place by a squad of the King's African Rifles. Mr. Todd then decided to form his own and general business, which he continued on to the date of his death. He was a keen horse breeder, one of the fathers of Nairobi football, and always open to the suggestions of folk, tennis, and hockey, and a member of Lodge Scotia.

Sultan's Message on Zanzibar Riots

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar expresses his appreciation in an extraordinary issue of the *Official Gazette* of the manner in which the officers and men of the Police Force came out in their duties in quelling the riot on February 2, and of the manner in which officers dealt with the situation. He also expresses his thanks to the members of the public who rendered assistance in various ways, and to the Tanganyika Police for their response to the request for assistance, and their valuable co-operation. His Highness also acknowledges with gratitude the assurances of loyalty and expressions of indignation he has received from the various commissions of the Protectorate. Finally he concludes by expressing his deep sympathy with the relatives of the two officers who lost their lives, and his earnest hope for the speedy recovery of those who were injured.

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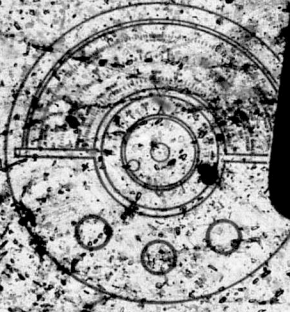
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LATEST MINING NEWS

Northern Rhodesian Notes:

Diamond Drilling at Broken Hill.

There is no late news from this territory, except that production from Onitsha and Shaddock are without serious interruption.

Although prospecting is being continued in Area 1, not very hopeful what the results will prove anything better than a small worker proposition. Similarly in the Shalika district (Area 30) the only party optimistic, the Captain Smith is continuing his activities there.

Rhodesian Minerals Commission. Prospects are regarded favourably, not the fact that the Commission was deemed to meet the requirements of the meaning of the Chartered Companies Act. It is thought that in the future for the Rhodesian Minerals Commission (Rhodesia Mineral Commission) has resumed prospecting in Area 1 near Mampuli Sliding where before June 1935 the Chairman's prospect yielded values of 8 dwt. to 10 dwt. near the surface and where work was suspended in order to concentrate on Area 1 and attempt the Onitsha property as showing gold bearing stringers, but it seems improbable that this will prove more than a small worker's proposition. No more work is being done on the Iron Ore and I understand the portion will be abandoned as the Anglo-American Corporation staff is expected to reach Broken Hill from the middle of April or August. It will be the Resident's duty to deal with charges of Northern Rhodesia but, as mentioned in a recent issue of *East Africa*, Dr. Hancock, the Chief Geologist, will spend the last half of his time in the Territory.

Broken Hill in 1935. Results achieved by the operation of the second diamond drill are understood to be highly encouraging. All the diamond drills have contracts for 8 months with a view to extending to a year or more, should the prove sufficient satisfactory. Another factor of encouragement is being shown on the surface, after the first drill is now down to 700 feet. The next hole will take longer, but the results will be ready to wait as though the objectives are proved to hold, prospects for the company are naturally improved. Another factor which may affect the future of the company is that if universal demand expands, the demand for copper may increase to such an extent that all mines will be absorbed by the case of a Revolutionary Furnace or other suitable plant to be installed to treat the oxidised copper ores which are found at Broken Hill, west about the present water level over a proved strike of approximately 300 yards. From Bulawayo it is said that the shares are being quietly picked up by people who consider they may touch par within 3 months.

Mining Activity in Uganda. Mining activity in Uganda is reviewed in the annual report of the Lands and Survey Department. The production of minerals are not of the same importance and content is more on the great increase in both production especially noticeable in the output of Amole. There have been indications of the presence of copper in the Karamoja Province, but the only known deposit of considerable size is the Karamoja Prospect situated in the eastern foothills of the Rwenzori in the Top district of the Western Province, and covered by a special exclusive prospecting licence held by Messrs. Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. A geophysical survey over the ground in the immediate vicinity of Kileleshwe revealed favourable indications. Tantalite is found in association with tin ore at several places in Ankole. It is probable that when the many uses of tantalum are better known the demand for the mineral will be considerably increased and that attention will be focused on the deposits of Ankole. With one exception, all the tin producers in Uganda are in the Ankole district.

Territorial Outputs.

During 1935 the Belgian Congo produced 6,568 tons of tin.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during January was as follows: Copper, 16,000 tons; lead, 11 tons; zinc, 7,500 tons; vanadium, 41,366 lb.; cobalt, 500 lb.; and gold, 600 lb.

Southern Rhodesian output by miners during January was as follows: Gold 667 lb. 7 oz.; silver, 28,437 lb.; zinc 47,427 tons; chrome, 27,265 tons; asbestos, 4,000 lb.; iron pyrites, 20,000 tons; tungsten, 4,000 tons; and lime and iron. The value of gold produced was 2,401,000, compared with 2,200,000 in January, 1935.

Mr. G. H. Nutting.

Settlement of Libel Suit.

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

Mr. Harold Murphy, K.C., appearing for the plaintiffs in these latter proceedings, explained to Mr. Justice Macnaghten that the proceedings arose out of the defendant's dissatisfaction in certain business transactions which took place between the parties, and which led unfortunately to the defendant writing to a number of people letters containing unjustifiable assertions upon the plaintiffs. He understood that the defendant now recognised that those criticisms of the plaintiffs' conduct were wholly devoid of justification, which had made it possible for the parties to arrive at a settlement. It had now been agreed subject to His Lordship's approval that there should be judgment for the plaintiffs against Mr. Nutting for £500 and their taxed costs as between plaintiff and defendant, and that there should also be an injunction restraining the defendant from further publishing or circulating the same or similar libels concerning the plaintiffs.

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

Mr. Justice Macnaghten said he did not doubt that Mr. Nutting's regret was more than sincere because he had to pay for what he had done. His Lordship approved of judgment in the terms mentioned.

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January Progress Report.

The general manager's report on operations during January states that development footage for month was:

Saga No. 1. Shaft No. 1, 150 ft level. W. drive on Saga Main Reef 20 ft, of which 15 ft. is averaged 66 ft. over 45 in. width, rest partly in the wall, rest in stappings should increase widths and shape face still in ore. W. drive on Saga No. 1 reef advanced 25 ft. on W. defined shear zone. Several patches of quartz with average values. East drive on Saga No. 2 reef advanced 7 1/2 ft. following well defined shear with occasional quartz values. Shaft No. 1 sunk 20 ft. below second or 300 ft. level. Shaft on drive on 100 ft. level completed and main cross-ties N. and S. started and advanced 4 ft. Shaft on drive on 200 ft. level on Saga No. 2 shaft sunk 20 ft. to 300 ft. level. Second of 300 ft. level will be started at 20 ft. depth. 150 ft. level. W. drive of Saga Main Reef advanced 10 ft. mainly in waste. Face of Saga Main Reef sloped 2 ft. in quartz assaying 100 oz. per ton. Shaft on 200 ft. level advanced 20 ft. in quartz, of which 15 ft. is averaged 5 1/2 dw. over 27 in. Drive on main reef with steeper 2 ft. cut on reef 2 ft. below 100 ft. level. Drive N. 52 ft. increasing well defined shear with quartz probably in ore. Shaft on Saga No. 1 Reef. W. drive Saga No. 2 reef advanced 40 ft. in quartz.

Deepening Borehole No. 1. Completed at 3100 ft. finished depth of Saga No. 1. Borehole at 3000 ft. depth. Borehole No. 20, 150 ft. E. of No. 1 completed at 21 ft. finished depth. Horizontal width of shear 2 1/2 ft. main line of quartz reefs. First reef up to 100 ft. at surface cut at 100 ft. vertical depth assaying 50 dw. over 20 in. Second reef probably a short Saga No. 2 Reef cut at 100 ft. vertical depth assaying 50 dw. over 20 in. Horizontal width wide.

Saga No. 2. Shaft No. 2, drive advanced 30 ft. of which 20 ft. averaged 5 1/2 dw. over 27 in. Reef faulted at 100 ft. in chimney, again at 100 ft. S. assaying 150 dw. over 27 in. Shaft advanced 20 ft. in shaft with occasional values. W. drive from 100 ft. level at N. 400 ft. to 100 ft. to 20 ft. average of both sides from 100 to 20 ft. over dw. over 27 in. full width not exposed.

All values reported after adding 7 1/2 in. wall to allow for timber in mining.

The installation during January of a third air compressor resulted in a considerable increase in the development footage completed. It is expected in future to maintain an average of 1,000 ft. of development each month. Drive on the 100 ft. level at the Saga Mine on to 100 ft. level developed 605 ft. of ore averaging 200 oz. of gold per ton over a stoping width of 50 in. At the end of the month five loadings were in quartz reef.

Ikoma Gold Mines. (Negoti)

Report for 1934-35.

The annual report of Ikoma Gold Mines (Negoti) Ltd., for the year ended September 30 recalls that in the last year's report it was stated that an option to purchase the Ikoma property for £25,000 had been granted to Messrs. Hart & Co. Although the option was extended, it was not exercised. Negotiations were opened by Mr. Mortiboys' working in conjunction with Messrs. Bewick Macdonald & Co. Some of their engineers visited the property in June and July, 1933, but in August Mr. Mortiboys informed the directors that the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate was proceeding with the negotiations for the purchase of the option was therefore not exercised. The option was then put forward by Mr. J. Moscov to purchase the mine on a basis of 10% of the gold output and certain other conditions regarding development. A preliminary option was granted and Mr. Moscov later entered into an agreement for tributing and development with the right to purchase for £25,000, the agreement to operate for two years from November 9, 1933, with the right subject to certain conditions to continue for a further year. The tributor has to fund all development expenses and pay the company a minimum tribute of £10,000 per annum. Although Mr. Moscov informed the board they should not anticipate tributing for 12 months after mining operations have begun, he has through a trial run of 3 1/2 tons in December and a further 3 1/2 oz. of fine gold, which realized £1,200 on London. The report adds: "The period covered by the statement of accounts has been one of very considerable anxiety

and the directors are anxious to have the mining operations started as early as possible. The directors are also anxious to have the mining operations started as early as possible. The directors are also anxious to have the mining operations started as early as possible.

In order to carry out your directors have taken an active part in the management of the company, both publicly and privately, with a view to the completion of the financial year stated in the report. The directors have taken all necessary steps to ensure that the company has the best possible management for the year. The directors have also taken all necessary steps to ensure that the company has the best possible management for the year.

The directors of the company consist of Mr. James Scott (Chairman), Dr. J. M. H. Brown, Mr. J. H. B. M., as his alternate, Mr. A. L. T. C. and Mr. J. M. H. Harrison.

A special resolution to have an annual general meeting of the company to be held on the 10th day of May 1935, is proposed to be passed at the meeting. The directors are empowered to make such arrangements as they think fit either to tribute or sell the undertaking or any sum either in cash or shares of another company provided that the sum shall be not less than £25,000 and provided also that in the event of the purchase price being paid partly or wholly in shares, the shares for calculating the sum of the purchase shall be the face value of the shares.

Leona Corporation, Ltd.

The Leona Corporation, Ltd., which has interests in several East African mining enterprises, report a profit for the year ended December 31 of £16,382 compared with a profit of £13,321 for the previous year. After adding a balance of £580 brought forward, and deducting £2,000 in respect of interim dividend of 5%, and £2,000 placed in investment reserve, there is a balance of £12,962, from which the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 2 1/2% per share.

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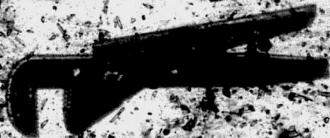
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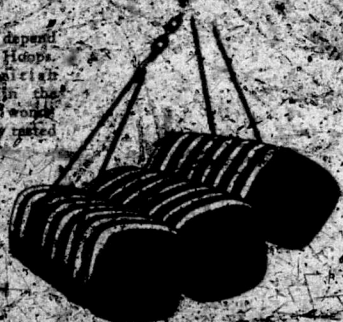
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

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

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

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

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

is to be expected in English houses. In most everyone has a dog or dogs, and wireless receivers are general, making the dwellers not only with the local station (the news from which at 7.15 here is eagerly awaited), but with London (the African news service from which is received at 8.15) and many Continental and American stations, one possible feature being the way by which Germany, Italy and other European countries broadcast news items in English with the idea of securing international understanding of their point of view.

There is an excellent market for enterprising British manufacturers of wares, for under the conditions. Though a "supermarket" would certainly be given to satisfactory British wares. America has secure markets and appears likely to increase her hold on her market with the trade of the United States. It is not clear that the greatest activity there is every indication that the purchasing of goods from overseas will be a considerable business in the year, and next, and that many people who hitherto had to derive themselves of a "supermarket" will be able to afford one. To the man in the blue it has become almost a necessity, and he may be fast approaching when great numbers may be expected among the Indian and Native population. The moment is therefore overdue for concentration by British manufacturers upon their opportunities for proper exhibition of which would certainly be an excellent return.

CASH FOR CARS

Motor cars Great Britain, through all far behind Canada, and the U.S.A. is making a far better showing than was the case a few years ago, but there is still great scope for improvement in the position. During January 15 new motor cars were sold and registered in Nairobi alone, and during the 12 months the average has been round the 100 mark, which, assuming a conservative average of £250 per vehicle, would represent a present annual turnover of approximately £25,000. The motor trade of Nairobi has come well through the depression and looks forward to a good year. Some comments refer to a surprisingly high proportion of cash sales, and it appears to be a smaller percentage of cars on hire purchase than do their counterparts in London.

It is claimed, and probably with reason, that a higher proportion of motor cars to its white population than any other town of its size in the world, the present figure being about two cars per 100. Yet the big service, established within the past couple of years, has met a public need, and appears to be more than justifying itself.

A rather surprising feature of the main street is the number of shops still to be found, for the widening of the East might have been expected to displace them at an earlier stage in the development of the new business town as Kenya's capital.

The Population

There are an estimated 100,000 people in the town of Nairobi and its environs, and the population has grown in such a way that it has now become a city. The population has grown in such a way that it has now become a city. The population has grown in such a way that it has now become a city.

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

About 11 a.m. when Nairobi breaks tea, the lounge of one of the hotels shows plainly the real variety of dress affected in the town. What will not be seen if the woman is dressed like a cowboy who is subsequently alleged by sympathetic journalists to dominate the Nairobi scene. Instead, the great majority wear such light frocks as are to be seen in England in the summer, and, rather strangely, very much the same kind of hat. How they escape sunstroke is a puzzle to the writer, and to many other doctors and doctors, and who has put the question, yet apparently no cases of such ill-effects are known. The vast majority of men, however, are not so much careful, practically all wearing sun helmets or caps, although a few are satisfied with the "hatless" hat.

Before noon the hotel is a busy scene, but in the evening, and at week ends, Nairobi is completely deserted, for only the offices and shops close, and head off to their clubs and homes.

Highlands Cathedral Fund

Company of Friends Formed

An appeal for membership of the Company of Friends of the Highlands Cathedral was made on the occasion of the installation of the Cathedral of the Cathedral of the Highlands Cathedral, the fabric of Canterbury Cathedral, and dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The masons played an important part in the ceremony, and Rev. Bro. A. J. Legat, D.C.M. of East Africa, in presenting the stone, recalled the fact that masons had always been associated with the building of temples, and that of their order having been among the builders of Canterbury Cathedral and St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

The Very Rev. W. J. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, in his sermon, expressed grateful thanks to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to the Friends of Canterbury for the gift of the stone, which was appreciated for the human friendship it conveyed and for its spiritual significance.

The company of Friends of the Cathedral of the Highlands has been formed to work together all the more to take some steps in its gradual completion, and in its eventual dedication for service. In the building, there have still to be added the Chancel, Sanctuary, Chapel and Vestry, for which a sum of approximately £10,000 is still required. A list of honorary membership, corporate membership is invited from Masoko Lodge, Kenya Branches of the Society of St. George, and all members of the South African Society, and all members of the Eastern Provinces, the Duke of York, the Duke of Devon, the Duke of Cornwall, the Duke of Gloucester, and Sir Edward Baring, who took a great interest in the affairs of the Highlands Cathedral, and the Government of Kenya, will be invited to become President.

For further information and additional information, contact the Secretary of the Cathedral, or the Treasurer, all same.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reproduction of Chameleons

Professor Westermann's Comments

To the Editor of "East Africa"

I was much surprised to read Mr. Ocker's communication in your issue on the habits of the chameleon immediately before it bursts open, gives birth to its young and dies. I found almost exactly the same habits among the lizards in Togoland, West Africa.

Togoland Native. "For several years I have seen the following story. A chameleon has its own children. When its time has come to give birth, first when the sun stands in the sky you will hear a loud wailing cry from the chameleon, which is that of the chameleon. When it has given out this cry, it bursts open its children come out from its body and it dies."

The only difference is that according to the Nassa people the cry is uttered at night, while the above says it is at noon-time. But this assertion may be influenced by the fact that in the belief of the Nassa the chameleon is intimately connected with the night.

Yours faithfully,
DR. WESTERMANN

Gold Mining in Kenya

Unjustified Pessimism

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, In Tanganyika there is a general determination to make the best of the gold fields. But in Kenya I find a wave of depression, apparently because there has lately been rather poor news regarding one or two properties.

Will you allow me to suggest that a steadier view should be taken, and also that it is not too early to jump to conclusions? While there is much to encourage here, it would be premature to express too much optimism, for a great deal more work must be done before anyone can say that real mines will result. To go to the other extreme and deny Kalamog, Lolgorion or N. 2 Area is certainly unjustified pessimism.

Yours faithfully,
E. COLLIER

Flaw in E.A. Stamp

Another Error in New Series

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, The philatelic world is aware of the error in the 30 cent East African stamp, to which your correspondent, Mr. George Mackenzie, has called attention. The mistake was referred to in the June 25, 1935 issue of "Stamp Collecting" when it was also mentioned that the original plan showed an error in the printing of Uganda, which was rendered "Idanda".

A flaw I have not noticed is present on the 30 cent and 50 cent denominations where the stem of the rigging of the dhow had not been made fast to the main sail, with the result that it resembles a rope suspended from the mast.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR P. KELLY

Matured Coffee

An Expert's Comments

By the Editor of "East Africa"

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

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

The "Government Brown Java" is worth today around 140s. to 150s. per cwt. Needless to say, after calculating compound interest plus storage and insurance charges for up to 10 years or more, it is worth 10 to 15% around 100s. per cwt. It is only necessary to obtain such coffee as can be obtained today in the "Government Brown Java" to make it worth while, whilst in the case of Robusta which are selling in the neighbourhood of 700s. per cwt. or less, it would not be worth while.

What we know of this market as "Good" liquor is, however, such as the best Kenyas, usually those of the quality and make on what is called a "wooly" flavour after being kept upwards of 10 years, and consequently of appreciable value. Whether such coffee would take on the characteristics of "Old Brown Java" or not after being kept for 10 years, we do not know.

Yours faithfully,
J. GILLIGAN & Co., Ltd.

10, BARNHURST GATE, LONDON, E.C. 4

January 22, 1936

Sir, I am a Samson, a Economic Botanist at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. I have drawn your attention to the following references to this subject which appear in "An Old Coffee" by Mr. W. H. Jones, "Tree of Coffee" and "Coffee in New York".

Up to 1820 it was the custom to ship coffee to New York in the sailing ships, because such coffee sweated a premium on account of the natural aroma it experienced in transit. It was usually taken to Batavia to New York, and in the hold of the vessel the coffee underwent a sweating that gave to the coffee a rich shade of colour, and that in the opinion of coffee experts greatly enhanced its flavour and body. The estate which received a handsome return if the coffee returned "extra brown". Coffee which was brown was looked upon with favour, for every good grower in those days knew that green coffee showed its colour in a weak and the best coffee aged once was best.

Another reference in the excellent work says: "Although it has long been held that green coffee improves with age, and there is little doubt that this is true in so far as roasting merits are concerned, the question has been raised among coffee experts as to whether age improves the drinking qualities of the coffee of all countries equally. Rio coffee should improve with age, as should the Sumatra, long and earthy. Age might be expected to mellow the mellow, these and others having like characteristics. However, the coffee is mild in cup quality in the first instance, then it must be aged, if age does not weaken it, so that if time it may become quite mild. Several years ago that of one of our coffee expert pointed out that the old Sumatras were the best and enjoyable drink. He said, 'I have the old crop because it produced mild coffee in the first instance'."

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON	
No. 25	March 6, 1936

Italo-Ethiopian War

League's Frontiers Peace Effort

ACCEPTANCE of the League's peace initiative in the Italo-Ethiopian war has been a peaceful settlement has been signed by the Emperor of Ethiopia, through the Italian ambassador in London, and the League of Nations, which is conducting peace negotiations within the framework of the Covenant, has made it clear that it will not be bound by any truce announced by Italy until negotiations have begun.

Ethiopian messages reported on Monday that the League of Nations had been given following Mussolini's acceptance of the League's suggestion. Rome however denied the report.

Marshal Badoglio's surprise on his recent victory on the northern front in the continuing disruption to Rome. The collapse of Italian-Ethiopian frontier front completely in the Ethiopian army which had been completely shattered by the army's advance. The Italian military strength and the Italian military civilization nothing remains but a total annihilation of the Italian army.

More than a thousand white Italian troops were killed in East Africa from January to February 26, according to official figures issued in Rome. Some white troops have been killed in action, by a variety of wounds and other diseases, at other places. A total of 1,000 Italian troops were killed in action between February 26 and February 26, 1936. Between February 26 and February 26, 1936, 1,000 Italian troops were killed in action. The casualties of the Italian troops were not given. Marshal Badoglio later reported that the Italian army had lost the first Temple in the region of the Red Cross. The Italian army has 400 men and 100 native troops killed and captured.

Marshal Badoglio is expected to return to Rome on Monday. Our losses in the second attack of Tembien and in the Battle of Shire are as follows: Officers killed, 60; wounded, 200; dead, 230; wounded, 230; missing, 230. The enemy losses amount altogether to 1,500, including dead and wounded. On all the Italian front the preparation by the commander in chief for further developments of the operations is being actively pursued. Detachments of second-line troops, consisting of the work of coming out, and the hearing up the battlefields, the surface of which extends over more than 100 square kilometers. Among the vast quantities of material of all sorts has been found documents and munitions abandoned by Ras Kassa in a desperate flight from Tembien. On the Shire front there is a strong possibility of a counter-attack.

War Just Starting

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

Addis Ababa has had several air raids since the past week and on each occasion all shops were shut and the population fled to the hills for protection. Thirteen thieves who robbed houses in the past week were executed as a military example. The public order is maintained. Last week an Italian airplane appeared over Addis Ababa and caused considerable anxiety among the inhabitants. It remained for over an hour at a considerable height above the city. On the following day, six machines from the new Italian air base at Nerehelli in the south destroyed certain points on the Addis Ababa Railway, which is midway between the capital and Dire Dawa.

Three outrages against the Red Cross have been reported from Ethiopia. A British Major, A. C. Burgoyne, being killed in the second incident. The Italians are alleged to have bombed the British ambulance unit last Wednesday when three Ethiopian patients were killed outright and four others subsequently died from wounds. It is being a question on the subject in the House of Commons on Tuesday of this week. Viscount Osborne said:

On March 7, H.M. Minister of Addis Ababa telegraphed a message from Major Burgoyne, the leader of the British Red Cross Ambulance in Northern Ethiopia, stating that the British ambulance was heavily and deliberately bombed at midday on Monday. It is situated in the open at Garam Pilla, two miles from the nearest town. There was a Red Cross ground 40 feet square in the centre of the camp, and red crosses on the white and the flagstaff. The operation of installation and these ward tents were destroyed. Several of our troops

were wounded. There were no casualties among the British. The aeroplane, according to the message, was low over the camp and was firing about 10 bombs, several of which fell on the ambulance. The message also stated that the ambulance had been severely damaged and that the Italian and Italian aircraft were flying aeroplanes. It is also reported that the ambulance has been bombed on March 12.

The report of the first telegram from the British Minister at Addis Ababa, H.M. Ambassador to Rome, was instructed to lose an immediate protest with the Italian Government on the matter. It is stated by Mr. Wells that it is a matter of fact that H.M. Government expect them to order an immediate investigation and, in the meantime, to issue the necessary instructions against a recurrence of this kind. It is also stated in this communication, Signor Buitich, who is reported to admit the accuracy of Dr. Giffels' report, is understood to state that an inquiry would be instituted and that instructions would be issued. A full statement of the incident is expected of the news that the report of the bombing incident had taken place. Signor Buitich was instructed to renew his representations in the same manner and to ask for an assurance that the necessary instructions had been issued and that the results of these further negotiations are not yet known.

Italian Version of Raid

Marshal Badoglio stated that Italian aircraft observers had reported that boxes with the Red Cross mark were being emptied from lorries in an Ethiopian camp, and added: "While our machine was going down to investigate the matter and identify the boxes, she was hit by a shot from an aircraft gun. The engine of our machine was hit by the shot and again was hit at the same time by the Italian commander of the air arm from the Ethiopian camp. After the bombing a truck and a number of boxes from the camp, containing supplies, were taken to the camp as a military depot."

The British Government immediately sent a protest to Rome, and in a subsequent communication, the Italian Government stated that the British Embassy did not find the Italian Government that the British Red Cross unit was moving from Dire Dawa to Quoram until after the bombing, that the bombing took place on the preceding day, that is, before the Italians knew the unit was in the location, that in this case it was permissible to bomb the unit according to the International Red Cross Convention, because it was preceded by a regular reconnaissance operation.

Major A. C. Burgoyne, the victim of the second outrage, had been fighting with Ethiopian troops from Amba Alaki, Quoram, south of Lake Ashangi, when he was killed. His caravan had huge Red Cross banners. Major Burgoyne was 67 years old and had served in the South Africa and Great Wars, offered his services in November, the Emperor of Ethiopia in any capacity. He was but in charge of an ambulance, as a transport officer, and had previously had a narrow escape from death when his unit was bombed in London, and his personal instruments and stores were destroyed.

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

Third Attack on Unit

An Addis Ababa message received in London on Monday reports a third attack on the British Red Cross unit, 60 boxes having been dropped by Italian aeroplanes when the unit was not in the neighbourhood of any aircraft guns or military stores. Three machines which participated in the attack afterwards crashed in flames near Quoram.

The Swedish Government has sent Italy a demand for indemnity for the capture of the Red Cross unit near Dolo last December.

Troops are expected to leave Italy for East Africa, the last batch from Naples on Monday, comprising 100 officers and 1,000 men.

Ethiopia's 70-year-old War Minister, Ras Alulgueta, whose army was routed by the Italian forces on the northern front has died of pneumonia following long exposure during the campaign.

Of the 60 boxes of two Italian machines which fell to Lake Ashangi while returning to the Italian lines two were killed and two were taken prisoner by the Ethiopians.

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

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

294—Lieut. Gen. Sir William Furse, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

The deers worth (of the Protectorate) is no longer seen politically. — *The Natal Daily Times*

If damage is to be done public industry, do it when you cannot reach the private part of the industry in its present chaotic state. — *London Weekly News*

It is a complete prohibition on road traffic which endures with the railways as an ancient method of dealing with the problem. — *Tanganyika Transport Committee*

There is to be no road traffic which there is in poverty, no use employment of high wages and pensions for all that country ought to be possessed. — *Malta Evening News*

The principles of hygiene can be taught the masses of the people in Africa, and the children receive adequate instruction in their schools. — *Dr. D. B. MacCallum, writing in East Africa*

We consider that we should have a broad outlook and plan as an integral part of the great continent. — *Y. C. F. W. MacCallum, Director of Eastern Province, University of Cambridge*

Patient propaganda among the young growth peasants has to be brought forth fruit. The lesson is not ended by any means, and the great hope is to be overruled. — *The Standard*

The Africans are not children. The fact that they are different does not make them children, and does not justify our treating them as such. — *Dr. L. S. Leakey, in Kenya—Contrasts and Problems*

Throughout the country, good material is being wasted among the young people because of the result of the discipline of hard training, and the opportunities of unskilled work that lead him to dead ends. — *The New Rhodesia*

Drilling to date in the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia has indicated copper ore reserves to the extent of 551,705,000 tons, averaging 1% of copper. — *Mr. R. L. Parker, in a paper read to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy*

The country must be based on a white population, and if the farmer were forced to leave the land the articles would have to be sold to leave the country. — *Mr. H. H. Downes, M.P., Leader of the Labour Party, speaking in a debate in the House of Commons*

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

The Supreme Court, not only of Tanganyika but of all the Central African Colonies under the Colonial Office, is manned by judges who have mostly not been through what may be termed the posturing fiery furnace of years of practice. — *Hon. Mr. Justice Ooster, in the Bulawayo Chronicle*

The steadily falling standards of life of her people have already driven Rome far, he means to break out of the vicious circle of migration barriers and that will seek mines and markets for them by carrying war into Africa. But it is not in that continent that the main conflict lies. — *Mr. Tracy Phillips, writing in The Times and Tide*



Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, D.S.O., D.C.L., was appointed Chairman of the East African Group of the Overseas League, and has long been interested in East Africa, first because one of his sons had been a dairy farmer in Kenya for several years, and, secondly, because he had been brought into close touch with East African people and problems during his term of office as Director of the Imperial Institute. Lady Furse, who has travelled in many parts of East Africa, including the Rhodesias and in South Africa, in which he served during the Boer War. After leaving the Army in 1914, he was appointed to the Royal Air Force, and while Lieutenant was appointed A.C. to Lord Roberts, who was then Commander-in-Chief in India. After four years on the staff at the Staff College, he was appointed to the 1st Brigade of the R.F.A., Colonel, and in 1917 then was sent to France with the 1st Division, G.S.O. with the 6th Division. Later he commanded the 1st (S) Division in the Field, and became Master-General of Ordnance, and a member of the Army Council in 1920, and retired from the Army in 1921. General Furse is a keen Imperialist, a powerful public speaker, and always ready to throw himself into a good cause.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. H. J. Cole has returned to his usual duties.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Blake expect to leave Nairobi in April for leave at home.

Mr. H. C. Paice and Miss Madge Leonie Hesom were married recently in Ndlovu.

Mr. and Mrs. Brian R. Beech have left Moshi to spend a holiday in this country.

Mr. H. C. Duncan, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, has arrived in London.

Mrs. G. Davies, the Northern Rhodesia Provincial Commissioner, is on overseas leave.

Mr. L. Desjardins, the Tanganyika Agricultural Officer, is staying in England.

Mr. W. W. E. Giles, Superintendent of Education, has been posted to Tabora on his appointment.

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

Mr. Rupert A. Hill, Resident Magistrate in Zanzibar, has been appointed District Registrar in Petuba.

Mr. W. E. Houston has been appointed President of the Uganda Branch of the Royal Society of St. George.

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

Mr. G. W. Bloomfield has been nominated a member of the Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education.

Major K. C. O'Mearchoe, Commanding Officer of the Battalion, K.A.R., is expected shortly to be posted on leave.

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

Mr. C. R. Green, manager of the Rift Valley Cattle Commission, has met Mr. A. K. Gibson to the final of the 10th green.

Mr. D. H. Hayward, has presented an election ticket to Rhodesia House in London, where it has been placed in the reception hall.

The wedding took place in Nairobi last month of Mr. Henry Bagley of the Kampala staff of Barclays Bank and Miss Dorothy Dore.

The engagement is announced of the Rev. John Perry, of Bunwala College, to Miss Doreen Watney, of Mwanjitu, Moshi.

Mr. P. J. Muthiri, formerly of Uganda, has been elected President of the Entebbe Club, with Captain Charles White of Mas as Vice-President.

The Rev. J. H. Heawood, the newly appointed Chaplain for Kampala, has reached Uganda from England.

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

Mr. P. H. Wenham, director of Messrs. Antonichalos, Darke & Co. (1920) Ltd., is visiting the Sudan with Mrs. Wenham.

Mr. J. C. Nicoll has been elected President, and Mr. L. Collins, Vice-President, of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.

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

Mr. J. Lord, general manager in Nairobi for Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., will shortly be in England on leave.

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

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

Mr. S. M. Langens O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was the guest of honour of the Country Club of Leicester last week.

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

Sir Bertram Marjoribank, who served in the Sudan in 1887, and who re-visited East Africa two years ago, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last week.

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

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

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

EAST AFRICA

Mr. J. A. ... who ... Southern Rhodesia has ... last twenty years in the African Department ... Colony.

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

Mr. ... Richardson, Captain of the Australian cricket team during South Africa, paid a brief visit to Nyassaland ... and Mrs. E. ... of Mlanje.

Mr. H. O. Webb, Agent for Kenya without Prejudice, has been appointed Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Kenya Section of the Mountain Club of East Africa.

Mr. ... M. ... from Mombasa for England during the latter part of this month. He ... South Africa ... the end of April.

Mr. Douglas ... from East African ... are due to arrive ... will be at home ...

Mr. Maurice ... Mick ... the elephant hunter so well known in Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and other parts of East Africa, sailed in the ... last Saturday for Beira.

Mr. F. A. ... in Tanganyika Territory for so many years and who was transferred to Nyassaland as Deputy General in 1934, has been appointed ...

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

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

Mr. A. P. G. Nicholmore, who has been conducting investigations into the development of malaria in the Lake Nyasa area of Tanganyika, has been relieved by Mr. ... of the South African Entomological Service.

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

Mr. George ... left England by air last week for Nyassaland to visit his tea estates at Mlanje. He had settled in the Protectorate in 1907 and purchased his estate in 1902. He is a former Chairman of the Nyassaland Planters' Association.

... Captain ... E. ... Marine ... independent ... 1933, has retired and intends to settle in South Africa. He served with the British India Army before the War and was Port Officer at Tanga for 5 years before his transfer to Dar es Salaam.

Sir Montague ... Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, has arrived in England from Canada, where he conducted a Royal Commission of Inquiry into Alberta's coal industry. Last week he addressed the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London.

The engagement is announced between Mr. ... of the Kenya Administration Service, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Macintosh Reece, of Waima, Clevedon, and Miss Alys Isabel Wingfield, elder daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs. H. E. H. ... of Hutton Camp, Bude.

Mr. ... late joint manager of the Union Carbide and Steamship Company has been presented with a ... and a ... of the ... and with a ... watch and ... of the ...

Mr. ... Phillips, manager in Port Sudan of Messrs. Gontomichilos, Dar es & Co. (1929) Ltd., has been elected Vice-President of the Red Sea Club. This is the first occasion on which a non-official member has been elected to this office since the inauguration of the Club, originally a Royal Engineers' Mess, in 1908. Mr. Phillips has been stationed in Port Sudan for the past 16 years.

Mr. ... has been elected this year's President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, with Mr. H. Piengas, Vice-President. The management committee is composed of Mr. A. J. Don Small, the Hon. A. J. Massie, Mr. J. T. Simpson, the Hon. ... Adamee, Mr. ... and Mr. ... Messrs. Leslie, Strachan & Co. are the secretaries and treasurers.

We regret to learn of the death on his farm at Kapim, Mlanje, at the age of 54 of Mr. Frank Hobson, of Mlanje, a pioneer settler. Mr. Hobson had left his home early in the morning when he was suddenly attacked by a swam of flies and very badly stung. Although a neighbouring doctor was called immediately Mr. Hobson passed away almost at once. He had lived in East Africa since 1904, and was a very popular resident of the Nakuru district.

Mr. F. S. ... of 'East Africa' has left Dar es Salaam for Dodoma to join the Imperial Airways mail plane for the Lusaka and Broken Hill.
He will visit the mines in the Copperbelt and later leave for Litsab and the Victoria Falls before proceeding on to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
Correspondence should be addressed to him c/o The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. in a ...

East Africa in the House

Tanganyika Deportation Order

MR. THOMAS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, being that Baron von Slatin's name was mentioned in a Tanganyika court and before the Supreme Court of East Africa as being a Native within the meaning of the Chief Justice, Sir Graham Hall, that the fact of his not being charged with a grave offence against the Government had now, so far as the deportation from the Imperial Government was in any way consulted under the provisions of the Government of Tanganyika decided to cancel this deportation.

Mr. H. Thomas replied that the decision not to accept the Colonial recommendation for expulsion was made by the Governor of Tanganyika in Council under the Expulsion of undesirable Ordinances, and no question of reference to the Imperial Government in the United Kingdom arose. It had asked the Governor to report the grounds of the decision.

MR. COLLIER: Is the flogging of natives common in Tanganyika?

Mr. Thomas: I hope it is not common. I hope that there is an exception to the general practice. I am not happy about the circumstances, but that is all I am saying when the Governor took this course.

MR. STEPHENSON: Mr. Fletcher, I asked Mr. Thomas whether if he was not satisfied on examination with the reasons of the Governor he would see that the original sentence of deportation was varied or not.

Mr. Thomas: Most certainly I am not satisfied on my present information. In my judgment this particular individual would be an undesirable individual in any colony or anywhere. The Tribunal would be to find an alternative to send him.

MR. BELLING: Is Mr. Thomas aware that it had been stated that in Southern Rhodesia it was the custom to domesticate troublesome animals to be subject to what was called rough justice administered by a magistrate?

Mr. Thomas replied: I am not sure which case he was alluding to.

White Highlands at Kenya

Mr. H. Thomas told Mr. J. Anderson that he had considered the resolution passed by the Kenya Indian Congress expressing a desire over the contemplated Order in Council limiting the acquisition of land in the Kenya Highlands by Indians. Replying to Mr. J. Palmer, Mr. Thomas stated that the Order in Council had been drafted in other terms than might be especially considered, and that it might be desirable to carry out the policy of the Government in terms of the Order explicitly.

MR. COLLIER: I don't understand that it is proposed to carry out the policy of reserving these Highlands for the benefit of the Native?

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

Mr. Lunn asked for an assurance that in any further case of dissolution of Government bodies in local District Councils in Kenya, the Colonial Secretary would require such bodies to raise and contribute pound for pound from local rates for any Government grant received by them. Mr. Thomas replied that he was not aware the number of Councils was so small that if it were the question of requiring rates to be raised would receive consideration.

Mr. Lunn asked from what source the grant to the Kenya Government of £12,000 to maintain the Government price of maize in 28,000 bags for export would be provided, and whether it would provide an benefit to Native producers. Mr. Thomas replied that the funds were being provided from the general revenues of the Government, and that it was anticipated that the subject would have the effect of enabling Native producers to get a better price for their maize. The grant would be made in relation to the price of maize.

MR. COLLIER: Mr. Thomas asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies had received a petition from the Kenyan Chiefs, in which it was stated that while the Government estimates from 1926 onwards that education in Kenya had been increased by 20 per cent and by approximately 40 per cent in the last period was £1,000,000.

Mr. Thomas replied that the Governor had explained that the reduction in the cost of African education was due to curtailment of expenses, but was largely attributable to a re-organisation of the existing staff which

enabled a considerable economy without loss of efficiency. Mr. Thomas and Mr. J. C. Williams, that he had not received a petition from the Kenyan Chiefs protesting that Natives should be admitted to the native lands. Trust Board.

Mr. Harrison asked the Colonial Secretary to state the position regarding the claim made by British Somaliland for the rights of British citizenship. Mr. Thomas replied that the subjects of the Somaliland Protectorate were not British subjects as defined in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914. Their status was that of British protected persons, and as such they were not entitled to all the rights and privileges of British subjects.

Mr. Thornton asked the President of the Board of Trade whether all negotiations with the other nations concerned being as they object the termination of the Congo Basin Treaty had now ceased, and what other steps were being taken to assist the restoration of our textile trade with Central and East Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that there had been no negotiations, but he had been indicated in the first part of the question with regard to the second part, no further action was indicated.

MR. COLLIER: I was asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether we were aware of the recent and more or less successful African Professional Business Association in favour of the prohibition of the running of big game by persons in motor-cars, and whether he would consider giving effect to such recommendations. Mr. Thomas replied that the running of big game from motor-cars was being prohibited, subject to the rights of private landowners over their own property throughout East Africa.

East African Postal Facilities

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

SALE OF KENYA SUGAR ESTATE

Announced by the Liquidator of the Kenya Sugar Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation) to be held on a public auction at our SALE ROOMS NAIROBI on THURSDAY APRIL 30th at 2.30 p.m. precisely

THAT leasehold farm, known as Land Office No. 1665 in the Kiambu District, containing approximately 2,742 acres, 19 years lease - annual rent Shs. 445.00, which it is estimated that there are about 200 acres growing cane, permanent river; springs; dams; and 10 1/2 miles irrigation canal. ERECTED on the property is a fully equipped factory with machinery for producing best quality white sugar; 8 mile (11/2) capacity 100 tons per month; and the contents of 600 tons has been retained 13% with 90% profit a year. 50 tons of cane per acre has been respected and 40 tons per acre should be average normally with proper cultivation. Estate fixtures (furnished). Sugar Stores, Lumber, etc., etc. have been constructed.

AIR MAIL ENQUIRIES TO

MUTER & OSWALD Ltd. AUCTIONEERS NAIROBI.

LATEST MINING NEWS.

A Rand Experiment

With Nyasaland and Rhodesian Labour

Mr. R. Bullock, the Southern Rhodesian Secretary for Native Affairs, in a recent speech in Gwelo, and the Transvaal Chamber of Mines were attempting to disprove the accepted dictum that "tribes and natives, under which terms were included Southern Rhodesian as well as Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Natives, were not suited for work on the Rand" and he had reason to believe they had been permitted not only to make experiments with their own Natives already resident in the Union, but to take batches of 2,000 Natives recruited in Nyasaland and 1,000 in Northern Rhodesia as an experiment to show they lasted out a year.

Tanzania Royalties

Estimating revenue of over £100,000 the Government property in 1936, the Tanzania Government anticipates an increase of £13,000 in mining royalties and £4,000 each from land rents and forest royalties.

Kenya Production Figures

The December output of gold mining properties in Kenya was as follows: Rika, Ltd. and Koa Mulumu Gold Mining Co. (now Kavondo Gold Mines) 2,302 oz. was crushed for a recovery of 278 oz. gold; Kobsman Gold Mines, 356 tons crushed for 246 oz. gold; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 723 tons crushed for recovery of 285 oz. of gold; 430 tons of ore and 200 tons of sands yielded 57 oz. and 32 oz. respectively.

Bill for S. Rhodesia Prospector

Captain W. G. Senior, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines, announced the recent success of the bill of the Rhodesian Mining Prospector Bill, which is to oblige every youth to make a contribution to the Government next year whose tenure may extend the term of adult prospectors. The bill, in effect, of the primary kind was necessary and had represented their view of their control of the mineral resources.

Warning to Lupa Diggers

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

Prospectors' Work on Copperbelt

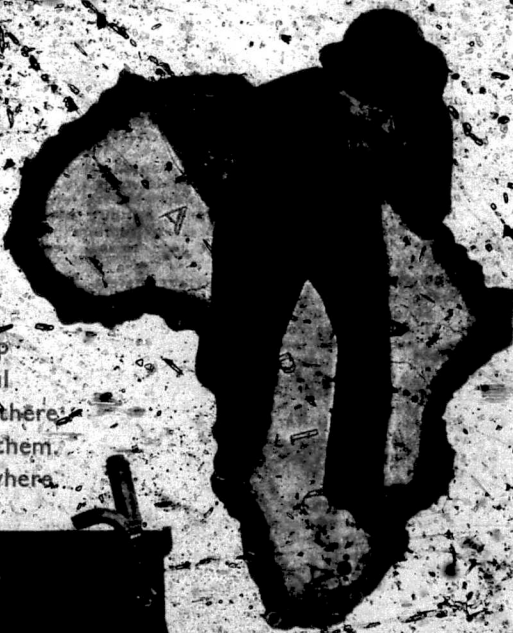
The activities of the Northern Rhodesia Missionary Council, completed at the meeting in Broken Hill, last month, the subject of this report, of the Copperbelt area, and the necessary action was inadequate in scope and was discussed in detail to determine missionary approach to the problem involved. It was decided to set up a Department of Government, as of the mining companies in a continued effort to include the activities of the Government and to encourage work for the African and European communities.

Expanding Uranium Mines in S. Rhodesia

Many mines in Southern Rhodesia which could not be worked because of a low gold standard have recently been reopened by the British Government and we are the first to have a new prospecting licence in the object in view. Mr. A. G. Roper, Chief Geological Mining Engineer, has collected data regarding the number of such properties, and the Department of Mines has indicated its willingness to pass their information to geologists who can satisfy the Government that they possess the necessary financial resources and technical experience.

Climax Sam has studied the problem on the spot.

All over the world CLIMAX DRILLS go, one better than the last, because they have been so carefully designed to meet local conditions exactly. Here we have the new 50-lb. C.S.V. Streamlined Jack Hammer, which for speed, freedom from vibration and low upkeep cost equals even the enormously successful C.A.W. Whatever your special needs, there is a CLIMAX model to meet them. Demonstration gladly arranged anywhere.



CLIMAX ROCK DRILL AND ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED
 100, Street Place, London, E.C.2. Works: Carr Brea, Cornwall.

East African Share Prices. Etwere to Correspondents.

Improvement in Zidang Mining

Improvement in Rhodesian mining, improvements in the African Goldfields, Kaminaria, the Rhodesian Flats sections in Namibia and Tanganyika are all factors which will enter into the estimate of the East African market for the year which is now being made. In which there will be a slight rise at 10s. when the East were opened a new wave of optimism, and the East African Mining Company shares, which have been fairly steady since the Rhodesian Mining Company's share price fell by 10s. to 10s. 6d. in the market.

Tanganyika Concessions, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 10d. ago, is now 10s. 3d.

	Last week	This week
British South Africa (5s.)	20s. 9d.	26s. 3d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	31s. 6d.	7s. 10 1/2
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	31s. 6d.	32s. 4 1/2
Impetal Airways (11)	69s. 3d.	69s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 9 1/2	1s. 9 1/2
Mozambique (Beers) (10s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
North Charter and Exploration (5s.)	3s. 4 1/2	12s. 3s.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5 1/2)	31s. 6d.	34s. 1 1/2
Tanganyika Concessions (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 3d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	4s. 10s.	Fr. 10s. 5s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	25s. 3d.	25s. 3d.
Waterloo (5s.)	9s. 3 1/2	9s. 3d.
Zambesia Exploiting (11)	18s. 9d.	17s. 6d.

GENERAL

	Last week	This week
British South Africa (5s.)	20s. 9d.	26s. 3d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	31s. 6d.	7s. 10 1/2
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	31s. 6d.	32s. 4 1/2
Impetal Airways (11)	69s. 3d.	69s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 9 1/2	1s. 9 1/2
Mozambique (Beers) (10s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
North Charter and Exploration (5s.)	3s. 4 1/2	12s. 3s.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5 1/2)	31s. 6d.	34s. 1 1/2
Tanganyika Concessions (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 3d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	4s. 10s.	Fr. 10s. 5s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	25s. 3d.	25s. 3d.
Waterloo (5s.)	9s. 3 1/2	9s. 3d.
Zambesia Exploiting (11)	18s. 9d.	17s. 6d.

Nairobi quotations.

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

	Last week	This week
E. A. Power (20s.)	20s. 2 1/2	20s. 2 1/2
Goldore Mining (5s.)	3s. 7 1/2	3s. 7 1/2
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (15s.)	6s. 7 1/2	6s. 2 1/2
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	6s. 7 1/2	6s. 7 1/2
Kenya Rocks (5s.)	6s. 7 1/2	6s. 7 1/2
Kos-Mullin (5s.)	6s. 7 1/2	6s. 7 1/2
Synge Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	6s. 7 1/2	6s. 7 1/2
Pakistani (5s.)	6s. 7 1/2	6s. 7 1/2

There is a rise on the East African market that is not only reflected by the East African market, but also by the London market. Except in the case of a few individual subscribers, the East African market is not expected to be accompanied by the London market at the end of 1935.

Copy Angora was the writer's full name and address for capital letters please, but replies will be sent to the address given in the telegrams by telegram if by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVISER" and address them to "The Editor, East Africa," or "Care, Mitchell Street, London W.C.2."

Urging that the Government's present taxation policy is not in the best interests of the mining industry, or of the country as a whole, the Committee of the Rhodesian Mining Federation has given as an example the figures for the Starwood mine, showing that in 1932-33 working profit was £55,674 and total taxation £17,204 or 30.6% in 1933-34 working profit was £33,603 and total taxation £14,028 or 41.4%.

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Union Miners du Haut Katanga

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

FOR

CONTENTMENT

IN

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BUSINESS POINTERS

News Items in Brief

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, East Africa is always glad to give information regarding its resources 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 regard is cordially welcomed.

The estimated revenue from tourist traffic in southern Rhodesia during 1935 was £42,000.

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

Following the successful appeal for funds for Kileleshwa Hospital, a Building Committee has now been appointed.

The completion of the Magoga Bridge at Mwanza has been delayed, but the bridge should now open to traffic by the beginning of April.

The Committee of the Merabasa Trade Exhibition is already engaged on the organization of next August's exhibition, which will be the third of the series.

The London transfer offices of Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Kassala Cotton Company, and Sudan Saw Ltd. are now at No. 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C.4.

A general meeting of Messrs. T. H. Caparo & Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) to receive the reports of this liquidator will be held in Khartoum on April 15.

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

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

The Motor Traffic Licensing Board of Nyasaland points out that during 1935 traders' goods vehicle licenses will not be granted for the main routes which are adequately served by road transport contractor services, and that goods vehicle licenses will be granted only to persons whose business is primarily that of road transport contracting.

An East African Home presented to the League of Nations in Geneva last week.

World fairs are being held in Stella Polaris will all at Maud in the Deschamps, on April 5.

Five scholars attending a College Budd, have left Uganda for West Africa to continue their studies at Achimota College, Accra.

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

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

The Royal Ethnology Society and the Royal Institute of International Affairs are publishing jointly an extensive bibliography of Italian colonisation in Africa, with a special section dealing with Ethiopia. Four lions and about eight hyenas, charged a party of car recently by Owen, Priddy and Mukwa Sidings in Southern Rhodesia, but the motorist shot three of the lions and was able to continue his journey.

Mounting stamps are being issued by various former Colonial organisations. They take the form of reproductions of stamps of former German colonies surrounded by a deep black border bearing the words: "Don't forget our Colonies."

Empire Forestry Journal

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

Kenya Crop Estimates

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

Wheat—The yield is estimated at 2,500 bags or 62,500 cwt. acre.

Wheat—Serious rust damage is reported from all districts, and the yield will include a high percentage of low-grade grain. The rust production is estimated at 273,137 bags compared with 21,650 bags estimated at the end of September.

Coffee—In the eastern coffee districts, picking is almost finished. In the western districts coffee picking is reported to be slow and erratic. Following the satisfactory rainfall, the estimated production is increased to 27,700 cwt. compared with 24,700 cwt. estimated in September.

Tanganyika's Dye Industry

Tanganyika's exports of dye are increasing, and the Government attach considerable importance to the development of the industry. Much work has been done by members of the department in evolving a satisfactory formula of manufacture, and this has resulted in a sound technique for the manufacture of highest quality purified bauxite suitable for cooking purposes in any European establishment. The Department believes that an important internal trade in the commodity can be built up, and the methods of this should be satisfied before an organised attempt is made to increase exports. First-class dyes are so attractive in appearance and favour that any European housewife would be glad to use it if she knew its value and uses. On the other hand, the prepared dye would help to save a great deal of fuel in an economical substitute for water in cooking, and that is one of the reasons the Department is endeavouring to increase the output of dye. The dye is produced in a small plant in the north of the colony, and the Government are planning to increase the output of dye to meet all existing demands in the colony, and to have a greater output in the future.

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KENYA

POWER AND LIGHT CO. LTD.

Kenya Power and Light Co. Ltd. is a public company limited by guarantee. The company is authorised to raise a total of £1,000,000 in shares of £100 each. The company is engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Kenya and the territories under its control. The company is also engaged in the construction and maintenance of power lines and other electrical works. The company is a member of the East African Power Association.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHT CO. LTD.

East African Market Reports

East African Mails

There was an irregular demand at last week's auctions but prices for East African coffees remained steady.

Kenya	
A sizes fine	100s. od. to 121s. 6d.
B sizes	40s. od. to 283s. od.
C sizes	35s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
D sizes	41s. od.
Teaberry	49s. 0d. to 211s. od.

Uganda	
Tora	
Greenish	43s. 6d.

Kenya	
London cleaned	
First sizes	44s. od. to 60s. od.
Second sizes	2s. od.
Third sizes	37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.
Teaberry	70s. od.

Kenya	
A sizes	
A sizes	47s. 6d. to 56s. 0d.
B sizes	44s. 6d.
Teaberry	50s. 0d.

Kenya	
London cleaned	
Second sizes	40s. 0d.
Third sizes	34s. 6d.

Nyasaland	
Brownish mixed	
London stocks 5,000 tons	4103s. 5.78 tons

OTHER MARKETS

Beeswax—Tinned, East African for shipment quoted 110s. sellers (1935, 07s.).

Castor Seed—Rather higher, at 100s. per ton nominal (1935, 211s. 5s.; 1934, 205s.).

Coconuts—Mombasas have sold at from 21s. od. to 2s. 0d. per ton. (1935, 42s. 6d.).

Cocoa—Quiet, Zanzibar spot quoted 21d. Grade 2 per lb. Apr. 61d. per lb. (1935, 61d.; 1934, 51d.).

Copper—Active business in standard for cash at 72s. 5s. per ton. (1935, 238 12s. 6d.; 1934, 232 15s.).

Coffee—Easier at 213s. per ton. (1935, 211 12s. 6d.; 1934, 211s.).

Cotton—Slow at from 41d. to 4d. per lb. according to quality. (1935 and 1934, 6d.).

Gun Seed—Slow at 2s. per ton. (1935, 2s. 5s.; 1934, 2s. 2s. 6d.).

Gum—Steady at 12s. per oz. (1935, 148s. 4d.; 1934, 150s. 3d.).

Crabapples—Steady at 1s. 10s. per ton. (1935, 21s. 5s.; 1934, 20s. 5s.).

Wool—Steady with East African No. 1, March, sold at 28 1s. per ton; March, May, quoted at 28 10s., value April, June, 28 10s., value May, July, 28 10s., value No. 2, March, May, 27 12s. 6d., value April, June, 27 12s. 6d., value May, July, 27 12s. 6d., value No. 3, March, May, quoted at 26 12s. 6d., value April, June, 27 12s. 6d., value May, July, 27 12s. 6d., value No. 1, 1935, 24s. 5s.; 1934, 24s.).

Tea—A small supply of Kenya leaf received in 1934 at 1s. 2d. per lb., but prices are generally lower from 11d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. (1935, 101d. 210s.; 1934, 1s. 1d.).

Tea—Steady demand at about 21s. per ton. (1935, 21s.; 1934, 21s.).

Tea—Moderately active. Leaf, dark, 8d. to 10d., medium, 7d. to 8d., light, 6d. to 7d. Strips, dark, 6d. to 7d., medium, 5d. to 6d., light, 4d. to 5d. per lb.

E.A. Stand at Johannesburg

The plan for the East African Pavilions at the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg, designed by A. G. G. Ogilvie of Mombasa, will include: (a) a circular cafe 50 ft. diameter; (b) a West African coffee with bar, to be open to the public; (c) a hall measuring 60 ft. x 200 ft. which will accommodate the tourist, travel, and settlement exhibits; (d) a hall also providing for a small cinema; and (e) a hall with a stage area of 100 square feet, in which will be set out the various exhibits representing the coffee, cotton, rubber, and other products of many other countries of the East African territories, including minerals. It is hoped to arrange for the appearance of a number of exhibits in Nairobi.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 a.m. on March 12.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.15 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Forward air mails from East Africa are expected on March 14.

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

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.15 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Forward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

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

Kenya (Week ended February 26).—Eldama Ravine, 2.10 inches; Elbert, 2.04; Fort Hall, 4.31; Fort Ternu, 1.78; Gilgil, 2.84; Kabete, 3.68; Kaimosi, 2.27; Kericho, 2.64; Kiambu, 2.83; Kipkaren, 1.23; Kisumu, 0.54; Kitale, 2.02; Koru, 1.07; Embu, 4.45; Lumbwa, 2.70; Machakos, 2.07; Mackinnon Road, 0.09; Makindu, 1.20; Malindi, 0.41; Meru, 1.77; Meru, 2.03; Moiben, 0.81; Mtwani, 0.21; Mocha, 2.43; Mombasa, 0.02; Nairobi, 1.18; Narivasha, 1.02; Nakuru, 2.00; Nandi, 3.18; Naruru, 2.90; Narok, 2.85; Ngong, 2.70; Nyeri, 3.14; Rumuruti, 1.32; Ruiru, 2.34; Simba, 3.00; Sonchor, 2.38; Soy, 1.00; Thika, 1.72; Thomson's Falls, 1.75; and Voi, 2.31 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended February 24).—Amani, 0.70 inches; Arusha, 1.61; Bagamoyo, 3.00; Biharamulo, 2.30; Koba, 0.57; Dar es Salaam, 1.43; Dodoma, 0.68; Ifinga, 2.81; Kigoma, 1.12; Kilosa, 2.83; Kilwa, 1.83; Lindi, 0.07; Mchoto, 0.60; Mchenge, 1.33; Mbezi, 1.30; Morogoro, 2.78; Moshi, 0.53; Mwanza, 1.14; Mwanza, 1.82; Njombe, 0.07; Old Shinyanga, 1.14; Songea, 1.30; Tabora, 2.00; Tanga, 1.60; Tanga, 0.00; and Usita, 1.35 inches.

Uganda (Week ended February 24).—Butiaba, 1.60 inches; Entebbe, 0.53; Fort Portal, 0.70; Hoima, 1.81; Iganga, 1.33; Kabale, 3.47; Kolofo, 0.08; Lira, 1.00; Mbaraza, 0.30; Mbale, 1.08; Mpigi, 4.16; Mubende, 0.72; Masagali, 2.05; and Soroti, 2.71 inches.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY OF KENYA

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EAST AFRICA

Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which arrived at Southampton on March 5, brought the following passengers from—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Beira</i> | <i>Zanzibar</i> |
| Allen, Mrs. E. S. | Hollingsworth, Mr. T. A. |
| Barle, Rev. & Mrs. P. W. | |
| Barrie, Miss | |
| <i>Dar es Salaam</i> | <i>Antananarivo</i> |
| Baughen, Miss G. J. | Cramps, Mr. F. R. |
| Payne, Mr. C. A. | Dempster, Mrs. R. E. |
| Marsland, Mr. & Mrs. H. | Greenland, Mr. & Mrs. |
| Smith, Mr. & Mrs. D. | Eden, Mrs. H. |
| | Meera, Mrs. J. |
| | Penn, Mrs. E. |

Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Malden," which left London on March 5 and will leave Marseilles on March 10, carries the following passengers for—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Antananarivo</i> | <i>Beira</i> |
| Balfour, Mr. E. A. | Davies, Mr. B. K. |
| Ballans, Mr. H. N. B. | Dodds, Mr. A. J. |
| Burnell, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. | Elmh, Mr. K. F. |
| Crab, Mrs. E. M. | Norton, Mr. M. J. |
| Cribb, Rev. H. | |
| Cronly, Mr. H. | <i>Zanzibar</i> |
| Cullen, Mr. C. D. | Callender, Mrs. E. M. |
| Cooper, Mr. W. J. | Evans, Mr. G. L. |
| Harper, Mr. J. O. | Fee, Dr. & Mrs. S. W. |
| Hitch, Mr. N. E. | |
| James, Mr. & Mrs. G. L. S. | <i>Dar es Salaam</i> |
| Kiddle, Capt. R. | Bairing, Miss W. V. |
| Lockhead, Mr. J. | Graham, Mrs. D. |
| McClellan, Miss E. B. | Hutchison, Mrs. E. B. |
| Nelville, Miss E. J. | Lane, Mrs. M. E. |
| Norris, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. | Pococke, Mrs. G. C. |
| Parsons, Mr. J. | Richards, Mr. & Mrs. F. |
| Pickford, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. E. | Fodor, Mr. C. L. |
| Postlethwaite, Mr. C. H. | Tucker, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. A. |
| Tomlinson, Mr. & Mrs. W. T. | Whitman, Mr. & Mrs. H. |
| Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. | Wilson, Mr. J. |
| Kedford, Mrs. & Mrs. W. | |
| Bawling, Mr. & Mrs. W. | <i>Beira</i> |
| Rogers, Miss J. O. | Clark, Mrs. L. |
| Walpole, Miss A. | Forde, Major & Mrs. C. B. |
| Williams, Mr. & Mrs. H. | Scott, Miss D. F. |

Passengers marked * journey to Marseilles.

The s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which left Southampton on March 5, carries the following passengers for—

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Mombasa</i> | <i>Beira</i> |
| Borthwick, Mr. & Mrs. N. | Lochard, Mr. J. M. |
| Cowie, Mrs. M. | MacGill, Mrs. J. |
| Crawe, Mr. A. A. | Nimmo, Mr. J. |
| Curtis, Mrs. J. | Redmayne, Mrs. N. M. |
| Erill, Mrs. E. | Redmayne, Miss E. N. |
| | Swift, Mr. & Mrs. F. |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Beira</i> | <i>Dar es Salaam</i> |
| Thomas, Mr. G. B. | Emmison, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Thomas, Miss J. | Wassop, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Thomas, Miss J. | |
| Rodd, Mrs. J. | |
| Warner, Mrs. J. | |
| Warner, Miss J. | |
| Whit, Mrs. E. | |
| Whit, Miss J. | |
| Young, Mrs. J. | |
| | <i>Beira</i> |
| | Chafford, Miss D. M. M. |

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD PASSENGERS by the air mail which left England on March 5 included Captain W. O. O. Taylor, of Kilmuir, and Mr. H. D. Sinden, for Zanzibar. Passengers by the air mail which left yesterday included Mr. Cameron, for Zanzibar; Mr. J. Rowlands, for Mombasa; Mr. R. Morgan, for Alexandria or Nairobi; and Mr. A. H. Maxwell, Cairo or Salisbury. Inward passengers who arrived on March 5 included Mr. Ayle, from Broken Hill; Mr. D. Brown, Mr. C. Storey, and Mrs. Winthrop, from Nairobi. The machine which arrived on March 5 brought Mrs. Brown and Major Pollock, from Broken Hill; and Mr. Curran and Mr. St. Aubyn, from Nairobi.

Late Steamship Movements

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>BARREN POINT</i> | <i>INDIA ASIA</i> |
| "Madura" leaves London outwards, April 1. | "Inchanga" leaves Durban for Bombay, Mar. 7. |
| "Malden" arr. Marseilles outwards, Mar. 10. | "Incomati" arr. Colombo from Mombasa, Mar. 7. |
| "Mantola" arr. Zanzibar for Beira, Mar. 10. | "Isipingo" arr. Calcutta from Vrisgavam, Mar. 10. |
| "Matiana" arr. Marseilles homewards, Mar. 10. | |
| "Képya" leaves Durban for Bombay, Mar. 10. | <i>MESSAGERIES MARITIMES</i> |
| "L'Arna" arr. Bombay from Durban, Mar. 10. | "Ara le Kidean" arr. Majunga homewards, Mar. 5. |
| <i>CLEAN ELLERMAN HARRISON</i> | "Exploiteur Grandier" arr. Majunga outwards, Mar. 6. |
| "City of Christiania" leaves Liverpool outwards, Mar. 10. | "General Mettinger" left Marseilles outwards, Mar. 5. |
| "Colonia" left Suez outwards, Mar. 6. | <i>UNION CASTLE</i> |
| "City of Roubaix" arr. Liverpool, Mar. 8. | "Dentucc Castle" left Tepeoffe for Beira, Mar. 5. |
| "Clan MacDougall" arr. Mombasa homewards, Mar. 10. | "Elangibby Castle" arr. London, Mar. 7. |
| <i>HOLLAND ASIA</i> | "Elangibby Castle" left Pt. Etchar outwards, Mar. 7. |
| "Springsfontein" leaves Hamburg outwards, Mar. 10. | "Llansephen Castle" left Beira homewards, Mar. 6. |
| "Blomfontein" left Southampton for Zanzibar, Mar. 10. | "Llandaf Castle" arr. Cape Town homewards, Mar. 7. |
| "Heerlenk" left Marseilles outwards, Mar. 10. | |

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Reviewing **MIXED FARMING
IN EAST AFRICA
THE "EAST AFRICAN
STANDARD"** says:

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

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