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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

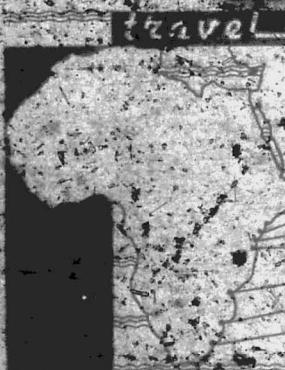
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE abandonment of the Algiers-Johannesburg motor car race for a variety of causes, including the unsatisfactory conditions in Northern Africa, will be a disappointment to the British **A LIVE PROJECT**. East African territories, particularly **A DEAD LAW**, largely those which had signified their readiness to do all in their power to make the event a success. Its publicity value to those countries was at once apparent, and enormous financial support would have been forthcoming to induce it to forward or other than African sporting trials of similar character. There were over two hundred prospective entrants from countries as widely separated as the United States of America and the Balkan states, Sweden and South Africa, and the race would have attracted world attention to every country through which it passed as well as in Britain where it was the only and certainly the greatest publicity encouraged by the circumstances deciding factor in the abandonment being the usual of the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain to issue a circular letter to the clubs that did not conform to the rules of the International Association of National Automobile Clubs, and thus did not admit an appeal to that body. It would seem that the South African R.A.C. has sought to bend man and the scheme to conformity with the strict letter of the law, instead of interpreting and applying the law in a manner likely to encourage the enterprise of man. Public opinion in progressive British Africa will be caused by this heraldic step to progress, and it is most regrettable that it would have been the greatest race in the annals of motoring never to have been contested within the year. Ensured exhibition of triumphalism in connection with which had been organized. The project has, however, been indefinitely postponed, including that of the British Motor Sports Club, and the revival at a later date may confidently be anticipated.

ONE of the recommendations made by an official Indian trade mission to East Africa some two years ago was that an Indian Trade Commissioner should be appointed, with headquarters in Mombasa. The Indian Government accepted the recommendation, but for reasons of economy that were not depicted from the estimates, and India is still without a Trade Commissioner in the East African Dependencies. The Rev. C. F. Andrews who takes an especial interest in the fate of Indians living in Africa now claims that a great deal of the prosperity of the area is due to Zanzibar and East Africa, and that one of late has been avoided as a false economy had not been exercised in postponing this appointment. If the latter has not been made in decades, the clove trade in Zanzibar and still more in Indian hands, the new policy of economic marketing and monopoly in Kenya should have been framed with full regard to Indian interests, and it is evident that this author of present might be surprised by a first class Indian Commissioner taking up his post.

Mr. Andrew suggests to expect that an Indian Trade Commissioner would serve multiply and achieve much in places outside the legitimate concern of trade representation. As to the possibility of his correct exercise of judgment, it is important to remember that the economic most vitally affected by those judgments that Native producers have been quick to apply to the use of the new marketing regulations which they have highly come to regard as fundamental features of the business side of their industry. On the other hand, Indian leaders taking the long view will realize that only results desired to increase African trading power must be

giving a large outlet to Indian goods. The increasing population of India has a present effect of distressing other countries of Indian trade, with ultimate damage to the position of the Indian trading community. It is really the diminution of much less in the form of economic competition which prevailed under the old haphazard methods of buying from and selling to the Native population.

A Trade Commissioner from India who gave to his country and to its Dependencies he considers the kind of service rendered by the Commissioner for the Union of South Africa would be cordially welcomed.

PERSONAL AND TRADES. In East Africa "There are many close personal and trade ties between East Africa and India, and the scope that exists for the promotion of further trade between the two countries would appear to justify the appointment of an officer for that particular purpose. The pity is that Mr. Andrews should have revived the proposal in a controversial way, and particularly with the suggestion that an Indian Trade Commissioner might succeed in correcting blunders committed by the East African Governments. Such advocacy can achieve nothing beyond making the appointment of a trade representative less likely at the moment, and his position more embarrassing and difficult when he does eventually take up his task of developing the commercial relations between India and East Africa."

Black and White in Kenya.

Mr. H. S. Scott Views the Problem.

SOME ASPECTS OF KENYA" was the title of an interesting address delivered to the East African Group of the Overseas League before Christmas by Mr. H. S. Scott, the former Director of Education in Kenya. General Sir William Purse, Chairman of the Group, presided.

In the course of his speech Mr. Scott said, inter alia:

"What are our aims in regard to the Native peoples over whom we have established our sovereignty in Kenya? The question involves the justification of our presence as a ruling power in Africa. If we put it to an educated African, he would naturally answer that the relations of the European to the African are based solely on the self-interest of the European.

Recently I was talking to undergraduates in Oxford, and among them were West Africans and West Indians. One of the latter, referring to Natives in East Africa, said: 'Everybody knows that in Kenya the whole government is carried on in the interests of the settlers.' He admitted that he had formed that opinion from conversations with Kikuyus who had visited this country. That illustrates the importance of African opinion. The view of the educated African is shared by a number of educated Europeans whose opinions cannot be brushed aside as the views of cranks and negrophiles.

During the last year this question has been brought before us in definite form. Early in the year it was suggested that the South African Protectorates should be handed over to the Union. Now we have the Ethiopian War, and during the last few weeks there has been an article in *The Times* which entitled itself "A Better Order." That article, as far as possible, set out the disturbed political situation in Africa from the writer's point of view, and contained one paragraph which touches the fundamental question. According to the writer, the goal of the European in Kenya is the establishment of a new white Dominion, but there is no ground for thinking that this statement accords with the policies followed by the Ministry of Government administered by Sir Henry

THE POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

As regards the fundamental question in its application to South Africa, let me say frankly, honestly, we white South Africans do not know, in the purpose of the European

in the country, what to do. *Black and White in Kenya*, contributing a long article on Kenya. The Settlers' case is named. A preface editorial note says:

KENYA SETTLERS
CASE MISSTATED

The Record Tableau that being a marked departure from the usual statement that the contributor's opinions are not necessarily those of the publication. Presumably the reservation is to be attributed to the editor's feeling that it is too partial a statement. It certainly seems so to *East Africa*, though an admittedly interesting resume of Kenya's recent history, it is marred by the determination to throw upon the Government the whole of the blame for unwise policies and extravagances in expenditure, despite the fact that the settler leaders were usually parties to the expenditure, and that sometimes their urgent representations persuaded a reluctant Administration to give way to proposals which it disliked. If the joint liability of the settler leaders for at any rate some of the blunders of recent years had been frankly conceded, the confidence of the article upon the thinking public which reads this authoritative quarterly journal would certainly have been greatly enhanced. An excellent opportunity has thus been largely wasted.

in Africa was not, in any sense, to exploit the Native peoples; it was only to secure ports, to call that any settlements were made. True, there was no positive consideration given to the interests of the people concerned, and we are apt to console ourselves with the thought that the great missionary movements of the nineteenth century were inspired by no thought than a disinterested desire to bring light to the African continent. Such a plea is not one, but if we take a broad view we must consider that we are there with a view to our own interest and not for the purpose of uplifting the African in his interest.

But in the last generation we have developed a new line of thought, trusteeship, the very opposite of exploitation. It would seem that the fair answer to what may perhaps be described as the cynical attitude of people is that we are in Africa in our own interests, but at the same time we are unmindful of the interests of the Africans, and that it is to our mutual advantage that we are there. By exploitation is understood the relationship in which the balance of advantage is heavily in favour of the Europeans, then we repudiate the implication.

But what type of control is the balance to be evenly held? The main types fall in three groups. In the West African areas are those governed by Africans under the guidance of a small number of officials and companies working through the Native, and disturbing as little as possible the fundamental Native ownership of the soil. At the other extreme we have South Africa, where the Native has been deprived of the bulk of his soil and driven to become largely a wage earner engaged in mining or on European land. In Kenya the European has assumed proprietorship of a part of the land, but the bulk remains for the African population. We will not go so far as to accept the Kenya settlers' view that Kenya's economic and financial structure is largely based upon large scale European controlled primary industry. If we do accept that we may be driven to emphasise that it largely does not mean predominantly, but we will be careful to avoid giving that explosive word, paramountcy, whether to Europe or to the Native interests.

THE POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The position in South Africa is not irrelevant. The European has been there for 250 to 300 years. He colonised the country by fighting his battles, his blood was spilt in the memorable Kaffir wars of the nineteenth century creating friction between black and white which has inevitably coloured their relations. More important is the fact that the country developed under a system which tolerated slavery. It is not surprising that with such a background there should be a Native problem.

the European in the East. South Africa under its main influences, British and German, has developed a type of agricultural society which is grossly inefficient. This is because of the individual or small-scale agriculture which is the service of the European. The return to the world on the other hand is the service of the European. The result is the creation of a large population living a wholly unnatural life and incapable of self-government living in huge estates, landless, homeless and without prospect of improving their condition. Education is almost a mockery. Facilities are inadequate and it does seem likely to teach Africans improved methods of cultivation if the land is not suitable or carpetedy, which by the colour bar they are forbidden to practice. The congregation of large masses of Africans under such conditions produces fear, and fear produces repressive legislation. The Africans may not combine to secure better wages and they have no share in the Government.

I have drawn that picture because I want to emphasise that it is now to the governments of South Africa that the settlers in Kenya turned for sympathy when they quarelled with Lord Baden-Powell. Is it surprising that it is difficult to extend to the European settlers of Kenya that confidence which they claim in their relations with the Kenya Native? No one who knows the Kenya settler believes that he can not dissociate himself from the South African treatment of the Native. Yet there are many who do not know the European settler, and they regard him as having declared himself as desiring to create conditions not dissimilar to those in South Africa. They judge him by his public association with the Dominion, and they are not likely to revise their judgment after reading the article in the *Round Table*.

Consider the position in Kenya with that in South Africa. In Kenya relations are unbroken by repeated Native wars or by conditions allowing slavery. They are friendly and not hostile. To anyone going from South Africa to Kenya the change in atmosphere is amazing and delightful. There are individual cases of harsh treatment, but these cases are reprobated in public opinion in the Colony.

Indians in Kenya.

It will be agreed that the presence of immigrant races in Kenya has affected the African. That Indian has affected him for good and ill. As a trader he has penetrated the country from Kilimanjaro to Nairobi and Mombasa to Uganda. In the Reserves he stimulates new demands and creates new needs to fulfil which the African is forced to raise himself to a higher level either by producing for cash more than he requires or by disposing of his labour for cash. But his methods of marketing have been adversely criticised. Moreover, it is questionable whether the natural development of a purely African class of traders is not likely to be retarded by the presence of the Indian. As an artisan the Indian still holds the field in spite of the efforts of the Government and missions to train the African by racial exclusiveness as well as by economic superiors which will undoubtedly be broken down in time.

As to the influence of the European immigrant upon the African the European has moved him to something different. But it is as farmed that the European makes most direct contact with the African. He teaches him to systematise his work, shows him new methods of agriculture; teaches him the uses of new tools. It is a case of farmer speaking to farmer. As an agriculturist the African may be backward or primitive, but the tiller of the soil is his master. As a cattle owner he may know nothing of the value of pedigree stock, but he can look after an animal. The influence of the European upon the African is to the good. But we must be careful not to fall into the South African trap. The employment of the African as a farm hand much restricts his productivity as a private entrepreneurial farmer.

If we compare Kenya with the West and South it appears that there is a halfway house between the African system of the West and the European system of the South. Clearly, a immensely large number of European colonists are an asset to the African; and equally it is not in the interest of the African that he should be excluded from all but a small portion of the lands. It depends on two main factors. The first is the practicability of the European model and the second the provision of adequate land for the European and African. The Morris Water Commission appears to have disposed not unfriendly of the land question between European and African. The economic question is only likely to be solved empirically. The present outlook is not entirely hopeful. The settlers seem to be alienated, and I think perhaps as their friends, company men, and one could be inclined to settle them down on their farms, if they remain at the same moment to be an experiment.

The Colonies and European Settlers.

During the European finds it extremely difficult to make his living on his fixed charge, and so, as he has retumed his reward to him, the European sees what relationship he "finds" him. In return, since his croft or the transfer from maize to mixed farming is a matter of time, the rents in respect to the Government's demands, being in taxes and an extension of some services, are demanded either for the carriage of his produce or remunerative rates on the railway, and reduction of official salaries, although they are already lower than those paid elsewhere in Africa. Though in certain respects the cost of Government is definitely increased by European settlement, it is impossible not to sympathise with the European in his demands for a reduction in Government administration.

Would it not pay Kenya to concentrate on stimulating Native production for export? The production of economic crops by Africans, even in the present state of world markets, is possible owing to his low cost of production. Then from other considerations the European is handicapped by heavy land charges which are about half the African. Further, he could sell in the world markets at a price far below the European. True, there is an marked increase in production would lead to lower world market prices, but the production of so small a unit as Kenya would have little or no effect on general world prices. If the export production of an African could be raised in Kenya £2,000,000 to £1,500,000 there would be a return to imports which would more than make up the present budgetary deficiency. It would entail a reduction in costs of distribution and living, whereby the European farmer would profit together with the African. There would be a stimulus to the local distribution market.

The time must come when Kenya will have to choose between one of three lines of development: European production with Native labour only; Native production along with the long run contract of often abandonment of European settlement; or lastly, the two together. The first appears economically impracticable and, if we are guided by South Africa, politically and socially undesirable. The second is to the settler unthinkable. He has made the country his home and is definitely established there. The third choice, the development of the Colony jointly by the two together, appears to be the only one. One of the sad things of the history of Kenya is that the interests of the European and African are constantly set up against each other. That is a source of despair. If it were true we should be faced by the choice of domination by the European or his defeat and possible annihilation. The only hope lies in the realisation that the interests of the European and African are indivisible.

Limits of European Settlement.

The European must see that a balanced development is secured. European settlement must be recognised as being subject to the limit imposed by the availability of land and labour to help the settler in his progress without unduly disturbing the African life in the reserves. There is no reason to believe that such a limit has been reached, but with further European immigration a time may come, one might almost say must come, when the point of saturation has been reached. At the second place the European must recognise that it is in interests and the African interests are one there must be ample opportunities for the African to develop fully.

To the credit of the European in Kenya it may be said that he has always shown lack of sympathy to those responsible for the improvement of the African, but it is difficult to resist the feeling that he, not unmercifully, always regards them from a superior point of view, and that he fails to recognise that such a point of view must be altered. The ultimate test of the European in Kenya will come when the African has reached such a point in educational development that he is fitted for a citizenship in the administration of the country. That time may not be so remote as some people think. If the alternative are exploitation and suppression, then we must face the responsibilities of our trusteeship. A wise trustee looks forward to the time when his wards grow up and are able to manage for themselves.

Is the Imperial Government going to have the courage to look forward to that time? Are the Europeans in Kenya going to have that courage—the courage to believe in themselves as capable partners in that Imperial trusteeship recognising that they are in Kenya with the African, not permanently above him? The history of the relationship between the European and African in Kenya gives us reason to believe that the European will not fail to accept this view if it is put before him, and if he is successful then the Colony of Kenya will not be the last of the colonies of British Government and colonists.

The Indo-Ethiopian War

Sixty-Fourth Current Statement

THE INDO-Ethiopian war has been a success, and a mission of Alfonso XIII, the Emperor Haile Selassie, and the Italian Ambassador to Egypt, Adetra, have been sent to Addis Ababa to witness the final peace conference. The Emperor's flight at 2:30 o'clock on the 19th of May, due largely to changing military conditions in East Africa, cast a gloom over Italy, which now finds itself faced with the probability of a long and costly war.

The conflict started in March after Mussolini's cabinet decided to support the Italian population of Abyssinia, which had been threatened with force, despite the rapid advance of Italian troops in the first 20 days of war, and demanded that a peace was now necessary. Every war, especially a frontier war, is said to have its inherent difficulties, especially when it is fought in difficult communications, hilly, difficult, and mountainous regions such as the Shire, which is one thousand miles long and varies in width more than 100 kilometers from Maserai.

The fight against the economic side of the war was as proceeding simultaneously along the whole front with the daily assistance of all branches of production and exchange, and also assistance from friendly other forces. Technical aid were given as venial substitutes for many raw materials imported from abroad. The official statement adds: "In conclusion, the Duke reported on the recent development of a financial character concluded with Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany."

This followed the announcement of the £33,000 deficit in 1935, including the cost of extraordinary expenditure against Africa. The 1936 budget shows a surplus of £33,000; the East African war expenditure has not been included in the figures, "as its extent cannot be determined." It is, however, estimated that the war is costing £100,000 to £200,000 a day.

Two Strenuous Attacks in the North.

The two attacks in the north, which have been mentioned on page 10, file, another canary yellow letter message from Rome and Addis Ababa show to have been much more severe than was first reported. The Ethiopian losses are put by Rome "messages" at 400 killed and 2,000 wounded. Addis Ababa reports that the Italians left 500 white troops and 200 Natives dead when they were routed in a severe hand-to-hand struggle. This clash occurred near Gibi Addi in the Tigrinya, the total being estimated at 3,000 Ethiopians and 1,000 Italians. The attack was repelled by the Ethiopians anti lasted for six hours. The Italian troops were supported by artillery and the Air Force, the effect of which was, however, minimized by the Ethiopian tactics in hand-to-hand fighting. A war bulletin issued in Rome claims that the Ethiopians were driven back and put to flight. Addis Ababa also claims a victory; however, the Emperor, fearing that recent successes might arise, and unduly optimism, has warned his people to "rejoice too soon."

The delivery of two strenuous Ethiopian attacks within a few days has caused some anxiety in Rome, where it is feared that the Italian losses have been much greater than has been officially reported.

Rumors persist in Addis Ababa that a big Ethiopian offensive is about to be launched, and some significance is given to them by the announcement of the terms on which the Emperor is prepared to negotiate a settlement. These were stated, officially, on Friday to be: Complete withdrawal of Italian troops from Ethiopia; payment by Italy of an independent delimitation of the frontiers between Ethiopia and the Italian colonies; by an international commission appointed by the League; Ethiopia to seek foreign advice and assistance in the economic, financial and administrative aspects, but no Italian officials would be accepted.

Marshal Badoviti's efforts that the Somaliland front should be held by Sultan Ali Dida, who submitted to the British defeated Sultan of Kenya, who had been militarily supported by the British, were successful. The independence of the Sultanate of a former vassal between Ratti's forces and the Italians and the Kenya frontier has caused interest among Italian war correspondents in the position assumed by the Sultan, where "a sort of secret" to re-enter Kenya to Ratti's forces, and have seized the town, which authorities say is now under their control, while holding them in check.

Under the colonial Government, the existing state of affairs stands no functionaries of the Colony. A number of whom he interprets as "British nervous types" are entirely ignorant and apathetic, which is said to have caused at Addis Ababa in the extreme north-eastern corner of Africa, towards Italian Somaliland. A certain Dr. H. C. W. of the British military post there, who was once a member of the Italian post, or rather, of himself, of inquiry about his dog, which he said had been lost three years ago, and might be among the missing. This is the probable death of a man at the disappearances. Yet apparently considered sufficiently strong to be placed in the dispatch as "the high excitement of the blonde lieutenant who stopped only just short of creating a cause célèbre."

Ethiopia and Italy Protection League.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has informed the League of Nations that Italian troops, in retreating up the Shire and Dira, whence they had marched and massacred the civilian population, and used poison gas against Ethiopian troops in the Tigray region. In Addis Ababa it is believed that all along the Italians and the use of gas are signs of defeat, and of the Italians' inability to fight on level terms. Italy has protested to the League against the alleged use of lump-dumb bullets by Ethiopian troops, and denounces this violation of a high humanitarian principle, universally acknowledged and forming part of the moral heritage of all civilized states.

Great indignation was felt in Sweden on Tuesday when it became known that bombs had been dropped by Italian aeroplanes on the Swedish Red Cross unit near Dira, via the banks of the River Galana-Doria. It was reported that the leader of the unit, Dr. Hylander, was severely wounded, and that the staff and equipment of the hospital were destroyed. The Emperor of Ethiopia has sent a telegram to Prince Carl, President of the Swedish Red Cross, expressing condolences for the Red Cross and for the families "whose members have been the prey for the Italian Air Force's unchristian and cruel attack against the Swedish ambulence."

In a Christmas message the Emperor of Ethiopia hopes that his people may soon be delivered from the horrors of war and vouchsafed the blessings of peace. He adds: "We hope that all the great Christian nations, such as Britain, will join in that prayer, and that those precious principles of peace and love, the unity of which were manifested by the life and death of Jesus Christ, may be recovered throughout this distracted world."

A Stockholm message states that the reason given by Italy for the deportation of Swedish missionaries from Italian Somaliland and Eritrea is political propaganda and agitation against the Government. The missionaries maintain that the accusation is unfounded, and attribute the closing of their mission to Roman Catholic aggressiveness and anti-nationalism.

The management of the Jauhi-Addis Ababa Railway has called for tenders for the maintenance of the passenger and goods service by train between Jauhi and the Ethiopian frontier in the event of the line being cut by the Italians. This precautionary measure is necessary because the railway's main repair shop is in Difesa, in Ethiopia.

A young Ethiopian with a limited knowledge of English censors all news messages sent from Addis Ababa. News which could otherwise be prohibited, sometimes get in slant terms and thus passes the censor. Thus the Emperor left for the zone an American correspondent submitted his message "A principal eight ball snuffedward." An Englishman sent "Boss of shipwrecked scarpards." Both messages were transmitted.

New Brass Aeroplane for Ethiopia.

An aeroplane intended for the use of the Ethiopian Red Cross left Croydon on Monday on the first stage of a flight to Addis Ababa. The machine has been purchased by subscriptions among members of the League of Nations, and is being piloted by Captain A. C. E. Newell, Air Commodore P. F. McFarlane, who served as advisor to the organizers of the fund, is accompanying the machine to Ethiopia.

From Addis Ababa it is believed that Captain L. J. Palmer, claimed to miles north of the capital when he was with his wife from Addis Ababa to Addis Ababa. Captain and Mrs. Lloyd were both injured, but the former returned to Addis Ababa to indicate of his return to Ethiopia. Major G. Drouillet, a French pilot in the Ethiopian air force is reported to be negotiating the terms for the purchase of six machines for military use in Addis Ababa.

Rauli and other campion bands will be marching in Addis Ababa, and the people are expected to be crowded around to the Red Cross.

Malay Traders' Projects.**Increasing Price Improbable.**

The chairman of the Whitmore Association, and author of the annual meeting of the East African Chamber of Commerce, impressed the members of the association with the importance of continuing negotiations. Previously he had told that wheat maize reached the maximum price of 10/- per bushel, but had then been reduced to 8/- per bushel, but had then been increased to 9/- per bushel. He gave accurate information as to quantities of maize which would have sold at least the more costly. The board has decided to publish the names of members who did not send in estimates, and the first list was passed on the day of the annual meeting.

The position of the Association has been strengthened by the opening of a small mill at Mombasa where about 100 members have joined so that the grain exchange were expected to be handled. A considerable quantity of maize was being grown in the Kericho-Saita district and the association was negotiating with growers for a working arrangement in connexion with the supply of maize to the estates. The most serious handicap from which the maize industry suffered, the Chairman continued, was the substitution of mealie-meal on the railways. Island trading was being tried in vain, and would, it was hoped, overcome the difficulties to some extent.

Speaking of general prospects, the Chairman said the Argentine crop Auruja was estimated at 47,000,000 quarters of which only 10,000,000 were shipped during the first half of the grain year. In view of the large balance remaining of export, he could see no prospect of a material increase in price for the year. The wheat crop was satisfactory, particularly in view of the sale of some two-thirds for export to Italian Somaliland, brigatina or, perhaps, The addition of heavy stocks of wheat in the country imposed a burden on the Association's finances, but there had been no difficulty in obtaining an application for assistance from wheat growers. Future prospects indicated wheat of poorer quality and lower yield due to rust, but the larger acreage under the crop would ensure supplies sufficient to meet requirements. An ever-increasing number of members were planting sweetcorn, and growers would appreciate that the increase in consumption of its product, they were assured, would be slow. The Association was in negotiation with foreign firms in the hope of increasing their net returns to members to better

Zanzibar Immigration restrictions.

The Zanzibar Government is to increase the shilling deposit required from Asiatic and African immigrants from Rs. 375 to Rs. 500. At present, amount is insufficient to pay for deportation to Europe. The authorities, however, may be given discretion to demand from Asiatic immigrants, along with Asia or Africa, a deposit of lesser amount than Rs. 500. Under the existing law, no can be done without reference to the British Resident.

Charmstone statue for Rhodesia.

A statue of David Livingstone which has been in Trinity College, Oxford, for years, is shortly to be sent to Salisbury. It was commissioned before the War by Mr. T. M. Moubray of Southern Rhodesia, but for many reasons, including the War, it was never sent to the Colony. The Government of Southern Rhodesia recently informed Mr. Moubray of their acceptance of the statue, which is a finely-executed life-size figure of the missionary explorer. It weighs over a ton and is about six feet high.

Guernsey Pensions.

A sumptuous resolution in connexion with the Bill to amend the Pensions of Governors of Dominions, etc., Act for the purpose of increasing the pensions of certain Dominion and Colonial Governors was moved in the House of Commons before Christmas recess by Mr. G. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies. He said that as the law stood no present many distinguished Civil servants if invited to take a Governorship would be in a position to resign on the ground that if they did so they would be entitled to a smaller pension than they remained in their present position. They, as men, were the pride of the nation, and it was only right that

Makere's College Inquiry.**Higher Education in East Africa.**

In view of the sentiments on Special Day at Makere's College, in Uganda, Mr. F. C. Mitchell, Commissioner of the Protectorate, announced that a Commission would shortly be sent out from England to inquire into the working and organisation at Makere's College, to review the situation as regards higher education in the place which Makere's should take in it, and the development which should be promoted.

Makere's is now a school, Mr. Mitchell said, "but it is a school which may have a great future as the centre of higher education for the East African group of territories, just as it is to-day a place to train boys from all these countries come to the course of instruction which it can give. Such a centre is a necessity for East Africa; the fact that small numbers are able to go to England or America on general of higher education, but there are manifest limitations to that, just the least the great expense involved." It is surely evident that the civilisation we hope to finally establish in Uganda must, as one of its manifestations, support a centre where higher education will be available within the country and abroad, which the same associations may grow up as have grown up through the centuries in my own country, round Oxford and Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin—a place where there shall be provision alike for the sons of the greatest of the land and the poorest.

Unified Time in East Africa.

The question of standard time for East Africa is again under consideration. At the last meeting of the Tanganyika Legislature, Sir Harold MacMichael, the Governor, said the Governors' Conference wished the public should first be consulted in the matter, but it seemed that the public could not make up its mind.

Tanganyika Labour Supplies.

A special inquiry into the movement and allocation of labour among the East African industries in Tanganyika is being made by Mr. T. Longland. Sir Harold MacMichael, the Governor, has stated in the Legislature that he is not specifically against the resubstitution of the Labour Department, but the whole question will be investigated when Mr. Longland's report is received.

Uganda Public Bodies.

Arising from the Governor's recent suggestion that unofficial interests should be co-ordinated in a central association, efforts are being made in Uganda to form such a body for the commercial and planting communities. A lead has been given by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, who are to discuss with other public bodies the desirability of joining a joint organisation, or arranging joint annual conferences.

Kenya Agricultural Advances.

By a statement to the Kenyan legislative Council on the finances of the Agricultural Advances Board, Mr. G. Walsh, the Treasurer, stated that during the three years 1930-31, 1931-32 had been placed at the Board's disposal from the Colony's surplus balances. Amounts written off as bad debts were £1,000 in 1931-32 in 1934, and £4,800 in 1935. Authority would be sought at a later date to write off a further £1,200 considered by the Board to be irrecoverable.

Reducing Taxation in Malaya.

Speaking at a public meeting in Brunei Hall in the early part of last month Colonel J. E. Bryne said that during the recent session of the Legislative and Executive Council the needed measures had been taken by Government that while emergency taxation had been imposed, the surplus of £30,000 in the territorial finances should not be placed to reserve. He outlined the plan such that the surplus should be used to relieve the emergency taxation. The Government in accordance with the terms of reducing stamp duties, cheques, and receipts from 2d. to 1d., and to nominate and call the balance of the Civil Service salaries steves from July 1st. The selected business had been instrumental in effecting the amendment to the new Income Tax ordinance, by which there would be no increase at the town end of the scale.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Court Interpreters.**Need for First Class Linguists.**

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—The supreme importance of having really first-class interpreters in courts where English is the official language but is not the vernacular is perhaps not generally realised by the public.

If anyone says, as someone generally does, that the remedy is to have judges and magistrates who understand the language of the people, one can only reply that this ideal is impossible in practice. It would, for one thing, make impossible, or delay beyond all reason the promotion of Law Officers to other districts, and, a still more forcible reason, it would require not merely a speaking knowledge of the language, which suffices for ordinary life, but such a knowledge of idioms and shades of meaning as can be acquired only by years of living with the people.

This being so, it becomes of the first importance to have a corps of interpreters who fulfil the last condition. *It does not suffice to be ordinarily good.* You may get through life well, say, an averagely good secretary or a normally good cook, but with interpreters, directly you leave the *average* standard, you fall into serious dangers. The court may easily get wrong impressions from inaccuracies such as are quite readily committed by ordinarily good linguists.

I recall, for example, counsel in a murder case asking a witness if there had been anyone else in the road you were bound to have seen him. But the form in which the question reached the witness was: "If, etc., etc., you would have been bound to be able to see him." A distinction such in the case was of great importance.

And the matter becomes still more difficult when no exactly corresponding word exists in the other language, and a paraphrase is required.

It may be that on the whole East Africa has been fortunate, and certainly Tanganyika had for years one who was as near perfection as could well be reached. It is not the object of this letter to complain of our interpreters, but to suggest that we might do something better than leave their superiors to chance.

Would it not be practicable in each large territory for some Government or mission school to make a speciality of training a few really first-rate linguists, and for the Government to try such candidates as came forward? There would be no certainty of employment, but in any case the knowledge gained would be bound to be useful in other spheres. It would just mean that a small class, or some members of a large one, would specialize on language for two or three years, or do extra work thereon.

It would, I think, be a satisfaction to the appointing authority to have at once a place where it could reasonably expect to find a suitable applicant, and I would, I feel sure, greatly lighten the work and ease the occasional anxieties of those engaged in the Law, who in every place the help of an interpreter upon whom they know they could entirely rely.

Yours faithfully,

G. G. B. B. B. B.

POINT FROM LETTERS.

"I like East Africa, and I like fair and just
government, whatever its color."

Our Native Friends?**An Interesting Story from S.A.**

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—A curious trait in snakes has recently been brought to my notice, and it would be interesting to hear many of your readers have heard of similar occurrences.

My tracker, who is also my head gun-bearer, has been with me for nearly years, and I have no reason to believe that he would deliberately lie to me. He assures me that all snakes, and particularly black mambas, are inveterate eaters of chillies. This assertion, by the way, is borne out by the care with which Natives take when approaching an unusually ripe chillie bush.

He tells me that the snake prefers to pick up the chillies lying on the ground, but if, as they grow, too withered, he takes the chillie in his mouth and gives his head a sideways twist to break it off.

I have questioned various other Natives in the district in which I am camped, and all corroborate the statement.

If the Native idea is that the snake eats the chillies to make himself fierce, or conversely that it is because of his partiality to chillies that he is so fierce, this, of course, should really apply only to the black mamba.

Fete,
Portuguese East Africa. JOHN H. TAYLOR.

Royal Visits to Somaliland.**Guests from Italy and Ethiopia.**

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—It is a remarkable fact that the only reigning monarchs who have ever visited British Somaliland are those of the two countries whose forces are fighting across the border of the Protectorate.

The Emperor of Ethiopia paid a short visit to the Protectorate in 1933, and expressed great interest in all he saw, especially in the winding mountain road by which Sheikh (5,000 ft.) is reached from Berbera, and in the mechanized transport of the Camel Corps detachment which formed the royal escort.

Ras Gitachew, the recently appointed commander-in-chief of the Dusa Ali area, and Ras Kasse, now commanding the Northern army, accompanied His Majesty. The former then held the title of Pittwada (Beloved), and some anxiety was caused as to whether the rather flimsy Government chairs would support his somewhat portly form.

The King of Italy, accompanied by General B. Brusati, Minister of State for the Colonies, visited Berbera about a year ago, but the whole programme arranged for His Majesty's entertainment, which included an equitation display by the Camel Corps, was washed out in every sense by most unseasonable and torrential downpour of rain. The local dhooli had a busy time washing the many bright red-white official uniforms.

Yours faithfully,
Editor, "Somaliland Times". GORDON WHISTON.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 16

S. P. & C. Ltd.

July 7, 1935.

Some Statements Worth Noting

"I favour income tax as the fairest method of taxation." — *Mr. W. G. Gillowwhite, M.L.C., Aspara*

"If the Native is prosperous, then we are all prosperous." — *Mr. A. D. Cradock, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.*

"We have not reigned for fun . . . We have no intention of being a European Ethiopia." — *General Goering, Prime Minister of Prussia.*

"Tanganyika has a tremendous area awaiting development." — *Sir William Hembury, managing director of the British Cotton Growing Association.*

"Interest in medicine and treatment of diseases is gradually being awakened among Natives in all districts." — *North African Medical Report for 1934.*

"Sir Alan Pim strikes Mombasa as the sort of man whose can p would be very difficult to bite, and whose leg is, too alert to be pulled." — *Kenya Weekly News.*

The average reader thinks that a theogolite is a pious man who lives in caves and an azithoth is a cough-cure." — *Mr. Peter Fleming, writing in "The Spectator."*

It is for the good of the country to have here European producers up to the full capacity of the land available for them." — *Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland.*

A thorough survey should be made of the agricultural resources and potentialities of Southern Tanganyika." — *Major A. King, M.L.C., in Tanganyika Legislature speech.*

To bring about improved dairy by the extended use of milk by Africans, possibly Native Native instructors would be most effective." — *Sgt. Daniel Hall, speaking in London.*

"My heart would be saddened at the thought of the divorce courts being so full if our home life were more like that of the African." — *The Rev. G. T. Stuart, former of Southern Rhodesia.*

The budget is balanced; I lay emphasis on the word because, after our experiences of the last few years, it is sweet and musical to our ears." — *Mr. G. Sayers, Acting Chief Secretary in the Tanganyika Legislature.*

"While we allow so much of our land to be wasted, and refuse to face the fact that more and more terrain, the tendency must be to destroy our trees, and our yields with it." — *H. J. E. Wolryche-Whitmore, Chairman of the Uganda Farmers' Association.*

Many craftsmen probably do not realise what wonderful leather for many goods and shooemaking can be obtained from the skin of an elephant's ear. This should be peeled off the cartilage as soon as possible after death, and the flesh be treated with arsenic soap or powdered salt. It has a wonderful grain and is exceptionally handsome in a gloss dark tan." — *From the Uganda Game Wardens' Report.*

The New Year Honours

Now come the real trade winds for there between the lines of the New Year Honours List, the East African appointments, which will appear in full in our next issue.

WHO'S WHO

**Leslie Brian Freeson,
O.B.E.**



Mr. L. B. Freeson, CBE, who has been appointed Secretary to the East African Government.

Mr. L. B. Freeson, who has been appointed Secretary to the East African Government, came into the following year as Secretary to the Commission of Enquiry, was previously in the Colonial Office in 1924, underwriting a strip of land in the Bahamas and British Honduras, and was made Secretary to the Colonial Development Commission in 1926. He particularly concerned with East Africa during this period, and brought into existence the East African Commission. He is keenly interested in birds, and is always anxious to hear the views of people.

His modesty claims to be the best quality in the Colonial Service, and that his temperament is good for his self.

PERSONALIA.

Bir Francis Newton is returning back to Southern Rhodesia.

Captain A. J. A. Kitchie, Game Warden of Kenya, is on holiday in Switzerland.

Dr. J. R. Davies has been appointed medical officer to Malakal at Ischill.

Mrs. Rees-Moggan is shortly arriving England on holiday from Mwanza.

Mr. P. J. Grey has been elected a member of the Mitch District Council by the Labour party.

Mr. Alan Mather, of Linton, has, we regret to learn, lost an eye as result of a recent accident.

Mr. S. S. Williams, Chief Justice of Tanganyika, has returned to the Territory from overseas leave.

Colonel J. S. Duggeon has been appointed Deputy Commander of the Southern Brigade, K.A.R.

Lord Denman, now on a visit to East Africa, expects to return to England about the end of this month.

The death took place suddenly in Nakuru Hospital on the 29th of Mr. Frederick Ayton of Timoret, saw mill.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mr. F. R. Stephens, of the Two Brothers Hotel, Moshi.

During Captain C. V. Stevenson's overseas leave Mr. W. H. McCutche is Acting Director of the Works in Tanganyika.

We regret to learn of the death of Miss Alice Tymkin, who served for many years with the U.N.C. in Nyasaland.

Sir Malcolm Hailey reached Uganda last week in the course of his African tour. He was due to leave for Mwanza on December 27.

Baron Emile Tibault, author, President of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, and a keen student of Colonies, died in Paris last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stevenson are shortly leaving Nottingham for an extensive tour of East Africa and the Seychelles.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose intend shortly to visit their son, the Marquis of Graham, in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir John and Lady Bradley and Penelope Maffey had the honour of dining with The King and Queen at Sandringham on Saturday.

Mr. J. B. Freeston, B.B.C., left England last week for Nairobi, and will be there as Secretary to the East African Association Conference.

Philip and Lady Richardson will visit Lake Elmenteita and the Belgian Congo during their East African tour, and return to England by air.

Miss Marjorie Kitching, daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Kitching, is spending a six months' holiday with her parents in Uganda before her father retires.

Mr. Ishai Dass, an Indian member of the Kenya Legislature, spoke at a meeting in London last week organised by the Union of Democratic Control.

Miss Mary Scott travelled from London to East Africa by Imperial Airways on Christmas day. She is staying at the Serengeti Plains, staying on for two days in the country.

Major C. C. Youlker, M.C., has been appointed Acting Brigade Commander of the Southern Brigade of the K.A.R. with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In these trials will be glad to inform that Mr. C. Partington, the Tanganyika Assistant Chief Secretary, has made good progress in East Africa since his recent indisposition.

Miss M. Donald, M.B.E., left Tanganyika last month on overseas leave, ending her retirement from the nursing service. She had been in the Territory for 25 years.

Mr. Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, spent a few days at the coast at the beginning of December, and attended the annual dinner of the Mombasa branch of the Canadian Society.

Mixed Farming in East Africa

by G. R. MORRISON

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT says in his Foreword:

"I can strongly recommend this book... It is not based on theory, but is the outcome of practical experience gained by the author, who, to my personal knowledge, has worked hard on his farm, which is only a few miles from my own, during the last fifteen years."

Send for your copy. Price 1/- post free to the Publishers.

EAST AFRICA & THE GREATITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.1

The Rev. Mr. Marshall B. Craig, D.D., Moderator of the Church of Scotland, will speak at the Gordon Memorial Service in Shaitane on Saturday evening next.

Mr. R. Wyn Harris, District Officer, Nairobi, and Mr. E. Shipton of Turin, will join the Mount Everest Expedition next March. They were members of the 1933 expedition.

Sir Edward Denham, the former Colonial Secretary in Kenya, and now Captain-General of Jamaica, left Kingston last week on a short visit to Panama, accompanied by Lady Denham.

Mr. W. H. Hyde Clarke has been appointed Dis. Dir. of Posts and Telegraphs, S. E. Harrison Powder and W. A. G. Scott, Com. Commissioners of Kaimosi and Kericho respectively.

His many friends will learn with sorrow of the death in Nairobi Hospital of the age of 64 of Colonel George Edward Tresor, D.S.O., the Sabatia-settler. He had lived in Kenya since the end of the War.

Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Postmaster-General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, will retire in February. He is the first Postmaster-General of the combined East African services, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the amalgamation.

The wedding took place in the Highmead Chapel, Nairobi, last month of Mr. Alan Hunter, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. O. Hunter, of Muthaiga, and Miss Diana Graham, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Lionel Graham, of Muthaiga.

Mr. H. Dunn, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs in the Sudan, has received Royal licence to wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Nile. Mr. Dunn, who first went to the Sudan in 1903, returned to Charlton from England last

Mr. T. Sheppard, Director of Museums in Hull, says that the ancient methods of making earthenware vessels in Ceylon existed in East Yorkshire during the Bronze Age, at least 4,000 years ago, and that it would be difficult to tell from photographs which was prehistoric Yorkshire pottery and which modern African.

Dr. P. W. Walker, medical officer at Mongalla, Northern Rhodesia, in the current issue of the East African, some very successful treatments of anthrax in humans being carried out with sodium benzene.

Lord Baden-Powell, shortly after leaving East Africa, developed a severe chill and was confined to his cabin when the vessel on which he was travelling to South Africa reached Lourenco Marques. Lady Baden-Powell is also indisposed.

M. Rossel, general manager of the Brussels, who has died in Belgium, deserved much more than is thought to Belgian Colonial Affairs, and was partly responsible for the establishment of the "Press Club," the well-known Congo news agency.

The engagement is announced between the Hon. John Cumine-Lester, elder son of Viscount and Viscountess Swinton, and Miss Anne Irvine Medlicott, younger daughter of Canon and Mrs. H. S. Medlicott, of Burgh, Surrey, and of Surrey.

Mr. Arthur Wood, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wood, of Nairobi and Miss Bliss Neilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Neilson, of Chipping Norton, North Rhodesia, have been married in Mombasa. The bridegroom is the son of one of Kenya's earliest pioneers, Mr. J. A. Wood, M.G.M.B.E., while the bride is the daughter of a well-known Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Vivian Liberti, Ouray, son of Mr. Liberti, director of the Mombasa Company and of many other enterprises in P.E.A. and Nyasaland, and of Mrs. Ouray, and Miss Mary Leota Vincent, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Vincent of Little Hill, St. George's Hill, Weybridge, are to be married at St. James's Church, Spanish Place, London, on Jan. 19. The reception will afterwards be held at the Savoy Hotel, Berkeley Square, W.C.1.

Acting on the urgent advice of his doctors, Sir Ian Macpherson, B.C., K.C., M.P., Chairman of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, and a keen student of tobacco-growing in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has decided to retire at once from the House of Commons. He has represented the Ross and Cromarty division as a Liberal since 1906 and filled many Ministerial positions. Following an arduous campaign in the General Election in November, he has been advised that complete rest is now essential, and he proposes to leave shortly on an extensive tour of the British Empire.

A SOUND HEALTH RULE

DAILY BOVRIL

Mr. F. S. Joelsson, editor of *East Africa*, will leave London on Wednesday, Jan. 16, by Imperial Airways, for Entebbe, on the first stage of a tour of the East African Dependencies.

He will be in Uganda until Jan. 20, followed on Jan. 21 and 22, King's or Jan. 23 and 24, Rusinga and Kakamega till Jan. 28, Nairobi from Jan. 31 to Feb. 2, and Nairobi until Feb. 25.

Correspondence should be addressed to Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, or to the branch in any one of the above towns.

N. Charterland Exploration

Annual Report for 1934.

The annual report for 1934 of the N. Charterland Exploration Company (1919), Ltd., states that the year's operations resulted in a loss of £87,700, and that further losses for doubtful debts and amounts written off on survey expenses, etc., increased this figure to £118,100. Thus, the balance standing to debit of profit and loss account is £121,300.

The report states that on July 31 the chairman and solicitor of the company met at the Palace of Downing Street a strong body of M.P.s who had gathered there to defend the company's case. Among them were gentlemen of the highest standing in the legal profession, all of them supporters of the National Service Bill. The meeting took place and a memorandum was drawn up and signed by a practically unanimous party. The memorandum contained the following passages:—
"We are assured—not do we find any difficulty in believing—that if the directors had known in August 1923 what they later ascertained, after obtaining inspection of the documents, i.e. back to the correspondence of 1893, and the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the British South Africa Company which led up to the agreement of 1923, there could have been no question of acquiescence on their part in respect of the broad position adopted by the Crown [in] the last preceding paragraph and in the history of the whole matter, we are strongly of opinion that it is not consistent with natural justice nor with the dignity of the Crown nor with the atmosphere of confidence which should—and generally does prevail—in dealings between the Crown and the subject that the acquiescence of the company, given in the circumstances as found by the Commission, should be relied upon by the Crown; and we respectfully suggest that the question of making reasonable compensation to the company for the land taken for Native Reserves under the Order in Council of 1928 ought to receive the further and favourable consideration of the Crown's advisers."

This memorial is about to be presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will, it is hoped, so consider the matter his suggestion, constituting the Royalists received by the company on the gold produced at the Sesare mine during the year amounted to £42. The tributary is now working in the third area and reports that the gold chute is very small so the levels above Loangwa Concessions, Ltd., terminated their prospecting agreement in October.

The 1933-34 tobacco crop in the Fort Jameson district was not a large one, and the yield on some of the company's estates was below the average. The total weight of leaf was 190,798 lb.

Late News in Brief:

Automatic stamp machines have been ordered for East African post offices.

Tourists may now take cars into Southern Rhodesia without paying a deposit.

Quadruplets born to a Native mother in Masindi, Uganda, are making good progress.

The next sessions of the East African Court of Appeal will open in Nairobi on January 20.

Over £60 was collected by residents of Zambia on Armistice Day for the Earl Haig Fund.

A ship's bell from H.M.S. "Milford" has been presented to Ruwenzori School, Southern Rhodesia, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways are contributing £5,000 to the expenses of East Africa's participation in the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg this year.

The Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa, which was signed in London in 1933 by representatives of nine Governments, will become operative over the greater part of the continent on January 15.

Loan Conversion Difficulties.

Results of Kenya Government Enquiries.

Answearable questions in the Kenya legislature on January 2, 1935, inquired regarding the conversion of loans, the Treasurer saying that inquiries had been made by Government to certain creditors and the possibility of converting the last, examining it being undertaken early this year, when all available authorities were consulted.

No scheme had yet been devised, but it was likely to be acceptable to bondholders and at the same time not disadvantageous to the Colony. In connection with a very large number of Dominion, Colonial and municipal bonds, the Kenya loans have been issued with stipulated dates of maturity and so far as Government was aware no attempt had been made to convert loans of this type on a purely voluntary basis. Mr. Welsh added that when the £5,000,000 loan of 1921 was issued, only £1,100,000 were taken up by the public, leaving £2,000,000 to be taken up by the underwriters—a sufficient indication that the terms offered were not at that time considered to be unduly generous.

Uganda Finances.

Enquiries have been made in Uganda that the Colony is now conducting a financial inquiry. Mr. J. C. Edwards, ex-Sir Harold Kitter, after his retirement as Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Uganda, has written to the State that the Convention desires it, in order to obtain an unbiased review of the financial position of the Province. A special session of the Convention is planned to discuss railway rates will be given an opportunity of expressing their view on the above topic.

To Uganda's Benefit.

Uganda is at present debited with Customs duty on respectably poor re-exported oil which no British is due or claimed. Under a proposal emanating from the Kenyá Customs Finance, the benefit of such duty-free oil in Uganda transaction will accrue to Uganda.

WHITER TEETH

Kolynos Dental Cream—The famous antiseptic, germicidal, cleansing, Scotch Painted formula, absolute no gritty abrasive and is extremely fine, powerful bleaching action. Effectively purifies teeth, removes tartar, cleanses and whitens, and is the reason of its unfailing power to remove any stain or mark away. The germ-destroying properties of Kolynos prevent plaque coverage from the teeth.

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THE PROBLEM OF INDIRECT RULE IN AFRICA

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF CONDITIONS
IN A BRITISH PROTECTORATE

UGANDA

THOMAS and SCOTT

Foreword by Sir H. R. Haldane, M.P., LL.D., L.L.B.

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Koa-Malimu Gold Mining Co.

Amalgamation with Risks, Ltd.

THE annual report for the year ended September 30, of the Koa-Malimu Gold Mining Co., Ltd., which is registered in Kenya, is an unusually frank document. It states that the option on the property held by Anglo-Continental Mines, Ltd., was given up in January last, when Anglo-Continental asked for a further six months extension for 12 months. The directors of Koa-Malimu could not agree, but were prepared to grant the extension on a different basis. It is recorded that they were given no opportunity for discussion, and that no communication was made.

Negotiations were opened with other companies, and Koa-Malimu was asked for a free option for a month to sample its property. At the end of the option period they asked for a 12-months' free option, with the right to purchase the property at the end of that period at a figure which the Koa-Malimu directors considered reasonable. This offer was accordingly rejected.

Later Mr. F. de Gaudemus, Risks, Ltd., offered to include the property in certain negotiations then pending. When a view was arrived at a reasonable valuation of the Koa-Malimu and Risks properties an amalgamation was undertaken by Messrs. John Taylor & Company, according to instructions from Mr. de Gaudemus who was given a free, legal, right to dispose of Koa-Malimu in amalgamation with Risks, Ltd., on agreed terms, and in September, when the directors felt that they might be faced with a considerable expenditure on the property, it was agreed to amalgamate the property with that of Risks, Ltd., on terms depending on the result of the negotiations, pending, in effect, on this decision being communicated to Mr. de Gaudemus. The intention was to Risks, Ltd., to begin work on the company's property.

The annual general meeting of Koa-Malimu, on December 12,

Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines

And now

Progress on the Properties.

The report for the 15 months ended September 30, of Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines, Ltd., states that while production of gold from Wady Oyo mine averaged a profit of £5,000, the unproductive development work at other mines, together with expenditure of £6,000 on machinery and buildings has consumed the working capital provided at the inception of the company. The abundance of high-grade ore at Wady Oyo, satisfactory cyclic leaching tests on the Wady Oyo tailings, and the encouraging results of sinking on the south vein at Matruh justify further expenditure on the property, and the directors are therefore taking steps to issue further shares out of the undivided capital to meet the necessary working capital. The accounts show that of the £24,000 issued shares of the company, 16,000 shares of £1 have been issued for cash, the balance of 8,000 shares having been issued to existing creditors as fully paid. Capital expenditure on machinery and buildings totalled £6,500, and of £6,000 spent on mine development, £4,500 has been written off the balance of £1,500 being carried forward. Miners' working expenses (exclusive of development) totalled £14,442 for a billion production of £14,000.

The general manager's report states that at the Wady Oyo mine 2,61 tons of gold were crushed for a yield of 10.2 oz. of gold. Work was hindered by bad ventilation, delays in getting suitable rock drills, and by encountering water which cut off the vein along the strike and in depth. These difficulties have been largely overcome, and development is progressing more satisfactorily.

At the Macrum mine development work has been carried on the north and south veins, which are about 100 ft. apart. On the north vein a shaft was sunk 100 ft. at which depth the vein faulted and has not yet been recovered. On the south vein the main shaft was sunk to 30 ft. through a narrow vein and in continuation to 20 ft. in a narrow quartz vein averaging one ton per ton over in. Protests here were not encouraging.

In the Radoi Hill property two shafts were sunk. The veins became narrower and of lower grade at depth and all work has been stopped.

Gold in Nyasaland.

Reported Discovery of Five-mile Reef.

Rumours are circulating that a gold reef has been located in Nyasaland. According to a Blantyre correspondent of "The Times," the small prospecting company alleged to have made the discovery are secretive and non-committal but it is said that the reef has been located about 30 miles north of Blantyre, close to the Mbope Road at a place named Chizoma. It is reported to have been proved for five miles, and to average 20 feet to the ton.

The importance of the discovery, if it proves to be correct, cannot be over-estimated in regard to its influence on the future of Nyasaland, which is one of the very few States in Africa, British or Foreign, without any mineral development. There is also a legend that a body found some time ago in one of the rivers, and during the last two years efforts have been made by Government and private prospectors to locate the reef, but without success.

Mining in the Congo.

Addressing the Société d'Économie Politique Belge group in Brussels, Major J. C. L. van der Linde, director of the Cominière, said that in 1935 the Belgian Congo produced approximately 10,000 tons of copper, 1,200 kilos of gold, 2,200 kilos of diamonds, 1,000,000 tons of coal, and social services for the 100,000 natives employed on the mines entailed considerable expenditure. The 1935 mining in Haut-Katanga invested 163,838,000 francs as capital expenditure in hospitals and camps between 1926 and 1932, and last year 53,000,000 francs on their maintenance, while the Cominière Company had invested 5,000,000 francs during the same period for a similar purpose, the maintenance costs being 55,000,000 francs.

Increased Tanganyika Mineral Exports.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during the first ten months of 1935, were valued at £350,181, compared with £297,719 during the corresponding period of 1934. Gold exports represented £309,566 of the former amount.

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Northern Rhodesian Notes.

Hydro-Electric Power Station Proposed.

From a Correspondent.

MR. RANDY AYER, general manager of the Roan Antelope and Mufulira mines, recently visited the Lusaka Falls, where it is proposed to establish a hydro-electric power station. It is anticipated that it will be one of the largest undertakings in Northern Rhodesia, and that during the construction period employment might be found for 200 Europeans and 2,000 natives. Government is being approached to release the old Broken Hill Moshi road, which would serve the construction area and bring the Government post office, telegraph and telephone, Hill, within the new boundaries as at present.

Broken Hill Mining.—The sinking of a new shaft to the lead lode is likely as soon as the necessary drilling has been completed to test the ground at the proposed site. The constantly recurring amount of the finding of traces of some rare and valuable minerals, also, a report has again come up, and it is hoped that when circumstances permit steps will be taken to prove their presence in payable quantities. Gold, gold values have, so far, failed to be proved by the presence of iridium and confirmation.

Iron Cap Mine.—This property of the Northern Rhodesia Company situated some miles west of the Mulungushi dam was recently inspected for Loanga Concessions by Mr. J. Morris, one of their geologists, and as a result it is reported that a small tonnage has been sent to the mine.

Rhodesia Minerals' Concessions.—The recent progress report issued in London is usually regarded as very favourable. It is stated a potential mine has been discovered near Nkole.

Small Gold Mines.—Selected members are to urge the Governor to obtain permission for the balance of the territory to be thrown open to the small workers, even if on a licence basis, and to obtain from the Chartered Company assurance that in no event will any of the existing concessions which expire in 1930 be extended beyond that date. It is felt that there are numerous small but rich gold-bearing orebodies which, though useless to a large concern, might prove payable to small units or small syndicates.

Latest Progress Report.

Angora Mines.—Output for November, 18 tons.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—During November 525 tons were crushed, yielding 214 oz. of bullion and 300 tons of sands which were planned yielded 100 oz. of bullion.

Rhodesia Gold Mines.—The following telegram has been received: "No. 17778. 19 Nov. 1930. Last week's assay showed 350 dwt. On the east side the assays average 100 dwt. over 10 in., and 2 oz. 8 dwt. per ton. The first 10 ft. of the West side the assays are 1 oz. 16 dwt. in, and 1 dwt. over 14 in. representing an average of 74 dwt. over 10 in."

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields.—The consulting engineer reports as follows: "Kitere-Kujua Gold Mine, No. 200, which has advanced 23 ft. to a total depth of 88 ft. From 10 ft. to 88 ft. it averages 74 dwt. per ton. A new shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 ft. and the first 10 ft. of the bottom are 1 oz. 16 dwt. in, and 1 dwt. over 14 in. representing an average of 74 dwt. over 10 in." The last sample assayed from over 100 ft. at Willbury坑 (坑) *Concentrate* contains 100 dwt. gold from 100 ft. depth and has advanced 10 ft. to 130 ft. No. 201 shaft has advanced 51 ft. to 403 ft. Works have temporarily abandoned all the intermediate levels owing to a fault being made with the drifts. The last level of the shaft was 51 ft. and recovery gained by dynamite was made by a new drift at the extreme western end of the Kitere-Kujua section. 105 ft. has been stripped and averages 74 dwt. over 30 in. *Lagerstätte*. On the larger property the Kite shaft advanced 51 ft. to a total depth of 226 ft. White gold has been obtained at a depth below the last 10 ft. of 130 ft. and the last 10 ft. of the last 10 ft. of 130 ft. over 100 ft. Both the concentrations of the two faults in the third level may be established fully and mining continue simultaneously with that of the main drifts."

Mining Personalia.

Mr. G. W. Lang is now gold mining in the Shire district.

Mr. A. D. Lemon, a director of the Busia Mining Co., Uganda, is visiting South Africa.

Mr. H. W. Foster, of Uganda Explorations, Ltd., was recently married in Mahé in the Seychelles, to Comtesse Hélène de la Motte.

Dr. John Parkinson, who represents the Ukaranga and East African Selection Syndicates, is on his way home from Tanganyika.

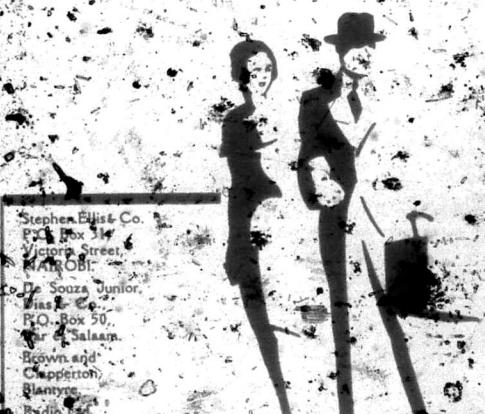
We regret to hear of the death in Kisumu of Mr. W. E. Corrie, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. He had practised as Surveyor in the Kitangala goldfields for several years.

Mr. Gerald Swallowell, one of the pioneers of gold mining in Kenya, and an original member of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, reached London by air just before Christmas, and was married on Saturday. He expects to return to Kenya next month.

We regret to learn of the death in Johannesburg at the age of 78 of Sir George Abu, Bt., Chairman and managing director in Johannesburg of the General Mining and Finance Corporation, which has interests in the East African gold-mining industry.

Special E.P.L.

Special exclusive prospecting licences have been granted by the Tanganyika Government to Major Conrad Walsh, for minerals other than building minerals, in the Masai district; to the Equatorial Mining and Development Syndicate, for base metals and precious stones, in the Moshi district; to the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., for silver and gold, in the Iringa and Manyoni districts; and to the North Tanganyika Syndicate, for minerals other than building minerals and salt, in the Arusha district.



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Answers to Correspondents East African Share Prices

Advice is given on the express condition that nothing published is copied by "East Africa."

In the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa," each inquiry must be accompanied by the name and address of the reader at the foot of page 368.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters, please), but replies are not designed to be published under a pseudonym.

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

Correspondents should mark their envelope "Mailing Division," and address them to The Editor, "East Africa," Great Titchfield Street, London.

A. M. N. PARIS.—Should sell New Zealand shares and hold No. 3.

A. J. S. BIRMINGHAM.—Blackwater Mines, Ltd., is not Rhodesian concern, but operates in New Zealand.

M. R. BIRMINGHAM.—The sum of £1,000 would, in their circumstances, be a fair better investment in Mining Certificates than in any gold mining shares.

M. C. A. SHREWSBURY.—See my answer to antecedent inquiry in the value of gold, and believe that discriminatory purchases of East African gold share should however profit in the next few years.

O. C. F. DONCASTER.—You are correct in thinking that some shares of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields which are dealt in at the Nairobi call-over cannot be bought or sold on the London Stock Exchange. The shares which will not good delivery in London are always quoted in Nairobi at from 3d. to 6d. below the call-over, where there is a free market here.

M. P. BRIGHTON.—The brokerage charged by stock brokers in Nairobi is as follows: On shares from 1s. to 2s. 50 cents, 5 cents per share; on shares from Shs. 2d. to 5s., 10 cents per share; on shares 5s. and under, 1s. 50, 15 cents per share; on shares over 5s. and under 5s., 50 cents per share. The brokerage is of course payable on the price at which the shares change hands, and not on the nominal value.

G. P. BOYER.—Rhomines, Ltd., was registered in September, 1932, to purchase certain asbestos properties in the Mashaba district of Southern Rhodesia. In April, 1933, the company purchased the Brown-Bowd Gold mine, and in 1933 acquired the Barkly, Specimen and Kimberley claims in the Victoria district. There is no quotation of the company's shares on the London Stock Exchange. The company has a capital of £125,000 in 2,500,000 ls. shares, of which £50,000 has already been paid.

Big Increase in Tin Consumption.

According to the Bulletin of the International Research and Development Council the world output of tin in October last amounted to 15,668 tons, against 10,240 tons in September. During the 12 months ended October, world production increased by over 25%, to 129,415 tons. World consumption during the year ended October, 1933, amounted to 136,415 tons; this figure being the highest for four years, and 20% over the previous year's totals. In November, 1933, world visible stocks stood at 11,240 tons, or approximately 11% of the current annual consumption.

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Kenya Progress

The following table shows the latest share prices on the Nairobi Stock Exchange. The outstanding feature is the general upturn in share prices generally. A better tone was noticed on Monday. Antimarket operators are anticipating a bull market in the New Year. Among the East African companies, Rosterton continues to make progress. East African Goldfields have been active and slightly up during the past 14 days, and Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate 3d. better. On the same band, Kimgingi is 6d. and Eldoret Mining Syndicate has reached 3d. Tanzania Minerals, Wairakei, and Lake L. are steady. Tanapakwa Concessions, Rhodesia-Batanga, and Zambesia Exploring are 3d. slightly lower. Rhokana have advanced another 2d. 6d. is now 1d. and Selection Trust 1d. Rhodesian Selection Trust are 3d. higher.

	Last week	This week
Andrea Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Bushwick Mine (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Cain & Motor (1s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 6d.	7s. 7d.
Elmoro Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 3d.	3s. 9d.
Fanti Consolidated (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Gaban Goldfields (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kigali (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	2s. 3d.	1s. 7d.
Kordan (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	1s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Kimgingi (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Iconora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Lomati Gold (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian Gold (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Dundon and Rhodesian (5s.)	1s. 6d.	5s. 10d.
Luri Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Mashabi Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rezende (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (6s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (5s.)	1s. 6d.	5s. 7d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	1s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 3d.
Rhokana (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rio Tinto Antofagasta (5s.)	1s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Rosterton (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	1s. 6d.	5s. 1d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	9s. 3d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	1s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
Tan-Spinklede Col. (5s.)	4s. 8d.	4s. 8d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	4s. 8d.	1s. 6d.
Umtendzi River Tanganyika (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Wandale Colliery (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 6d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (1s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 8d.
East African Agricultural Plantations (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
East African Power and Lighting (20s.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
East African Airways (1s.)	5s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
East African Cotton (1s.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 9d.
Mozambique (Bearing) (1s.)	1s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
North Chartered Land Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tanganyika Copper (1s.)	1s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	1s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Watterson (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations

We have received the following prices, in rupees, from Major Charles Galtke, the Nairobi stockbroker:		
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	4s. 8d.	2s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	7s. 25cts.	7s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 25cts.	10s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	6s. 75cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s.
Kenya Uganda Min. Exch. (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s.
Koa-Mutun (20s.)	2s. 0d.	2s.
Nyanza Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 90cts.	2s. 15cts.
Parklands (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0cts.

ANNUAL MEETING

Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd.

Sir Robert Williams's Review

THE first annual meeting of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, Sir Robert Williams, Chairman of the company, presiding.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I propose that the report and accounts should be taken as read."

"This is the first meeting of shareholders since the statutory meeting held towards the end of last year shortly after the incorporation of the company, and the accounts before you cover the period from June 30, 1931 (the date of incorporation) to September 30, 1932. I will refer briefly to the main items of the accounts."

"Creditors at £57,472 include the sum of £10,000 due and since paid, to the East African Engineering & Trading Co. on the exercise of the option over their properties in Tanganyika Territory. The remaining items are principally in respect of equipment and stores supplied.

"On the assets side of the balance sheet, 'Purchase of Properties' is entered at £1,420,000. Although the Kavirondo Exclusive Prospecting Licence and rights over the East area of Busia have been given up, our directors consider that no provision need be made for writing down the total figure, as the potential value of our other interests, particularly the properties in Tanganyika Territory, justify its retention against the remaining assets.

"Expenditure on and purchase of properties is entered at £65,344 after writing off the sum of £1,867 expended on prospecting the Kavirondo and Busia areas which have been given up. The expenditure by your company on prospecting and developing the East African Engineering & Trading Co. option properties in Tanganyika Territory is recoverable from the Development Company which is in course of formation, in accordance with the option agreement.

"Debtors and payments in advance at £2,747 include an amount of £26,500 due by the Kimingini Gold Mining Co. for various buildings, plant and equipment taken over by that company.

"Shares in the subsidiary company total £100,000. This amount is the proportion of the purchase consideration paid, under an agreement of June 30, 1931, allocated by your directors to this item, which is represented by 50% shares being 25% of the issued capital of East Africa Concessions. That company, you will remember, took over the Nakamira gold interests and their accounts for the period to June 30, 1931, show a profit of £10,000 arising from the sale of the Kimingini and Musgrave properties to the Kimingini Gold Mining Co., but as the consideration was apportioned, taking up shares in the Kimingini company on its formation, the profit shown by the accounts cannot be regarded as a profit available for distribution until the shares have been realised.

"Shares in other companies at cost are entered at £10,000, and the quoted values at the date of the balance sheet showed a depreciation of £45,000.

"The profit or loss account shows a debit balance of £9,740 after charging all London management expenses and expenditure in Africa by areas since abandoned, also the sum of £1,000 for depreciation on plant, machinery and equipment.

Mining Operations.

With regard to operations, a general summary of the information available to date is given in the published report which is before you. I will deal only with some general conclusions concerning the properties in which your company is interested.

Kenya.—In the Shaba Concession area of about 400 square miles, the prospecting work has exposed a series of wide gold-bearing deposits, of which the total length of strike indications amounts to more than 4,000 ft. Many of these have as yet been only imperfectly examined. The prospecting of these areas, however, is far from being completed, and the further work to be done will probably bring additional deposits to light.

The deposits which have so far been examined in some detail may be divided into two main groups: an eastern

and a western group, the latter being the most well known. Work has been done in the eastern group where the strike indications total about 8,000 ft. Of this original about 3,000 ft., or one-third, has been investigated by those surface trenching areas in the country, and the trenches have been sampled for assay. The assay results from these trenches show an average value of 6.6 dwt. gold per ton over a width of 102 in., or 8 ft.

The total underground development footage in the eastern group to date amounts to 1,214 ft., over which sampling shows an average of 6.2 dwt. gold per ton over a width of driving which, however, is not the full width of the ore bodies. In the western group of deposits the underground work to date amounts to 3,857 ft., which shows an average of 6.12 dwt. gold per ton over 45 ft. width, which also is not the full width. Thus, the underground development done on the two groups amounts to 5,000 ft., showing an average of 6.50 dwt. of gold per ton over 45 ft. width, which, as I have said, is not the full width. The depth of this underground work varies from 40 to 350 ft. below the outcrops, and it will be seen from the above figures that the average assay value of the underground work is practically the same as the average from the surface trenches. A four-ton bulk sample of sulphides from the drifts at Adit C at Munto Dineiro assayed 6.16 dwt. which should be a very good indication of the gold value in the primary zone.

Gold at 1,000 ft. depth.

Munto Dineiro Deposit.—The Munto Dineiro deposit shows at least two ore bodies which are more or less parallel, and these bodies have been cut through at certain points by the adits and by crosscuts from the drives and shafts, and the full widths shown for the two bodies in these crosscuts average about 7 ft. in each case. This deposit from Adit D in the north-east to Zone Cone, shaft 3 in the south-west, measures about 200 ft. If we assume that the two ore bodies each average 7 ft. wide for this distance, there would be about 20,500 tons of ore for each 100 ft. in depth. This amount of ore would supply a 500 tons per day milling plant for over 15 months. A depth of 800 ft. would provide a ten years ore supply for such a mill, and about 60% of this ore could be extracted by adit work without pumping or hoisting. This fact in conjunction with the wide ore bodies makes for very cheap mining, and the size of the deposit warrants large scale treatment, which means cheap milling costs. The drilling work done on this deposit to date proves that the bedded sedimentary rocks in which these contact deposits occur, extend to at least 1,000 ft. depth below the outcrop, and contain gold at that depth.

The discovery of an outcrop assaying 25 dwt. over a width of 8 ft. about a foot away is an interesting factor, as it may indicate the extension of the Munto Dineiro deposit, and if this is so, the deposit will have a strike length of 400 ft. over a mile.

At Nyamarama, in the western group, the latest information to hand shows that there is a mineralised shear zone extending N.W.-S.E. for at least 500 ft. At the N.W. end at 150 ft. depth it assays 10.3 dwt. over 60 in. and at the S.E. end at 45 ft. depth it assays 11 dwt. over 25 in., the full width not being exposed in the shaft. In the central part at 41 ft. depth it averages 12.6 dwt. over 204 in. width.

You will therefore realise that in this area we have a goldfield of very great potentialities, with the long strikes and wide ore bodies, and other factors for cheap mining. Timber for both mining and fuel purposes is plentiful near the deposits.

Kimingini Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

With regard to the Kimingini mine, I summarised the position at the annual general meeting a month ago. The information to hand since then shows that development on the 300-ft. level is progressing and on the 350-ft. level is being commenced.

The Musgrave mine development on the 300-ft. level is also progressing. A total of over 1,000 ft. of underground driving has been done, and of this 500 ft. on the 30 ft. level shows an average of 10.5 dwt. over 45 in. while the 40 ft. level (drift) shows an average of 10.4 dwt. over 20 in. which gives an overall average of 10.47 dwt. over 30 in. for the 10 ft. of driving on the two levels. The last 10 ft. of driving on the 150 ft. level appears to be passing through a rich ore shoot, showing an average of 21.5 dwt. over 10 ft. in width which is more than corroborated by the width and thickness connecting the levels to the surface.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the excellent work which has been done by the Aures staff.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

Last African Market Reports.

Cloves.—Quiet. Zanzibar spot market up to 10s per lb. Jan.-Feb. at 6d nominal.

Coffee.—The auctions have not yet been resumed, and private trading is very quiet.

The London representative of the Coffee Board of Kenya has issued the following summary of December auction of Kenya coffee:

Grade	Offerings	Sales bags	Average price
A	320	1,160	51s. od.
B	848	532	51s. 2d.
C	162	501	50s. 3d.
D	15	50	50s. 6d.
E	35	36	50s. 2d.
F	610	610	50s. 1d.
G	10	10	45s. 6d.

Rather quiet. Total sales £35 per ton compared to £35 per ton last year.

Cobra.—Firm 10s. 6d. per ton. 10s. 5s. 10s. 4s.

10s. 3s. 5s. 10s. 2s. 5s.

Cotton.—Limited business at 10s. 6d. per ton.

Cotton Seeds.—Steady at 10s. 6d. per ton.

10s. 5s. 5s. 10s. 4s.

Gold.—Firm 10s. 6d. per ton.

Pyratitum.—Firm 10s. 6d. per ton.

Timber.—Steady at 10s. 6d. per ton.

Yellow Gold.—Firm 10s. 6d. per ton.

Sugar.—The steady but trading is quiet. East African 10s. 6d. Dec. 1st quoted 10s. 5s. per ton. The 1st March 10s. 4s. sellers. On April 1st, 10s. 3s. value No. 2. Dec. Feb. 10s. 3s. value Jan. March 10s. 3s. value Jan. April 10s. 2s. 5s. 10s. No. 3. Jan.-March 10s. 1s. 6d. 10s. 1s. 6d. 10s. 1s. 6d.

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Bank Report on East Africa.

The following notes concerning East African trade are included in the current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa:

Tanganjika.—Trade is quiet in Morogoro stocks are heavy and well held. The coffee crop in the Ruaha, Shire, Old Donyo Sabuk districts is mostly of an inferior quality, but from the Upper and Lower Riambo districts it is said to be good.

Uganda.—There is continued quiet, and stocks are adequate. Early deliveries of the coffee crop are being sold locally at 10s. 15 to 12s. 10 per cent.

Yugoslavia.—In view of the present international situation, coffee importers in the Mombasa and Arusha districts are generally sending their crop to London in preference to Continental markets.

Natal.—Native trade in the cotton areas is reported to have been bad. The cotton crop is estimated at about 17,000 bales, about 65% over the record yield of last year.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

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

Kenya (Year ended December 31).—Gatanga, 0.11 inches; Eldore, 0.10; Fort Hall, 0.08; Kabete, 0.07; Kiambo, 0.03; Kitui, 0.03; Kitale, 0.03; Limuru, 0.03; Machakos, 0.02; Mackinnon Road, 0.015; Makindu, 0.05; Makuyu, 0.02; Meru, 0.02; Menengai, 0.12; Meru, 0.02; Miwani, 0.02; Molo, 0.10; Mombasa, 0.02; Nairobi, 0.01; Nairobi, 0.02; Nairobi, 0.03; Nairobi, 0.04; Nairobi, 0.07; Nairobi, 0.05; Nakuru, 0.07; Nyeri, 0.04; Nyeri, 0.07; Ronohor, 0.02; Rumuruti, 0.07; Rusitu, 0.02; Sime, 0.03; Sime, 0.02; Taita, 0.02; Thomson's Falls, 0.10; Uaso, 0.05; Uaso, 0.02; Uaso, 0.02.

Tanganjika (Year ended December 31).—Amanz, 0.08 inches; Bagamoyo, 0.02; Biharamulo, 0.02; Burunge, 0.02; Dodoma, 0.02; Iringa, 0.02; Kigoma, 0.02; Kilolo, 0.02; Kivu, 0.02; Lindi, 0.02; Lushoto, 0.02; Mahenge, 0.02; Mbeya, 0.02; Morogoro, 0.02; Moshi, 0.12; Mswanywa, 0.02; Mwanza, 0.02; Njombe, 0.02; Old Shinyangwa, 0.02; Songwe, 0.02; Tabora, 0.02; Tanga, 0.02; Tukuyu, 0.02; Udzungwa, 0.02.

Uganda (Year ended December 31).—Bududa, 0.02 inches; Gulu, 0.01; Fort Portal, 0.02; Hoima, 0.02; Kasese, 0.02; Kiboga, 0.01; Mbarara, 0.02; Mbale, 0.02; and Mityana, 0.01.

Passengers from East Africa.

The s.s. "Bernardine de Sa Paiva," which reached Leith on January 11th from East Africa brought the following passengers from:

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Mrs. M. G. Moore
Mr. M. G. L. Grauls

Mr. P. M. McEwan
Mr. P. Gerard

Mr. H. B. Heppenham
Mr. M. Dostert

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Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Gilberg

Mr. & Mrs. Mackinnon

Leith.

The s.s. "Matianas," which reached England from East Africa on December 20th, brought the following passengers from:

Burma.

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Paris Salama.

Mr. P. A. C. C. Wedderburn
Miss A. C. C. Wedderburn

Miss A. C. C. Wedderburn
Mr. W. E. Eustace

Mr. T. H. F. Eustace

Mr. J. P. Hollis

Miss M. King

Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Page

Mr. R. W. Price

Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Raymond

Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Robinson

Miss E. Stack

Capt. & Mrs. C. Y. Stevenson

Mr. Watt

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Mr. L. A. Phelps

Mr. R. Potter

Mr. G. H. Swinton

Mr. A. Robertson

Miss M. A. Robertson

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Mr. G. S. S. Sewell

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Miss L. M. Chardell
Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Benson
Mr. N. H. Blake
Mr. Bowe
Major J. Buckley
Miss Clance
Miss Clay
Mrs. J. Clockey
Rev. J. J. Closterman
Mr. T. C. Colchester
Mr. M. R. Crofton
Mr. M. S. Dower
Capt. & Mrs. B. R. Durlacher
Dr. A. J. Eimer
Capt. E. G. Fife
Lt.-Col. Dr. & Mrs. J. E. G. Gordon
Miss M. Forstner
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Mr. R. Macneillie-Main
Mr. & Mrs. McMillan
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Mr. D. B. Murray
Mr. O'Brien
Mr. & Mrs. Pearce
Miss M. Neet
Mr. J. M. Peveler
Passenger's maid, John at Marseilles

THE s.s. "Ugoma" which left Southampton on December 21, for East Africa, carries the following passengers:

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Major G. L. Noble, BE
Miss C. Malcolm
Mr. A. R. Mitchell

The m.v. "Dunbar Castle," which left London for South Africa last week, carries the following passengers:

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Miss E. Malpass
Mrs. A. M. Methurst
Mrs. D. L. Platt
Mrs. F. Steward
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Sudan left Madras, Dec. 1.
Kenya left Marseilles, Dec. 1.
Takwa left Durban for Bombay, Dec. 1.

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Clan MacInnes left Zanzibar outwards, Dec. 20.
"Director" paid. Port outwards, Dec. 27.
"City of Bath" leaves Liverpool outwards, Jan. 1.

HOLLAND-INDIA

Randfontein left Germany homewards, Dec. 16.
Jagersfontein left Cape Town outwards, Dec. 20.

INDIA-AFRICA

Incomati left Durban from Liverpool, Dec. 28.
Isipingo left Calcutta from Rangoon, Dec. 29.
Inanda left Colombo for Madras, Dec. 30.

MESSAGES FOR MARITIMES

"Assent" left Marseilles, Dec. 30.
"Perthos" left Po Said outwards, Dec. 31.

UNION-CASPIE

Dromore Castle left Dar es Salaam homewards, Dec. 2.
Dunelm Castle left La Palma for Beira, Dec. 2.
Dunluce Castle left Suez homewards, Dec. 17.
Gamb Castle left Mauritius outwards, Dec. 26.
Hawke Castle left Ascension homewards, Dec. 27.
Llandaff Castle left London outwards, Dec. 28.
Llangibby Castle left Dar es Salaam for Mombasa, Dec. 29.

Air Mail Passengers.

Outward passengers who left by the East African machine on December 15 included Mr. Engenhoen, Paris, to Entebbe; Mr. & Mrs. McManus and Miss A. McManus, London to Kisumu; Dr. Fraser and Mr. and Mrs. Fison to Nairobi; Mr. Van Hoven, Paris to Dodoma; and Major E. M. C. Stokes, London to Salisbury. Passengers on the machine which left on December 18 included Mr. Snellitt, Mr. Dehejia and Miss Mather, Paris to Juba; Mr. Summer, London to Kharjum; and Miss Anderson, Canada to Nairobi.

Inward passengers who reached Nairobi on December 16 included Miss Chapman and Mr. Astbury from Mombasa; and Mr. B. Allen from Dar es Salaam while the machine which arrived on December 22 brought Mr. Greenhalge from Brown Hill; Mr. Gapper and Mr. Smallwood from London; and Dr. Holmes from Enfield.

Passengers who left on December 20 included Mr. Ellings, Mr. J. Barnett, Mr. C. Morgan and Mr. King, Harman, for Kharjum; and Miss Allen and Mr. Silberman for Nairobi while the machine which left on January 1 carried Mr. E. Mill and Mr. Blanchard to Kharjum; and Mr. T. Dusend to Nairobi.

East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia close at the G.P.O., London, at 2 p.m. on

January 1, 1935. Nigeria of India, 11 a.m.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on January 5.

Outward air mail is cleared at the G.P.O., London, at 8 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Toward air mail arrives each Sunday and Thursday.

R.A.F. Tragedy in Kenya.

A light aircraft, piloted by Frank Selwyn-Fagan, of the R.A.F., was found shot on the Nairobi aerodrome on Monday. A few hours before he had left the Kenya capital en route to the Northern frontier in charge of a flight consisting of a large air troop-carrier and supported by two fighter planes. One of the latter machines developed engine trouble, and the entire flight returned to Nairobi. A few minutes later a shot was heard, and Flight-Lieutenant Fagan was found dead near his machine.

On Sunday two R.A.F. airmen, Flying Officer C. G. Williams and Corporal H. J. Bryant, were killed when their plane, in which they were flying, crashed near Nairobi.

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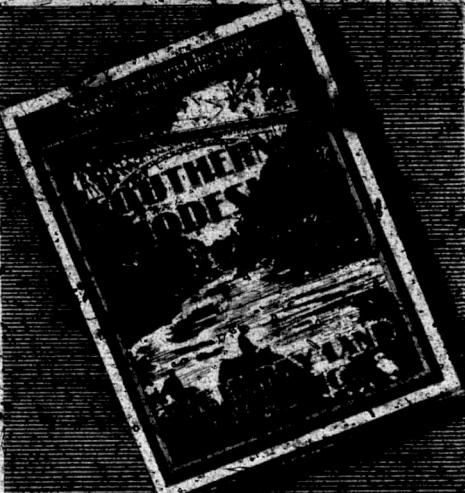
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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED
IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

WITH the publication of another Hibernus List we are unhappily compelled to return to the disagreeable task of criticising official apportionment of honours expressed in public services UNWORTHY or considered by unofficial in the East BROTHERHOOD. Imperial Dependencies, taking the honours of the last few years as a guide to what members of the colonial community have done for the common weal, any impartial observer could reach no other conclusion than that East Africa is lamentably served by its settlers, or that the unofficial population is so small and unimportant as to be almost unworthy of mention in this Imperial roll of honour. Distinctions bestowed on the occasion of the King's birthday and at the New Year on the service of officials at home and overseas are regarded not only in the light of awards for work well done, but also as an inspiration to others in the fields of industry, science, art, and in the public and social services in the Empire. But in recent lists there has been little to inspire unofficial endeavour in the Dependencies, and the contrast with the generous recognition of official service is sometimes both painful and absurd.

We are not criticising the honours bestowed on East African officials in the New Year's list. In the award of knighthood to **SMI OFFICIALS WHO ARE HONOURABLE**, S. S. Abrahams, Chief Justice of Tanganyika, and to Mr. E. J. Lettem, former Governor of the Seychelles and Governor-designate of the Gold Coast, honour has been done where honour was due, and the several other East African decorations, particularly those of Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland, Mr. W. Nowell, Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Arusha, Messrs. Moffat and Williams, both of whom displayed rare tact and courage in the Copperbelt riots, and Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, Kenya's courageous and singular Game Warden.

In the case of only four East African unofficial residents, however, is there recognition of service to the public. We cordially welcome the inclusion in the list of Mr. G. Johnson, one of the best-known commercial and public men in Southern Rhodesia, who receives a knighthood, of Canon C. W. Broomfield for his work in the interests of education in Zanzibar, of the Rev. Moses Cohen for social services in Southern Rhodesia, and of Mr. W. Scott for his public work in Basutoland. Recognition of the great part played by Mr. Eberhard Dur in the development of Central and Eastern Africa, in the future of which he has shown a strong and abiding faith, is made by the award of the O.R.E., and no East African honour of recent years has been more appropriately-bestowed. Gratifying also were the awards of the C.B.E. to M. S. P. Flowerdew for his services in connexion with the Northern Extension of the Nyasaland Railway and of the M.B.E. to Captain E. R. Mansfield, the engineer in charge of the Birchenough Bridge.

Without desiring to lessen in any way our appreciation of those well-merited awards, we have isolated the East African unofficial honours list in a separate paragraph, **EAST AFRICAN HONOURS**, for this set out at the instance of **THE SPirit OF ENTERPRISE**, authorities responsible for its compilation, i.e. a yearbook of the absurdly meagre recognition that is made of the great public work being performed by men and women in many walks of life between the Zambezi and the Nile. They labour in almost every case without thought of honour. When honour is done, they usually regard it as recognition of the value of the cause or undertaking in which they are engaged. But man as an agent for individual performance, and it is because of that spirit underlying East African endeavour that the greatest possible encouragement should be afforded.

East Africans in the New Year Honours List.

The New Year Honours List contains the names of the following people from East African colonies, whom our readers will join with us in congratulating.

MARSHALL, ERIC HENRY, D.S.O., C.M.G., M.C. Served in the Royal Engineers in the War of Liberation of the British Empire, with a keen interest in Rhodesian growing in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias. Has been M.P. for Kinsella, County Mayo, since 1931 and has been important Ministerial post held from Parliament two weeks ago on technical advice.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

WHITE, SIR LOUIS, B.A., LL.D., Civil Justice, Tanganyika Territory. Has been concerned in the Olympic Games, serving on the Board in 1928, appointed to Zanzibar in 1935, and after service in Mesopotamia returned to Zanzibar as Attorney-General. Was served to Uganda in 1938, and to the Gold Coast in 1939. Appointed Chief Justice of Uganda in 1933, and again since 1935.

HANCOCK, JOSEPH HENRY, ESO, M.C. For political and public services. Has a keen interest in Colonial development. Has been M.P. for the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation since 1931.

JOHNSON, RODD, ESO, for public services in Southern Rhodesia. A director of Johnson & Fletcher, the well-known mining engineering merchants.

PETRIDES, PHILIP PAPAGEORGIS, Judge, Mauritius. SHELDON, LIEUTENANT-Colonel, Rhodesia, C.R.E., Q.E.E.T.R.A.S., Director General of Civil Aviation, Air Ministry. Has visited East Africa.

ORDER OF THE BEEHIVE

K.B.E. (Civil Division)

HARRIS, ERIC, TESOMARY, Colonel, GEORGE RALPH CHARLES, C.B., D.D., Father of Mr. WALTER OWEN-SMITH, the former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and now Minister of East Africa.

K.B.E. (Military Division)

HILL, MAJOR-GENERAL STEPHEN SEMIURE, C.M.G., M.C. Served with the K.A.R. from 1905 to 1907, and saw active service with the Nandi and Embu Exactions. From 1907 to 1914 was Adjutant of the Sudan Defence Force. Now Commander of the 48th (South Midland) Division, Southern Command.

KELLY, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CHARLES, D.S.O. Served in Somaliland in 1903-4. Now Commander 49th Division, Northern Command.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

HORN, HENRY, GRANTON, ESO, C.B., C.M.G. Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies of British East Africa two years ago as leader of a Commission to inquire into legal administration in the colonies.

CHAPMAN, Sir HAMILTON, K.B.E., B.M.C. Administrator and Commissioner in Chief of Nyasaland. Served in Kenya from 1908 to 1911, transferred to Somaliland in 1911, being appointed Governor in 1920. Has been Governor of Nyasaland since 1934. A keen, vigorous and a gallant, if at times unapproachable and sternly kind, and is the tallest and bravest man who ever rowed in the Osborne boat.

LATHAM, COLONEL JAMES, ESO, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Seychelles until a few weeks ago, and Governor designate of the Leeward Islands, for which he had been nominated.

MCNAUL, HAMILTON, ESO, Assistant Secretary, Gold Coast Office.

MCNAUL, ARTHUR CHAPMAN, ESO, Director of Agriculture, Jamiat. Served in Kenya from 1908 to 1911, and in Somaliland 1921-28.

SMICAW, GEORGE, TEEWELL, ESO, C.B.E., C.M.G. War Office. For services connected with the surveying of the Colonies. Visited East Africa before the World War.

TIGHE, MARCHALD ROBERT, D.S.O., Chief Native Commissioner, Uganda. Has served in the Colonies for 25 years, most of which time has been spent in the Provincial Administration.

WELLS, WILLIAM, ESO, C.B.E., Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amari. Has served in Barbados and the West Indies. Is the author of numerous scientific papers. Has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, and maintains close contact with the non-official public.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

BARTON, SIR SIDNEY, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Addis Ababa. Served for many years in China before taking over his present office.

C.B.E. (Military Division)

CHALFORD, MAJOR EDMUND HOMPERY MILLER, K.B.E., M.C., Senior British Commissioner, British Somaliland-Kiilima Boundary Commission.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

CARMAN, JAMES NIELD, ESO, Director of the Department of Agriculture, Sudan Government.

FLOWERDAY, SPENCER, D.L.H., ESO, For services as executive engineer in charge of the Northern Division of the Nyasaland Railways.

MARSHALL, JOHN FREDERICK, ESO, Honorary Director of the British Mosquito Control Institute, Hayling Island, an expert on mosquitoes and their control, and known to many East Africans.

SITES, HOWARD BECK, ESO, B.E., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Public Works, Kenya, since 1923. Has served in the Colony since 1921. Is keenly interested in the geology of the country.

JAMES MUGH, ESO, Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Basutoland.

SMART, LESLIE MASON, ESO, General Manager of Gold Coast Railways, Vice-Administrator of the Kenya and Uganda Railways from 1929 to 1932, and Deputy Traffic Manager on the Uganda Railway from 1922 to 1923.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

ANDERSON, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ERIC LITCHFIELD BROOK, D.S.O., District Officer, Kenya. Has latterly been in charge of the Kakamega district.

BEADLE, ARTHUR WILLIAM, ESO, Formerly Secretary to the Treasury, Southern Rhodesia.

BROOMFIELD, THE REV. CANON GERALD WEBB, M.A., For services to education in Zanzibar.

CUFF, COLONEL MARIES HERBERT, ESO, M.B., F.R.C.S. Surgical Specialist, Cyprus. Served in the Seychelles from 1924 to 1926.

HOBCH, CAPTAIN LAURENCE, D.S.O., M.C., Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

LACEY, MAJOR ALFRED THOMAS, M.A., Director of Education, Nyasaland. Served in the Education Department of Tanganyika for six years before taking up his present appointment in 1930.

LAVERS, HENRY WILLIAM JAMES, ESO, Postmaster-General, Mauritius.

OURY, LAMBERT, ESO. For services in connexion with the Kimber Bridge. Managing Director of the Moçambique Company in London and on the board of many other enterprises in P.I.E.A. and Nyasaland, in the development of which he has played an important part. He was primarily responsible for the development of the territory of the Moçambique Co., was the creator of the Trans-Zambezia Railway, and has worked hard in the modernisation of the port of Beira.

RITCHIE, CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD THOMAS ARIES, ESO, M.C., Game Warden of Kenya. Has been a most successful advocate of game preservation, is a first-class photographer and cinematographer, who has made excellent pictures of Kenya's fauna, including several animals never before filmed.

O.B.E. (Military Division)

ACHERU RAM, RAJ SAM SAHIB, Civil Surgeon, Uganda.

ALLAM, MOHAMED, ESO, Clerk, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbour.

BART, EDWARD, ESO, Assistant District Officer, Somaliland. Served with the K.A.R. from 1922 to 1927.

BEARLEY, LEOPOLD JAMES, ESO, Staff Officer, Colonial Office.

EAST AFRICA

GAME, FREDERIC HAROLD ROBERT, E.S.Q., A.M.I.M.C., C.F.
Public Health Department, Uganda.
COHEN, DR. REV. MORIS ISAC, For social work in
Southern Rhodesia.
SIR ALEXANDER BENCHER, Esq., Assistant District
Officer, Somaliland.
SIR JAMES WILLIAM DUNLOP, Esq., Assistant District
Commissioner, Queensland.
MANFIELD, CAPTAIN EDWARD RUSSELL, Resident engineer in
the construction of the Birchwood Bridge, Southern
Rhodesia.
MCPATRICK, JOHN SMITH, Esq., District Officer, Northern
Rhodesia. Was commended for the masterly manner
in which he handled the situation with which he was
faced during the recent disturbances in the Copper
belt of Northern Rhodesia.
MCOLGAN, MICHAEL JOHN BREW, Esq., Legislative Service
Officer in Tanganyika, where he has served for the
last six years, latterly in charge of the Law and
Customs.
RICHARDSON, FREDERICK WILSON, GEORGE, Esq., Collector
of Customs, Sudan Government.
SCOTT, WILLIAM, Esq., For public services in Basutoland.
SUTTON, MOHAMMED, Esq., Special Grade Clerk, Kenya.
WELCH, MARY ANNE, M.B., F.R.C.P., In connection with
the medical and child welfare work.

WILLIAMS, ALEXANDER, RHOMAS, Esq., District Officer
Northern Rhodesia. Was semi-jailed for his blind
use of discretion and firmness during the recent
disturbances in Nkana.

THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL

BROOKES, CAPTAIN GEORGE Pritchard, Assistant Commis-
sioner of Police, Kenya.
COLLINS, MARSHALL, Esq., Deputy Commissioner
of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

For Distinguished Service

CARPENTER, IAN PERCY BRIND, Detective Inspector
B.S.A. Police.
PEERS, ROBERT STANLEY, Detective Inspector, B.S.A.
Police.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (MILITARY DIVISION)

For Meritorious Service

SERGEANT MAJOR ABDEL HAMID ALI, The Sudan Horse
Sergeant, Defence Forces.

Editor's Tour of East Africa

Outline of the Itinerary

BY AIR, 1000 MILES

Editor of "East Africa"

WHILE this issue of "East Africa" is being printed, the writer will have completed by the mid-week air mail on the first stage of a five months' tour of East and Central Africa, for the purpose of re-visiting places known well during the War, or travelling over greater areas of the Dependencies which will be *terra nova* to visiting people engaged in all sorts of work, and in general, of seeing and hearing as much as possible within the time available.

The hope and expectation responsible for the tour are that it will make the paper an increasingly useful instrument of the territories which it was founded to serve, and to which it has now been devoted for nearly twelve years. Not being the case, constructive criticisms of the paper, and its policy will be particularly welcome, especially as it is urged that no one with ideas to offer will refrain in the course of conversation from frank comment on the ground that it may seem to him likely to be unpalatable. On the contrary, he may feel sure that it will be genuinely appreciated.

The guarantee of that assertion is that "East Africa," which considers that part of its duty is to criticise public affairs, and sometimes public men, frankly, but constructively, recognises that its readers have an equal right to express themselves freely on the editorial opinions of the paper. We have therefore never refused, and never will refuse, to publish in our correspondence columns any unsigned statement of reasonable length in refutation of our own arguments or statements. We are fortunate enough to possess in the different territories many friends who, though for one reason or another they usually write privately, and not for publication, constantly correspond with the editor to give him the benefit of their own attitude to current problems, and particularly to this paper's policy. No letters are more gratefully received, and we have been led to believe that those who send them consider that they are faithfully applied. If all who meet the writer during his tour of the territories will be equally frank in their conversations, the advantage derived by "East Africa" will be immensely enhanced.

Block Travel Itinerary

In connection with the trip, the author apologises necessarily. For years it has been the wish of the editor to undertake such a visit, but circumstances have not permitted so long an absence from London as was inevitable. Now thanks primarily to the wonderful air-mail services maintained by Imperial Airways, and to the excellent air-taxi services operated by local companies with headquarters in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, it is possible not merely to cover the ground in far less time, but to keep in constant touch by cable with London office which can never be long dismissed from the thoughts of the writer, for although he is confident that his staff will strive loyally to the editor while he is away, the responsibility for the general direction of policy must still remain there, as it always has.

Three months have been allocated to the visit. It is a long period as can be spared, but it is already clear that twice that time would not have been too extraordinary allowance. Thus unfortunately, it will be essential to traverse swiftly districts from which much profit might be derived if more time were available, and very reluctantly to omit altogether other areas which have valuable guidance to offer.

Areas Which Must Be Omitted

All who know anything about Eastern African economy and progress are aware of the varied importance of the southern half of the Lake Victoria basin, with its great Native coffee-growing industry around Bukoba; its gold mining in the Mwanza and Masai areas, its persistent anti-slave campaign at Shinyanga, its wonderful fauna at the western end of the Serengeti, and its dense and generally intelligent Native population. Despite the full realisation of what is being passed by inability to see some failing of these conditions, these areas have had to be struck out of the itinerary—and there are others also.

This preliminary explanation is made frankly in the hope that the predicament of the visitor will be understood, and that those who are enthusiastically devoted to some cause, crop or district will not argue that the writer must be unaware of its moment because he does not see the worth of the area for himself. The truth is that a programme already heavily overloaded will not permit endless additions, and that a reluctant decision to omit inspection of say, the cultivation of a certain grain

there is no local interest which would be unusually successful with that country, but it may mean that for what seem good reasons it has been thought more advantageous to investigate that matter elsewhere. Local patriotism in any district will naturally incline to the view that it is the one area which cannot be omitted or traversed swiftly. Time, however, is a relentless task master, and will drive him who must take an inter-territorial point of view to hasten when he would prefer to linger, and sometimes to omit when it would be much more satisfying to include.

Any friend or critic should feel that the demands of his favourite stamping-ground or industry have been inadequately borne in mind, let him take pen and paper and lay out a better timetable for approximately two months in the Rhodesian and Nyassaland and two and a half in the other Eastern African Dependencies. He must take cognisance of the Air Training and Survey service; remember how many people must be seen in some places, and keep in mind the need to see something of the activities of Governments and their servants, of settlers producing many crops of business men engaged in wider interests; enterprises, of mining, of missionary endeavour, of Native and Indian life. Within a year the traveller will probably have turned to steamer; we may late have had to give many hours to the planning and reclanning of the itinerary, and a fresh draft has necessitated many omissions, which have been accepted only with the greatest reluctance.

The Italo-Ethiopian War

President Roosevelt's Planned Embargo goes

AN ITALIAN MISSION TO WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S eagerly awaited legislation on America's attitude to sanctions was unveiled Saturday. It showed his policy to be, firstly, to discourage the prosecution of war by preventing belligerents from obtaining arms and war materials; and secondly, to discourage the use by belligerents of all American products calculated to facilitate the prosecution of war by limiting exports to peace-time requirements.

Under the Neutrality Bill, the President is given discretionary power to impose embargoes on all materials such as copper, cotton and oil, and the same guarantees are proposed to prevent the United States being drawn into war. It lies within the President's powers even to include Great Britain in the embargo, in the event of the country being drawn into armed conflict in the dispute. Special legislation would be necessary to lift the embargo in respect of one or more parties to the conflict. The Bill also proposes discretionary power to the President to ban credits to belligerents, to prohibit American vessels to transport arms and ammunition to belligerents, and to make all transactions between nationals of belligerents and Americans at the latter's own risk.

Opinion in certain Italian circles is that the fate of the Ethiopian campaign may well hang on the treatment Congress gives President Roosevelt's measure, and it is suggested that a mission may be sent from Rome to Washington to explain Italy's case.

European comment generally on the Neutrality Bill is not favourable. French opinion being alarmed, while that of Germany is hostile to the tone of the President's references to dictatorships.

Bombing of Red Cross Unit.

Indignation was caused in Europe by the bombing of the Swedish Red Cross unit by Italian aeroplanes near the Somaliland front. The Emperor of Ethiopia, according to the League of Nations, reported the complete destruction of the unit, although it was plainly marked with treaty symbols. The bombing came as the culmination of a series of daily air attacks throughout the week, and is believed in Addis Ababa to have been planned on the

The Itinerary Outlined.

Briefly the intention is to fly to Entebbe, spend a week in the commercial and administrative capitals of Uganda and their neighbourhood; take train to Eldoret; spend four days there and in Kikite; motor to Lamwo, to Kisumu, Kericho, and Lumbwa; to Njoro and Naturu; spend some three weeks in Nairobi; give a fortnight to the coast of Kenya and Tanganyika, with two or three days in Zanzibar; fly from Dodoma to the Lupa and the Northern Rhodesian Crop belt; visit Lusaka and some of the adjacent farming areas; see the Shire and the Victoria Falls; spend nearly a month in Southern Rhodesia; have a glance at Umtata and a week in Nyasaland; fly back from Southern Rhodesia to Nairobi; if at all possible with a brief halt at Arusha, a further seven to ten days in Kenya's goldfields; and then back by air to London.

Strictures?—certainly! Impossibly ready a task for the time available? Yes, almost! It would be if the traveller allowed himself to attempt to see all or nearly all that he wishes and that friends have kindly proposed; but it will just, and only just, be feasible if, however much against his own inclination, he acts as his own censor in deciding what can and cannot be done.

It is far more important from the standpoint of such a journal as this to see something of all the Dependencies than everything of one or two. That must be the decisive factor, and will, it is hoped be recognised as such.

At any rate, to stir up world opinion in order to force the imposition of more drastic sanctions; and so to lay the blame for the failure of the mediation on the world.

Dr Hylander, head of the unit, was wounded by the Italians, and his Swedish assistant, Dr Smith, on the law. Two Ethiopians they were attending were killed when the aeroplanes turned machine-guns on the unit. Ethiopeans in the unit and about 50 others were wounded. Five ambulance lorries were blown to pieces, together with armaments and medical supplies. One of the Swedish drivers, Mr Lundstrom, was killed, according to his widow.

Italian Version.

The incident caused intense excitement throughout Italy, and the feeling of the people was such that the Foreign Minister and the Italian in question in Stockholm had to be closely guarded. Representations were made to the Italian Ministry of Press and Propaganda, and the following statement issued:

"The bombing, which took place at the Somali frontier, was fully justified by the fact that the Italian aircraft had to fire their machine-guns to defend themselves, as they heads home in touch with Haile Selassie. The bombing was done by the Swiss or by other Red Cross establishments, although it is well known that some Abyssinian chiefs take refuge in them on the arrival of Italian aeroplanes."

The news of the number of persons killed in the bombing is indefinite. Speculations in Europe have no basis in view of the customs of war and the Atrocities on the Somaliland front, in which have already been the subject of a full report by the League of Nations.

No further information can be obtained from the two aeroplanes which are at present based in Sweden. Moreover, the Italian Ambassador will leave the League of Nations in Geneva on Friday, October 11th, and the Italian Foreign Minister must now have direct contact with the Italian Legation, the Italian Ambassador, and last, but not least, the Italian Government.

Measures taken in the frontier zone will be known in due course, and it is believed that future developments will be kept under close observation. The Italian Foreign Minister has been issued with a special passport, and has already issued orders to his Legation in Addis Ababa to do the same.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*East Africa's Seven Wonders.**A List in Verse.*

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

- (1) Sunlight through morning mist on dew-peared flowers of maize.
 - (2) Immensity's snowy crest and height in cloudy mists.
 - (3) Mount Kenya's peak of rock, when Phœbus wakes the world.
When sun-arrow, bold, blancing, from the East are hewed.
 - (4) Nature's wit and goodness. (5) White camara-derie trees in a garden, cuttings from which go to see.
 - (6) Host of animals that wander over wind-swept plains. Seven times seven in wonder as Nature's richness gains.
- Yours faithfully,
EDINBURGH.

B. D. DONALSON.

*Strange Native Custom.**Mr. Wilfrid Robertson's Book.*

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In his review of "Rhodesian Rancher," your reviewer F. refers to a strange Native rite regarding the removal of the nerve tissue in elephant tusks and quotes what Mr. Robertson mentions. I believe I was the first to draw attention to this custom. In my "Hunting Trips in Northern Rhodesia," published in 1910, I wrote on p. 38 the following lines: "The natives have a superstition about the removal of the big nerves which are found in elephant tusks; and only an old man can take them out. They say that if a young or maiden were to touch the operation they will prove barren." I think I also mention this in another book, but for the moment cannot remember in which.

This queer idea is prevalent in Brazil and Northern America; among most, if not all, the tribes there, but whether it applies to other races in tropical Africa I cannot say.

Rossdale,
Connie.

Yours faithfully,

DEAN LIVELL.

*The Story of the Copperbelt.**A Romance of Mining.*

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Referring to an article in a recent issue of *East Africa* under the above caption, it may interest your readers to know a little more of the romance attached to the finds in Northern Rhodesia.

First, may I point out that the existence of copper at the Roan and Mbita was well known to Sir Edmund Davis, from about 1907, but in those early days those mines were deemed of too low a grade to be payable, the metallurgical treatment of sulphide ores not having reached the perfection subsequently attained.

Now for the romance of Nkana. This property was pegged in 1916 by Mr. W. C. Winnicott, who

was working for Mr. Sustair, of Livingstone & Rhodesia Copper Company, Ltd., maintained that he had found some of their beacon, and on this charge Mr. Winnicott was tried before the Mining Commissioner about April, 1917, when a verdict was given in favour of the defendant. Shortly thereafter Mr. Sustair advised the company's representative that he did not wish to hold the ground and would hand this back to the mining company if it would reimburse him in the sum of £1,000 to cover his out-of-pocket expenses.

The company representative was not sufficiently impressed with the possibilities of the ground to acquire its area for that nominal consideration, and suggested to me that I might like to become a mine magnate at that small outlay. I refused the offer, but about six or 12 months later approached Mr. Sustair with a view to buying. When he informed me that a Mr. Sier had an option over the ground, and that should he relinquish it I should be advised. On finding that the development of a base metal proposition was beyond the means of a small workman, I got into touch with Messrs. Desaleys and Siewright, of Johannesburg, who agreed to finance development on certain terms. After expending some thousands of pounds on development, this firm sold out at a reasonable profit to C. I. Ltd., which continued development and eventually later sold to Rhodesia Congo Border Concessions Ltd., making between 75% and 100% on its deal. From that date its history is well known.

It should be mentioned that the original Nkana was a very small property situated in a valley a mile or more from the present works, but it was transferred to the area which had been purchased a year or two ago. About 10 years later it was valued at a million, that is, approximately one tonne of tin per ton.

There is some likelihood that history may repeat itself, in respect of the latter. Recently being accompanied by Loangwa Concessions, nearly 30 miles south of Broken Hill, I

Skendall, York, England, Northern Rhodesia.

JAN. 12, 1928.

*Do Snakes Eat Chillies?**Dr. Burgess' Son's Opinion.*

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The belief that snakes eat chillies is an interesting one, but although it would be nice to deny it on negative evidence, one should certainly need strong corroboration before accepting it. As a boy I have never been persuaded that snakes eat vegetable food.

I, however, schoolmaster of my acquaintance once had two (highly poisonous) coral snakes in his school desk and was persuaded that they ate bananas which he gave them. Actually I think pupils were responsible for the disappearance of fruit.

The stomach of another South American snake, which I once dissected, contained a large mass of vegetable matter, the only other remains being a few small bones which I am told are the remains of an animal.

John G. Burgess, B.A., M.R.C.V.S., Zoological Society.

Regent Park, London, E.C.1.

East African Group

Chairman's Report for 1954

WHEN invited by Mr. Jellicoe in our former capacity as chairmen of the Committee, to succeed him in the chair, I explained that, in my opinion, it would be the honour paid me by him and the members of the Committee by making that invitation, to do me no credit if I was leaving for East Africa at the autumn and should not return to England before the early summer of 1955. That in spite of this I should have been elected chairman for 1955 increases the sense of honour paid me in taking over the chairmanship from Mr. Jellicoe in January.

It is difficult to express the thanks we offer to Mr. Jellicoe for all the hard work of the Committee since his election, and especially during the period of his resignation of this office. His energy and enthusiasm have been unexampled and has led to the success of the Group as a whole, and to the establishment of means of which many firms and individuals have been in touch with each other, and with the Committee, in every part of the Commonwealth.

Permit me to thank all my colleagues of duty for acting as chairman during the first six months of my year as chairman. It is a particular request to continue as chairman of the Group till the end of the year, after leaving England for East Africa early in January, so that we may know that the interests of the Group and its practical ability as a link between Britain and England will be maintained throughout our Association and contacts overseas.

At the meetings during each month, except August, the customary meeting has been held at Grosvenor House, St. James's. The names of the speakers and their subjects are as follows:

1st December—Mr. Christopher Mardon

2nd December—Mr. D. Murray Hughes, M.G.S.

3rd December—Schlesinger, S. Said, through

Mr. G. H. W. H. Wilson, M.P., on the subject of the Royal Commission on the Development of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

4th December—Lord Cranbrook, of Humberside, on the subject of the East African Gold and Diamond Industry. Each speaker has informed the audience of their progress made in East Africa during the King's reign.

June—Sir Harold Ian Michael, M.C., D.S.O., on Development Projects in Tanganyika.

July—Lieutenant-General Sir William George K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.A., on subjects last minute in East Africa.

September—Mr. T. J. Tully, C.B.E., on the Old and the New Rhodesia.

October—Mr. G. H. W. H. Wilson, M.P., on the Gold Mining industry.

November—Mr. G. H. W. H. Wilson, M.P., on the West African Minerals.

December—Mr. G. H. W. H. Wilson, M.P., on the East African Minerals.

APPENDIX: THE MORE MEMBERS

At recent meetings we have not averaged the attendance of seven or more at which we all allow, I would remind our members, that the new lecture hall at Overseas House where I completed my hold double that number. This would be due to see the attendance steadily and at a higher rate. We all know that a fall in our invitations made up the time and cost of those who are kind enough to address us, and it is up to us to run a full house, and thus save our speakers' time and electricity. We really require a larger membership. May I therefore ask our members to do all they can to bring into the Group new recruits?

It is of interest to note that another group—the Rhodesian Association—has recently been formed in London. The chairman, Mr. Jellicoe, was asked to speak at the meeting. The Southern Rhodesians and the Northern Rhodesians in the East African Group would think of the possibility of uniting the Association and Southern Rhodesian branches. Mr. Jellicoe replied that the East African Group had no Rhodesian members, but our Association had a number of Rhodesian speakers, and that it would be good, including the Southern Rhodesian speakers, and particularly prominent our

Group would still bring home to it would offer ample welcome to all Rhodesians, and that our Committee would still consider that had the right for us to invite Rhodesian speakers. He added an expression of the view that such action would not mislead friends or unfriendly ones on our part. Mr. Vaughan O'Keeffe assured Mr. Jellicoe that he fully understood his point and thought it perfectly justified. The Committee endorsed unanimously this expression of their attitude, and I feel sure that we in the East African Group wish the new Rhodesian Group every success.

In the autumn it was agreed that the Group should give a luncheon in honour of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who became Secretary of State for the Colonies in July. In consultation with Mr. MacDonald this dinner was arranged for December 5 and invitations were issued to other guests. Moreover the B.B.C. were anxious to broadcast Mr. Macdonald's speech over their African Zone. Our proposal, however, was never rudely disposed of by the Directors of Broadcast and by the subsequent interchange of views in the Cabinet and in Downing Street between Mr. Macdonald and Mr. E. A. Thomas. Under these circumstances the Executive Committee, after careful deliberation came to the conclusion that the luncheon had better be cancelled.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ANDERSON

Mrs. Evelyn Anderson found it necessary last September to resign the office of Honorary Secretary which she had held so efficiently since the birth of the Group five years ago. Her fine work throughout those years is highly appreciated by all members of the Group, and more particularly by those who, as Chairmen or members of the Executive Committee, have been constantly aware of the care and devotion she gave so ungrudgingly to the work. As a very small reminder of our gratitude we ask that at our September meeting we absent from all of us a travelling case. She was just starting for East Africa. We hope to welcome her home in April.

In September Mrs. Jane Speer has acted most nobly as her successor but, unfortunately, she has been obliged for family reasons to leave the world. Mrs. Anderson has been good enough to undertake the duties of Honorary Secretary. Her address is: The Village Inn, South Close, Esher.

According to our rule one-third of the members of the Committee before appointing it is the wish of Mr. Roode and Mr. Hilliard to retire and not to stand for relection for 1955. I would like to thank Mr. Barry for all he has done for us as Hon. Treasurer, Sir William Gowells, Colonel Ponsonby who were good enough to permit me to entitle them as members early in the year, and Mr. Eleanor Cole, Mr. Holroyd, Murray and Mr. Melville for their constant help to me and the Group as well as the Committee.

W. J. BARRY

Chairman

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1954

RECEIPTS

Bank Bal. 1/4/54	17.11
Subscriptions	202
Members and Associate	100
Extra Subscriptions	10
Members and Associates	15.0
Magazine Payments	
By Associates	32.5.0
Over-Sex League	1.0
Grant	75.0.0
	5140/12.11

1140/12.11

T. BARRY, M.C., Treasurer

Audited and Found correct

GILBERT D. LEWIS

SUBSIDY FOR TANGANYIKA

The Tanzanite Government has provided £500,000.00 in subsidies for publicity, Local Councils, compensation for Diga de Salazar, and Tanganyika Railways. The Tanzania Authority, and the various local committees will be constituted to administer these local committees and give aid to the people generally.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

Subsidised prospecting is in the interests of the country."—"The New Rhodesia," Salisbury.

The Legislative Council of this country is apt to become the cockpit of official and personal differences."—"The Coast Guardian," Mombasa.

The standard of farming in this country is really improving, and the time is not far distant when we shall have no imports of foodstuffs."—"Kenya Times," Nairobi.

I entirely disagree with the criticism that the official members make no contribution of any value to the State."—"Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Southern Rhodesia."

Practically every British colony, including Great Britain herself, is prepared to assist developing industries. Kenya cannot afford more."—"Kenya Times," Nairobi.

Ninety-one buildings are being erected or have been completed there are others which are in hand on the construction—so the Government is not to blame."—"The Standard," Nairobi, formerly a missionary in Southern Rhodesia.

Expenditure on public works is beginning to leave an appreciable mark on the prosperity of both territories."—"The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways in the Kenyan Legislature."

The construction and machinery of British Colonial Administration were planned in mid-Victorian and late Victorian days and do not suit modern conditions."—"Mr. F. H. Holland, M.P., in the House of Commons."

Nyasaland has experienced an outstandingly successful tourist season since after four years of effective publicity may be assured that the Protectorate is firmly and permanently established on the holiday resort plan of the world."—"Nyasaland Times."

Sir Robert Young found the country committed to a programme on a disastrous—a project initiated by other men in more prosperous times; and he had to bear the brunt of any unpopularity which that measure might be expected to meet."—"Sir John Horace M. Lee, Northern Rhodesia."

What does a man long for if he hardly tussles with tough mutton or boiled salmon in Beaufort? With his fastidious Sunday sport in mind Sir Samue! will have no name for any butcher's shop in England, said Mr. E. B. Hill, "Daily Mail," London."—"Evening News."

We have abandoned the idea that Africa can only bring us the skins or raw produce for the supply of our European population; that we now see is physically impracticable. There is room for some white settlement and/or white occupations but in the main the Surplus is given us of making Africa fit for the Africans."—"Sir Bruce Hall, speaking in London."

If there was a representative Chamber of Commerce for the whole of Uganda embracing commercial and agricultural organisations it would provide a group with whom personal contacts would be facilitated between me and the officers of my Government."—"P. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, speaking at the Chamber of Commerce Banquet in Kampala."

WHO'S WHO

285.—Sir William Cecil Bottomley,
K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.



Copyright East Africa

He is on the permanent staff of the Colonial Office, having been attached to the East African Commission for Hastings, like as long ago as Cecil Bottomley, who has been connected with that side of the work almost continuously since 1909, and certainly has East Africa very much at heart. He took general charge of the Tropical African Settlements in 1920; he has been in the closest touch with all major matters of policy concerning the East African Dependencies, and then as Secretary of State, initiated the practice of negotiating senior members of the headquarters staffs to the Colonies; Sir Cecil was one of the first to take advantage of this opportunity.

Unofficially known as an Assistant Under-Secretary of State who is readily accessible, always courteous, quick to grasp a point,犀利的洞察力, and possessed of a great gift for dealing, moreover, which he does not intend to disclose. He has been Chairman of the Colonial Survey Committee for years, and the study of maps is one of his hobbies. He was educated at Peterhouse College, Owen's College, Manchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and went straight from the University to the Colonial Service.

PERSONALIA

Dame Adelene and Messrs. Goodman are to visit South Africa.

Mr. H. E. Livingston has been appointed a J.P. for the Mombasa district.

Findlay A. Alabone is the first lady to win the cup golf competition.

Mr. V. D. Cooper has been appointed to the Mombasa Licensing Board.

Mr. G. C. Chilton has been elected President of the Mombasa Planters' Association.

Mr. W. J. Jose has been transferred from Uganda to Mombasa as Assistant Treasurer.

Mrs. V. F. Blunt, the widow of Admiral Blunt of Scapa, is expected to visit Kenya.

Mr. J. R. P. Surridge has been appointed Acting Assistant High Secretary in Tanganyika.

Mr. T. C. Griggs, Director of Public Works in Somaliland, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. J. Lindsay Allan has been elected President of the Australian Society in Tanganyika.

Colonial Captain J. A. Pollard has sold his farm in the Nakuru district, and is leaving Kenya.

Mrs. Patrick Miles, who has several times visited Kenya, left London last week for Mexico.

Sir Ernest Pim, mentioned to the toast of guests at the Cafeteria in Nairobi in January.

Mr. B. P. de Basit, Paymaster, and Miss E. M. Lockwood were married just before last month.

Mr. I. A. Malcolm has been appointed managing director of Messrs. W. F. Malcolm & Co. Ltd.

Mr. E. A. Temple Perkins, of the Uganda Administration, is spending his leave in New Zealand.

Lord and Lady Granforth are leaving England shortly for a few months up to New Zealand and Australia.

During Mr. H. G. Gillies' absence from Kenya, Mr. G. O. Shattock, a financial member of the Legislative Council,

Messrs. Colart, Boustead and Shears have been appointed to the local Higher Commission of the Njoro District Association.

Mr. C. M. Selby-Roe, formerly of the Uganda Game Department, has been appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.

Commodore G. R. Pyrmet, R.S.C., recently visited Kenya from Cairo, and was the guest of Sir Joseph Byrne at Government House.

The Jewell of the East African Countries, and Vice-Consul to Lord Clarendon, Governor General of South Africa, has been due to visit Kenya.

On May 1st, 1937, departure from Nairobi, Rev. Dr. P. G. L. Hartog, has been appointed acting Vicar.

The Scottish Anthropological Society has donated its "Montane" membership of the Royal Anthropological Institute to the British Museum.

We regret to learn of the death in London, suddenly, at the age of 62, of Mr. W. A. Foster, one of the leading business men in Britain, who had died since 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Llewellyn, the famous tennis couple, are guests of Sir Raymond and Lady Dennis in Nairobi during part of their tour in England.

Captain D. G. Butcher, of the East Rhodesia Regiment, has been awarded the India Medal for 1915 as the champion shot in Southern Rhodesia's military forces.

The wedding took place at St. Odilia's residence between Captain Hill of the Royal Engineers and Miss Gladys Bremner and Dennis.

Mr. J. Vincent, who was in Nairobi in February, now in Rhodesia, and who is a friend of Percy Vincent, late Mayor of London, has arranged some time off holiday.

Mr. Christopher Harris, of the Uganda Game Service, has made a recent trip to Miss Ruth Harwood, a sister of Mrs. Patterson, well known in Kenya.

Mr. Alex Isacke, 10-year-old boy, a picture in Kenya, is to address the Royal Empire Society at a City luncheon on January 28 on "The Boy's Position on Kenya."

The promotion of the Duke of York to the rank of General in H.M. Fleet, Lieutenant-General in the Army, and Air Marshal in the Royal Air Force was gazetted on January 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Cummins have been visiting Kenya after two years absence. Mr. Cummins has for several years been a partner of Mr. John Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

Mrs. Frank Goddard, of Northgate, Nairobi, has brought his big lion cub, which he has up to 5 ft. long, to Nairobi where it was captured after an attack on his cattle compound.

Sir John Major, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to leave Nairobi tomorrow on a visit to the West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras.

Mr. S. C. Manning, of Woodstock, has been succeeded by Richard Bell, of South Africa, who has succeeded to Chancery with successor being Mr. H. S. A. Collyer.

Dr. A. E. Peterson represented Canada at the Pan-African Health Conference in Johannesburg. During his absence his place on the Kenya Legation was taken by Dr. R. J. C. Johnstone.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Norton have returned to the United States after an extensive stay in Kenya, Tanganyika, the Congo and the Sudan during which they took about 15,000 feet of film.

Sir Charles Brand, who with Colonel Rynnevald made the original flight to Cape Town through East Africa, has retired from the post of Director General of Aviation to the Egyptian Government.

Following their wedding in November 1938, Mr. and Mrs. Ninnis were in South Africa for a month in England. Mrs. Ninnis was formerly Miss Betty Millet, daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Millet.

Col. H. J. Vernon Wilson, of Fort Ternan, made another short visit to Kenya after a absence of over four years. He left Kenya at the beginning of 1931 and motored to London via the Suez Canal.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Parker, who served for many years in the Sudan, and was for a time one of the leading Khartoum society. He was the son of the late Lord Wimborne, only son.

We regret to learn of the death on January 11 at the age of 75 of Captain L. Waldford, who had served for some time on the staff of the Mombasa Administration, and who was for several years with the Uganda Railways.

Mrs. Jean Leonard, daughter of Major-General Leonard, has left Kenya for her marriage in Johannesburg to Mr. S. F. Flaxman of the Standard Company. Major Leonard and Mr. Flaxman are well known figures in East Africa.

Mr. A. V. Groom, who is responsible for the Criminal Records branch of the East Africa Police, addressed the Nairobi Rotary Club recently on the subject ofベンガルの問題。Before going to Kenya he was for nine years an expert in the subject.

The engagement was announced between Miss S. Howden, 26, of St. George's, Finsbury, Professor H. D. G. M. S. B. Sc., 30, of the University of Bristol, Somers Town, and Miss Sheila Margaret Smith, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Smith, of Beechwood, Eastbourne, and the Rev. Philip P. Ferrell, of Nacharos.

Lieutenant Commander T. E. Whiteman, younger son of the late Mr. Herbert Whiteman of Lewes, and Mrs. Guy Waller, 21, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Miss Sheila Margaret Smith, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Smith, of Beechwood, Eastbourne, were married in Nairobi last week.

Mr. G. H. Sanderson, of the Uganda Administrative Service, has been appointed Provincial Commissioner. He is also chairman of Mr. G. T. Johnson's British Provincial Provincial Commission, which comes into existence from August 25, 1939. The office of the commission will be at Mombasa.

A tragic incident took place in London on the afternoon of Dec. 22, when Brigadier General H. E. J. Brake, 62, who was on active service in Central Africa during the latter part of last century. In 1899 he was with the 2nd Battalion, Queen's African Rifles, and commanded it until 1903.

The Hon. Mrs. Charles Edward, widow of Mr. R. Rattray, the Kenya White Lion, who died in 1938, and daughter of Viscount Furness, has died at Nairobi on Dec. 19. She was 71 years old. Her marriage in 1924 to Mr. Rattray, who was then 51, was old, and was employed by Lord Carnarvon abroad, to eat her heart in England and throughout East Africa.

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. H. Stevenson, M.D., of 1 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, son of Professor Hans W. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, and Elizabeth Anne Marie, 21, of 24 Pent Street, Stepney, daughter of the late Sir Gordon S. Stevenson, Bart., G.C.V.O., Kt., M.A., G.I.R., Brigadier-General of the Royal Engineers, and his wife Alice, a daughter of Barrister Joseph Rosenberg.

The Rev. Neville Jones, who for 22 years has been Principal of Hope Primary, the founder of a missionary Society girls' boarding school in Rhodesia, has retired from the Society to consider the taking up an appointment as Senior Assistant Curator of the new Rhodesian Government Museum in Bulawayo. The collection which the Committee has recently taken over for the museum has been made chiefly by Mr. Neville Jones in Rhodesia.

Sir Charles Jones, who visited the Rhodesia 10 years ago, and who is now President of the Federation of British Industries, has resigned the chairmanship of Messrs. A. G. & H. H. & Co. of Manchester owing to the increase of his business and family responsibilities. Sir Eugene Ramson, M.V., who also visited East Africa some time ago, and who has been a member of the board since 1936, has become Chairman of the company.

Sir Thomas Evelyn Playfair and Captain Keith Cuthbertson, 29, of the Kenya Game Department, have been appointed by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire toward Ceylon and Malaya, the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, members of the committee of the faunae of the Colony, and special referees in the danger of extinction to any rare species. The mission will be carried on the lines of that undertaken by Major Hartmann to East Africa in 1930.

Mr. D. S. Jordan, author of "Kenya," left London yesterday on Imperial Airways to Entebbe, and he will start a tour of the East African countries.

He will be in Uganda until Jan. 20, in Kenya on Jan. 21 and 22, Kisumu on Jan. 23, Nairobi from Jan. 23 to Feb. 27 in Nairobi and Feb. 28 to March 1.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, or to the branch in any one of the three towns.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Mr. T. J. Howell to Address E.A. Group

B. HOWELL, Consulier of the Sudan Government Office in London, as spokesman for the Foreign Office of the Anti-Scarlet League, on January 16 on "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan." All West Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to the meeting, which will be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, S.W.1. The details of the arrangements for this visitation are promised to arrive the day before their intention to be present. Tea will be served at 3.15 p.m. and the address given at 4.15 p.m.

Rhodesian Group Meeting.

The first reception of the Rhodesian Group, the Seas League will be held at Open Seas House, Park Lane, S.W.1, on Tuesday, January 16, at 4 p.m. Colonel C. V. Atkin, D.S.O., Chairman of the Group, will lay the proposals of the Committee to the meeting and discuss the future policy of the Group.

Aerodromes in Uganda.

Mr. P. E. L. Gethin, the Tanzanian Director of Civil Aviation, is making an inspection of the aerodromes for aeroplanes in Uganda. Provision for a landing ground at Kampala has been made in the Protectorate's 1930 budget.

Forces in East Africa.

At the English goods depot of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Porters were employed, and each man is assigned to carry a load weighing up to a maximum of 100 lbs. The labour is computed at one ton of porters per hour per man, or in other words some 100 tons per hour per man is secured.

Tanzanyika District.

Mr. A. J. Duthie, of the Natural History Section of the British Museum, has received a report that a giant hominid, the Bering near Lake Eyasi, in Central Tanzania, have described an animal, which is probably a Neanderthal. He pointed out in support of this rumour that the mountain type of mammals occur in the Mount Mboma Mountain south of Lake Eyasi, and in the mountain ranges lying to the north of the lake, including a monkey, the Semnopithecus baboon, which is typical member of the Kibonzi District of the Congo, the home of the orang.

Guest Member Unseated.

Mr. W. H. Flywhite, who was recently elected to the Kenyan Legislative Council for a seat constituency, has been unseated. The action of the court decision under the Kenyan Legislative Ordinance by a nominated voter, who drew attention to the fact that Mr. Flywhite had failed to publish details of a Government contract he held for pumping water for the administrative station at Kibonzi. The necessary particulars were published later, but not within the statutory period before the election, apparently notwithstanding notice of the Governor-in-Council for the election to be declared null and void, with the result that Mr. Flywhite has been unseated and a new poll made necessary. His opponent in the election was Major E. S. Bryant, who was unseated by four votes.

Native Welfare Department.

Mr. P. G. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, recently opened in Entebbe a Native Welfare exhibition in which simplicity and cleanliness in the camp life were stressed. The exhibits included a model village, Native houses, Native market, butchers shop, slaughter house, small buildings, sand houses, Native rivers, and their waterfalls, stations for the propagation of African babies. The Governor told his audience that many more people died by plague carried by rats than the number of cattle killed by wild animals every year in Uganda, but because the rat is a small animal it was noted as being worth nothing. He advised the Natives to study the art of propogating and the Natives do just that. Only such wore fine clothes and lived in dirty houses. Excellence

Interest in By-Election.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, Rhodesian Candidate

last week had a particularly interesting interview with an Orkney constituency election committee, reflecting of Sir Ian Macpherson, who is keenly interested in tobacco growing in the Orkneys and Kyaosan, and a Chairman of the Tobacco Committee of the British Empire.

There is now a strong probability of at least a three-cornered contest following the induction of Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, and now Secretary of State for the Dominions, as a National Government candidate. It was originally hoped to secure him as well as Liberal support for Mr. Macdonald, but his adoption without prior consultation with local bodies resulted in a division in both the Liberal and Unionist Associations in consequence of which the sections not supporting his candidature are putting their own candidates, Mr. Randolph Churchill, Mr. Jameson, and possibly Mr. Robert Hamilton as the nominees.

Sir Robert Hamilton is a former Chief Justice of Kenya, and was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of Glos and Shropshire, which he had led as a Liberal, sent over to the Unionist candidate, his defeat coming as a great surprise, since he was regarded as the next C.M.O. What of the Liberal Opposition?

Assuming that National Liberal Mr. Ian Macpherson was returned for the Ross and Cromarty constituency at the last election by a majority of 1,000.

East African Postal Charges.

The Postmaster-General of East Africa, in an interview with representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Nairobi, intimated that there was no immediate prospect of reduction of the rates of letters and post cards carried by surface mail.

Uganda's Taxation.

The 1930 tax budget estimates revenue at £1,000,700 and expenditure at £1,000,742. There is however a substantial favourable balance between revenue and expenditure, and the Government would be unable to incur certain schemes planned with surplus balances, and on minor works ancillary to ordinary recurrent expenditure, such as housing, extension of buildings, and essential fuel services.

Uganda's Stand on Devaluation.

Replying to questions by Mr. A. A. Adamson, he said meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, the Treasurer, Mr. H. L. Hay, said Government had received no expression of opinion from any section of the community on the subject of the devaluation of East African currency, but the Government was definitely opposed to devaluation, which His Majesty's Government would not countenance. Mr. Adamson intimated that commercial opinion in Tanganyika was opposed to devaluation, and Sir William Lead, leader of the financial members, applauded the Treasurer's statement.

Mombasa and Income Tax.

While urging the withdrawal of temporary taxes, especially the non-Native poll tax and the unduly heavy trade licences, a memorandum submitted by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce to Sir Alan Pim, Vice-Chairman of an income tax, and the difficulties surrounding its collection would raise serious and undesirable racial issues in Kenya. It suggests that an income tax should be considered only after the withdrawal of temporary taxation, and in connection with, and as part of, a compensating reduction in Customs tariffs and other indirect taxation methods of collection are frequently similarly harsh.

The salaries of higher grade officials are on a higher intrinsic level than is necessary, and pension commitments have been concluded with undue liberality. The Chamber emphasises that, in numerous cases, the early age at which pensions are granted to create a formidable body of subsidised competitors in the commercial field, both in Kenya and Great Britain, often in direct competition with those who are providing a subsidy or pension.

Expenditure of the post office, while restricted to a cultural and "moral" protection, especially expenditure designed to provide for the poor, should not be subjected to severe cut-backs.

The Indo-Ethiopian War

It is reported that the offensive began expected along the Omo River and its tributaries. The severity of Ethiopian losses in the Omo Valley is due to the location of Italian resiliences on the wells at Sora, and thus the latter being deprived of water. Ethiopia's Standard said it had about 1000 dead daily. Because of the importance of the supply to Derga, the combatants were regarded as conquerors after attacking the former's centre.

Later, Addis Ababa reports that operations in the Eritrean and some N.E. States continued the efficiency and keenness of former Ethiopian troops who have submitted to Italy.

The Emperor has received a report from Ras Mulugeta that six officers of his NCOs and other ranks follow him in an Italian Army regiment situated near Mekelle, he is unlocated.

The Italian Foreign Office has issued an empirical report, whether the Ethiopian cheftains in occupied territory have been executed as a reprisal for the massacre of an Italian regiment. An UNO report from Rome says, however, that "there is no evidence that Haile was publicly condemned by his chief or that he was publicly beheaded or that he died".

It is generally admitted the loss of four aeroplanes since the beginning of hostilities in East Africa. Another Italian aeroplane, one of two raiding machines, was brought down by Ethiopian gunfire in the Gash-Barka region, and its four occupants were buried to death under the machine caught fire. A sixth machine was brought down by Ethiopians on Friday, and the Italian observer officer and the N.C.O. pilot forming the crew perished.

Distinguishing Between British and Italian Planes.

Nairobi reports that when Ethiopian riflemen shot down an RAF plane, controlling the Kere-Addis Ababa frontier, the authorities immediately requested the Ethiopian commander to report to a Greek to inform him how to distinguish between British and Italian aircraft.

A new drive has been launched throughout Italy to recruit 1,000 cadet-pilots and 2,000 aircrewmen for the service, 2,000 machine-guns and artillery men of the Royal Blackshirt Division left Naples last week for East Africa. Early this month, 200 tons of gasoline are reported to have been transported through the Swiss canal for Italian E.A.F. and during the last two weeks a December.

The Italian Government has established an Under-Secretary's office for Economic Trade and Currency, with Professor Quaranta, one of Italy's foremost economists, as its first chief.

An appeal has been made by Italian mothers in Pavia not to give up their wedding rings and other gold ornaments, as they will be used to kill your sons and the sons of Ethiopian mothers.

Another Ethiopian protest to the League characterizes the methods as barbaric and inhuman, and states the reprisals will be taken "not by inflicting on Italian soldiers inhuman forms of treatment which are, and must be, forbidden, but by seizing the private property of Italian nationals residing in Ethiopia."

British losses state October 5, when hostilities began, to the end of 1935 were 10 officers, N.C.O.s and men of the African forces killed, while the total losses of the Italian army for 1935 amounted to 200. During the same period 200 Italian were then died in East Africa. The losses by Italian Native troops are not given in the bulletins issued in Rome.

Native pensions.

Pensions and gratuities will this year cost Kenya £1,000,000, or a sum of £6,750. Commencing on a recommendation by the Economy Committee, the Government states that a contributory pensions scheme has been found impracticable in regard to the Service as a whole, but the principle has been applied to the Local Civil Service. Revision of the basis of assessment of pensions was carefully examined by a government body, but it is not considered that any useful purpose would be served by reopening the matter. Another suggestion advanced by the Economy Committee was that an inquiry should be made into the feasibility of a proportion of income tax levies being laid on pensions paid from Colonial funds being included in the economy as a "gratuitous gift". The Kenya Government's reply is that the grant payment by the Imperial Government would be discontinued to a considerable and it was felt therefore unnecessary to make contributions of this nature.

Native and Malaria Work.

In 1935 £1,220,000 was made available by the Colonial Development Fund for anti-malarial work in a grant of £1,000,000 was allocated to Malaria for 1936, a similar amount is allocated for 1937.

Arabia and Persia.

Two British and Public Works, Uganda, 100 were sent to Southern Rhodesia to examine their irrigation works and the manner in which they are treated as the Private, State and provincial according to the law. It was recommended an extensive programme of reconstruction. East Africa suggested this could be extended to the local African governments.

Zambia 1936 Estimates.

Zambia's revenue for 1936 is estimated at £65,425 and expenditure at £71,150, a deficit amounting to £5,725. Also £1,000,000 is estimated to be reduced by £500,000 has been reduced and additional amounts to the extent of £300,000 added. Provision for capital expenditure and expenses respectively show a decrease of 50% and 40% compared with the previous figures.

New Uganda Handbook.

A new edition of the handbook of Uganda has been published. It is an extensive guide to all the districts and sets out clearly the tourist attractions of the country. Copies may be obtained gratis from the Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Grand Building, The Strand, London, W.C.2, or from P.O. Box 5, Entebbe, Uganda.

Elder Native Students.

Several Tanganyikan Natives attending the Makerere College in Uganda work as labourers during vacations to earn money for clothing, travelling and other necessities. These boys afford an example of one of the essentials of real educational progress, said Mr. J. R. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, in a recent speech, adding that it should be so strongly defined that children will suffer privations and undergo hard and unpleasant labour to secure

Germany and colonies.

The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement in which the difficulties of the German nation in regard to raw materials and foreign markets described as being mainly a Colonial problem. The statement says that Germany's geographical position, the density of her population, and her high degree of industrialisation all give her a better claim than any other country to an appropriately large economic area. Problems which would give Germany only economic influence in Africa, it is said, would not fulfil her requirements.

Survey of the Colonial Empire.

A second edition of the "Economic Survey of the Colonial Empire", issued by H.M. Stationery Office, as Colonial Paper No. 100151, is a publication designed to all with extensive Colonial interests. To say that it thoroughly justifies its title is to indicate its importance. The one regret is that the statistics are brought only to the end of 1933, but that fault has been recognised, and in order that the tables may in future be up-to-date nearer to the period to which they relate the next edition is to contain the statistics for 1934 and 1935 as to appear before the end of 1936.

Native Locality in S. Rhodesia.

Addressing the Matopos Land Native Welfare Society recently Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said the coming of the European into Central Africa had brought many advantages to the indigenous race but had also taken much of the colour and excitement out of Southern Rhodesia. He suggested that more facilities should be provided for recreation, and recalled that in Ceylon a semi-ruined railway line had attracted a large number of tourists, since the British had been encouraged. The former Minister, Mr. G. Martin Higgins, said there was a friendly and amicable atmosphere among the European community and the Native tribes, and in the native Native areas should be given the right to grant their lands and assume responsibility, and drew attention to the fact that the Shireland Native Lands Board had been disbanded. Native tribes are selected to receive grants.

Northern Rhodesian Notes

By G. D. G. COOPER

It appears likely that the United St. Helena Company intend to allow open to the public prospecting on their two large areas in the Luvale Valley. Because they are situated close to the Zambezi and the Chobe they are in the vicinity in which most of the gold has so far date been found, it is hoped that further discoveries will be made. It is interesting to note that in the vicinity of their parallel are the Kafue, Kapenta, Muchinga and the new Jessie and Chakwena prospects.

Lure Gold Trail.—It is reported that a small plant is to be erected on a new prospect near the Dzanga mine, and that efforts are being made to start production on a small scale during the next few months.

Commercial Considerations.—Two of the five shafts at the Luvale Mine are down to the 1,000 ft. level. Remontane so far the future of the prospect has varied in some quarters. It is suggested that at the depth of 1,000 ft. there is about 17,000 oz. of payable silver. Other reports indicate that the prospect is to be abandoned.

Shilolo Hill Mine.—Ore has been taken from the side of No. 10 reef where the cassiterite content of which was about 7% lead and zinc. It is thought that this reef is a parallel one to that being mined from the open face. Good vanadium ore is being extracted from the pegmatites in the N.E. of the Shilolo area.

New Mining Officials for Kenya.

The expenditure on Kenya's Mining and Geological Department this year is estimated at £100,000, including £20,000 for a mining engineer and a geologist as assistants to the Commissioner. Each will be paid £1,000 per annum and the posts will be tenable until a Senior Inspector of Mines is appointed, reversion and all allowances included, and the post of Inspector of Mines, which has been an office, will be abolished. At the production of gold, silver and gold and certain gold areas no liaison is provided.

Minerals in S. Rhodesia

Rich in Base Metals

THAT Southern Rhodesia is rich in minerals is now well known. In the opinion of Mr. J. C. Macmillan, a prominent authority on mineral resources, Rhodesia is second only to South Africa in the richness of its mineral deposits. In the south of the country, Mr. Macmillan says, Rhodesia has been over-simplified by the Rand, and if our gold mines had been 200 miles away from Johannesburg they would have received the attention they deserve. Expansion had been slow, and yet Rhodesia is becoming a great mining nation, and Rhodesia, is richer in base metals than South Africa, is very important commercially indeed. Many Southern African minerals are found in large quantities in the two Rhodesias. Some years ago Southern Rhodesia had reached the position in which for one year the output of base minerals actually exceeded the gold output in value. This is true to-day, and the higher price of gold, but lower base metals, is creeping up again. Rhodesia and South Africa are two important products which are doing much better.

About the Tungsten Mine

Dr. S. P. Smith drew attention in the Lands and Minerals Committee to the serious shortage of labour resulting from increased activity in the gold-mining and sisal industries. The Acting Minister of Labour stated that it was not proposed to set up a central department to deal with the supply and supervision of labour, but arrangements had been made for a senior administrative officer to investigate labour problems arising from the expansion of the mining industry and this year two offices would be specially appointed to deal with labour matters in the gold-mining areas of the north and south-west of the Colony.

Assisting Small Workers.

The Southern Rhodesia Mines Department is receiving numerous applications from small workers for assistance in the purchase of plant and machinery. Whereas some little time ago applications numbered one or two a month, up to 500 applicants are being dealt with each week.

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Nyanza Goldfields, Ltd.

Annual Report 1935

The annual report for the year ended April 30, 1935, of Nyanza Goldfields, Ltd., which is registered in Kenya, states that the company has concentrated on developing the "Bunyoro's Prospect," and although 1,800 ft. of shafts have been sunk and 100,000 tons of ore have been recovered, no signs of gold have been found. The results have been the discovery of a layer of No. 1 shale and strong indications of a continuation of the vein eastward westward which was discovered last year in the fissure south of the main. The former reef is very thin but the latter is thick and near the surface. Drilling and sinking 100 ft. deep, carried out with the object of testing the reef at a vertical depth of 100 ft. Operations have been begun by the company's alluvium working.

From May 1934 to September 1935, the mill plant is being enlarged to 1,000 tons per day, of which the company expect to sell 4,700, and 500 tons per day will be used for stock works and for the treatment of the waste products of the mill on the site. A complete new leasehold is now in operation. From comprehensive studies it is anticipated that 3 dwt per ton will be recovered.

In order that the finances of the company may be restored, every endeavour has been made to make the mine self-supporting without detracting from extensive development programmes. The directors consider that when the mill plant is in operation the company would be able to cover all development costs, to provide the existence of payable ore over a considerable strike. The financial position of the company is now self-supporting, and there are indications of imminent developments. As in the opinion of the board a sufficient amount of a future prosperity.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held on December 23,

Amoko Tinplate, Ltd.

The report of Amoko Tinplate, Ltd., state that the tribute working of the company's mining claim during the year ended March 31 resulted in a net profit of \$25,100 on concentrates, from which the company derived a revenue of \$100. After deducting loan interest, depreciation, and other charges, there remains a net profit of \$15, which reduces the bank balance carried forward to \$15.

Amot Consolidated Investment

The annual accounts for 1935 of Amot Consolidated Investment Company, which, though mainly interested in West Africa, has interests in the East African mining industry, show a profit of £1,175 after allowing £10,000 for depreciation of investments, estimated with £10,000 for loss when £17,75 was allowed for depreciation of investments. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 15 pence per share (against 15 p. per share) or 15½ p. requiring £1,000. The balance forward is £2,452, subject to directors' percentage of profit. Investments which stand in the balance sheet at £80,678 are taken either above or at the market price on December 31, or, in cases where no market price exists, at directors' valuation. Whatever may be the lower. The market value of the investments showed a surplus over the balance sheet of £1.

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Tanganjika Central Gold Exploration Co. Ltd.

Report on the Property

At the annual general meeting of shareholders, Mr. George A. Macrae said the net income for the year ended June 30 was £1,000. After crediting the profit for the year, the balance in the debit of capital and reserves has been reduced to £2,000. The management was satisfied that the result of the additional capital expenditure comprising the addition of a roasting chamber, two mill and stamp mills now are known in the mine. The installation of a traditional power unit is proceeding, and an agreement has been entered into whereby the cost of oil fuel would be considerably lessened.

During the year the development was advanced, principally 200 ft. of which was in the mining drifts. Recent reports showed that the veins to the fifth level were in nearly parabolic shape, which suggested that the existing deposit was continuing in profile. Observers at present do not yet estimate the volume of mineralization, but it is about 30,000 tons of average value of about 30 dwt. The Ayam vein, which was 200 ft. from one of their boundaries, reached a thickness of 10 ft. and was carried on by another concern who obtained results, and their own manager was of opinion that most of the strata contain property comparable to the company's ground.

Territory of Rhodesia

Mines were opened in Southern Rhodesia during 1935, the second, 6,000 ft. below 12,500 ft. coal, estimated to contain 500,000 tons asbestos, 3,000 tons pyrite, 15,000 tons. The total mineral output for the first 11 months of the year reached the record figure of £5,484,000.

Macau

The Companhia de Estradas de Moçambique has been granted a concession to mine and to offer to prospect the land extending for 10 miles in Mozambique. The capital of the company is £100,000 and the first directors are Dr. Fausto Pimentel, Mr. H. J. Anne, Mr. Otto Schaff, and Mr. Primo Valente.

Kazaria (Sudan) Gold Mine

At the annual meeting of Kazaria (Sudan) Gold Mines, Mr. G. E. McPheron, the chairman, reported describing the work of the year, and there were considerable features which in the opinion of the board justified the raising of further capital. His visit to the property last year convinced him that further development was amply justified and the board therefore considered the issue of 500 of the authorized shares of 100,000 shares.

From Durban it is reported that Sir Edmund Davis has taken an option on some tungsten mines in Northern Rhodesia. The company formed to develop the property will be known as St. Swithin's Overseas Metals.

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Digest of Progress Reports

Good News from E. A. Goldfields

Ringers Mine, Ltd.—Mineralization continues to increase.

Munkie Colliery.—Coal sales for December totalled 1,000 tons.

Rhodesian Corporation.—During December 1,000 tons of ore were crushed at the Fred Mine. The night shift increased to 40 men.

Bear and Major Gold.—Developments at the Major Mine during December were: No. 10 level, 100 ft. N. W. 55 ft. W. co-ordinate 70 ft. driven, assaying 35.8 dwt over 3 in.; South drive on footwall 100 ft. co-ordinate 65 ft. W. driven, assaying 35.4 dwt over 3 in.

Suzanne Mine.—December's development was 100 ft. N. W. 55 ft. W. No. 1 level E. winze, No. 1 was sunk 100 ft. N. W. 55 ft. W. over 25 in. No. 2 E. misc. 20 ft. driven, assaying 35 ft. N. W. 55 ft. W. over 23 in. No. 1 E. misc. 20 ft. driven, assaying 35 ft. N. W. 55 ft. W. over 20 in. No. 1A level, 100 ft. N. W. 55 ft. W. co-ordinate 65 ft. E. driven, assaying 35.4 dwt over 3 in. 50 ft. N. W. 55 ft. W. not fully exposed. Zinc Mine—No. 1 level E. winze was sunk 100 ft. N. W. 55 ft. W. over 25 in.

East African Goldfields, Ltd.—The general manager reports that sampling of the Gaza main reef on the first level from 100 ft. N. W. 55 ft. west of shaft station 137 averages a yield of gold 20 dwt. per ton quartz width. This result is obtained after cutting to 30 dwt. the following high assays: 18.3, 20.6, 35.4, 32.2, 108.4, and 32.2 dwt. Added to the so far previously reported, this drive shows 100 ft. of ore averaging 35 dwt. over 34 in. quartz width. Exports of gold from Tanganyika Territory for November amounted to 3,854 oz., valued at £1,013, of which £300 or came from the Tanga goldfield.

Underwood Shaft Mine.—During December development amounted to 35 ft. N. No. 12 level. Winze No. 1 was sunk, assaying 35 dwt. No. 2 main mineralized shaft not yet fully exposed. On No. 1 level, main E. drive, 50 ft. driven, assaying 35 dwt. over 32 in. Jasperite reef not fully exposed.

Monarch Goldfields.—They report for November giving the following details: *Development*: Francis No. 1 section and level N. drive entered values again at 35 ft. N. of the shaft, and from this point to the face at 35 ft. the average value is 35 dwt. over 61 in. Apart from this drive all other workings were in connexion with stope preparation, which is now well advanced. Eventually Francis No. 12 sections will connect with the Monarch section on this horizon, and all the ore between this reef and the surface can be opened up therefrom. *Reclamation*: Monarch third level S. drive is being reclaimed, and although progress has been slow so far it is likely to be more rapid in the future. The reclaimed ore has all been sent to the mill. *Construction*: With the exception of new shed over the hoisting engine at the Monarch shaft construction is now complete. *Milling*: This was started on November 15, and the whole plant is functioning satisfactorily.

Tanganyika Special, Ltd.

The Tanganyika Government has under consideration applications for special exclusive prospecting licences in the Tabora, Arusha and Mwanza districts.

Investigation Oil

A 10,000 ft. drill hole of Inyaminda Petroleum (1923) Ltd., operating the concession held by the Manica Trust (Boma), had recently reached a depth of 3,000 ft.

Monte Largo

The Portuguese Consulate has taken out an E. W. part of the 100 sq. m. of granite areas of the Pindu district, in the Nampula Province of Mozambique. An application has been made to the Kenyan Government for a similar area of 100 sq. miles in the Lake Victoria district.

Standard Oil

The Tanganyika Government has granted a concession in the Mbeya, Iringa and Morogoro districts, and the Standard Oil Company of America and the Standard Oil Company of Canada have agreed to form a joint company to develop the oil fields.

N. Charterland Exploration

Mr. H. B. Spiller Reviews the Position

This report is a general review of the North Charterland Goldmines Company (1919) Limited, as it stood at the end of last year.

Mr. H. B. Spiller the Chairman presided over a meeting with the items in the balance sheet said to have been put to question which has been a subject of much discussion for many years past and has seriously interfered with the development of mining concessions from Wall appreciate from the information contained in the report that we have made great advances towards clearing up a serious difficulty existing which has existed between the Government and this company for a long time past. You will also appreciate that at the present moment my name is recalled, but I assure you that the members we have assembled decline to report such points be informed indefinitely. I think that time is very near at hand.

However there are one or two questions upon which I feel I must say a few words. Many members of Parliament as well as shareholders still consider it a surprise that we have not brought an action against the British South Africa Company to recover the agreement which that company made with the Colonial Office in 1920 concerning their property. I want to make it clear that we were not party to that agreement and that its terms allow nothing to the Imperial Government and the British South Africa Company. It is a fact that the British South Africa Company made a bequest to the Crown and for valuable consideration surrendered certain land to the Imperial Government unlimited rights over your property. The Crown has taken your property and as the rightful owners, you naturally expect to be paid.

The 1920 Agreement

I chose one of the 1920 agreements to show that if at any time any question or question should arise in respect of anything contained in the agreement, the question should be referred to arbitration. It is manifest that a very serious question has arisen in regard to an agreement in that the British South Africa Company was intended to deliver to the Crown the property it had contracted to deliver for the reason that it belonged to this company. It is therefore quite clear that the property for the Crown to do is to pay us for our property, and in the interest of the taxpayers, it falls upon the British South Africa Company to refund the amount. Hear hear! Is that company refused? It is obvious that the Crown should exercise its powers under clause 8 of the 1920 agreement and refer the matter to arbitration. At that event we have evidence which would be most valuable to the Crown and which we would be most willing to give at its disposal.

Another question arises which is the most important one which concerns the British under the Colony. We are continually told that the British deprived us of our right of self-government. Under a Council of 1920 we have only a more or less consultation. Assuming this to be correct, the laws of the Colony in Council Bill in fact passed our laws in disregard of us as a colonial race is called "the same kind of silly amounts as a debt of honour."

W. P. G. Smith, the Minister of Finance, will we spent hundreds of thousands of pounds upon the development of the concession. For 20 years we have created trade in British East Africa and largely returned to the Government a large sum of money and during all those years the shareholders have received no money out of the concession. We have given to the nation no judicious expenditure of their profits to the contrary it has been used by the Nabob who has which he has already profited.

In the absence of a majority of shareholders the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the company terminated with a heavy vote of thanks to the chairman and his staff.

EAST AFRICA

East African Share Prices

Linus Beech

THE MARKET in London has been quiet during the past few days, and East African mining shares have shown general improvement in sympathy with miners' dividends. Gold Fields (10s.) are held at 8s. 6d., instead of 8s. od.; and Rostermont (10s.) have risen, some shares having changed hands at 10s. od. instead of 9s. 6d., better, and Rostermont's share price reflects some demand, some shares having changed hands at 10s. od. Eldorado Mining Syndicate Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate and other African gold-mines are steady at 7s. 6d. and 7s. od. respectively. Our Watergate and Kenya concessions are each 9s. 6d. lower than they are put up, and now stand at 7s. 6d.

Our West African stocks are as follows:

	Last Week	This Week
Amba Syndicate (5s.)	11s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Brightick Mines (10s.)	8s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Carm & Motor (2s. 6d.)	8s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Eldorado Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
General Goldfields (2s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	11s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Kenya Mines (10s.)	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (Kenya Gold) (5s.)	10s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Renton (10s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Seven Up Consolidated (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Seven Gold Syndicate (Kenya Gold) (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Sokolimi (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
South African Corporation (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Transvaal Concessions (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Uganda Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
London Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
London & African (2s. 6d.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Dundee and Rhodesia (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Lififi Gold Area (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Mashonaland Concessions (5s.)	11s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Metone (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hills (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	11s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Seven Gold Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Robinson (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Royal Antarctic (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rothmans (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Selection Trust (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Standard Salt (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.)	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Tanzania Gold (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Transvaal (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Wainwright Colliery (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Wattende (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Zambesi Exploring (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (5s.) 23s. 6d.
East African Steel Foundations (5s.) 8s. 6d.
E. A. Powers and Lighting (20s.) 8s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bantu) (10s.) 7s. 6d.
Northern Rhodesia Exploration (5s.) 11s. 6d.
Sugar Plantations (Kenya) (5s.) 3s. 6d.

Owing to the Christmas and New Year holidays in Nairobi, no call-over of share prices took place in the Kenya capital before the last air mail left.

Answers to Correspondents:

Answer is given on the express condition that no liability is accepted by "East Africa."

ENQUIRIES in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa" each inquiry must be accompanied by the sum £1 to cover postage at the rate of one postcard.

Every inquiry will be kept secret, the writer's full name and address being concealed, unless pleased, but replies will be sent by post or published under a pseudonym.

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

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINERALS ADVISER" and address them to The Editor, "East Africa," 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

BRIGHTON.—Do not buy in a hurry to sell.

BIRMINGHAM.—As a speculation, or for a long shot the shares you name are a fairly attractive purchase.

BIRMINGHAM.—Full particulars of the annual meeting of Warwick Colliery Company appeared in our issue of November 28.

INTROSSIMA KISANGANI.—Know nothing to support the rumour. On the contrary, expect favourable views previously expressed in this column to prove justified.

B. M. C. HARROGATE.—The reader shows that few members of the ordinary public are shareholders. The bulk of the scrip being in the hands of big groups and their adherents.

G. C. S. WATFORD.—You would be unwise to bear the shares. The golden rule should be to purchase only that for which you can pay. Then if prices sag you can await the opportunity to sell on a recovery, which usually comes sooner or later.

G. V. LEICESTER.—The actual words used by Dr. Teale in the interview quoted are: "Many of the reefs on the Lupa are of low strike, some running for miles, and there is every reason to expect the continuance of the great majority of them to depth." See *East Africa* of September 1, 1934.

C. L. NARROW.—Write the secretary of the company for an explanation. Generally speaking, you would be better advised to buy quoted shares, providing you select well-known concerns, and in local syndicates with small capital. As the latter strike lucky, the profits are, of course, very large, but often lack of capital puts a premature end to the activities.

Zambesi Exploring Co.

A correspondent of the *Financial Times* has drawn attention to the shares of the Zambesi Exploring Company, which he says are absurdly low in comparison with the value of the assets. He continues: "Taking the present prices of the stocks and shares held by the company on December 31, 1934, the total value thereof is now over £1,600,000, equal to approximately 20s. per share on the company's issued share capital of £800,000. This is merely the present value of the assets, without taking into account the present value of the large holdings in Tanganyika Estates and Kasungu Gold Areas. In view of these facts the shares of Zambesi Exploring Company should be quoted at more like 3s. per share than 10s. per share."

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BUSINESS POINTERS.

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding the territories 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 of this service is cordially welcomed.

A new aerodrome is being constructed near Chaka Park.

An order for ten refrigerator van bodies has been placed in England by Rhodesia Railways.

The value of Uganda's domestic exports for the first nine months of 1935 totalled £3,200,000.

The Tanganyika Government has arranged for the survey of the Dar es Salaam port.

Advertisement hoardings, except those relating to entertainments, are to be prohibited in Zanzibar.

The Portuguese language is being added to the curriculum in schools in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

The Nyasaland Tea Association has fixed the tea export from the Protectorate at 2/- per 100 lb.

The Zanzibar Government invites offers for the purchase of the twin-screw steamer "Khalla" built in 1924.

Customs receipts of the port of Dar es Salaam during November amounted to £2,000, compared with £5,000 for November 1934.

A levy of 1/- per ton per 100 lb. is to be imposed on all cloves produced in and exported from Zanzibar from February 1, 1936.

A number of gabled business houses had stalls at the recent Mombasa Native Market Exhibition which attracted thousands of Africans.

Over 200 cycles were sold at a ros. each in Ukerewe Island off Mwanza during the two months following the last coffee harvest.

Exports from Nyasaland during the first eleven months of 1935 amounted to £54,000, compared with £47,125 during the corresponding period of 1934.

Kenya's foreign trade with Kenya during the first nine months of last year totalled £1,600,000, compared with £1,474,653 during the corresponding period of 1934.

Tanganyika's trade returns for the nine months ended September 30, 1935, show that the imported kerosene increased by 10,000,000 yards. Britain's share of the trade increased by 500,000 yards.

Southern Rhodesia's exports of chrome ore are expected to increase considerably in 1936, as a result of the opening of new mines.

Kenya's imports of coffee increased during November while those of cotton, cotton seed, desiccated coffee, 2,3-dichloro-6-nitrophenol, starch, flour, groundnuts, 100 tons.

The management committee of the East African Traders' Association is investigating the question of a minimum import duty on the sale of certain merchandise, particularly tobacco and cigarettes.

Tanganyika has budgeted £1,645,000 from its taxes during 1936. Such accruals from that country for the three years preceding the duration were £1,700,000, £1,600, and £1,500 respectively.

Domestic exports in Uganda during the first ten months of 1935 amounted to £2,600,000, compared with £1,122,133 for the corresponding period of 1934. Imports amounted to £1,507,228, against £1,053,700 in 1934.

Between 40% and 50% of Uganda's clover are now shipped to Java, where it is used in the manufacture of cigarettes. According to the British Resident, Sir Richard Bingham, this is a most promising and expanding market.

During October the sale of 3,522 panels of British firwood was sent to the Kordofan Province of the Sudan. Remittances in sterling were received promptly from Eritrea, and the trade generally during the month was on a cash basis.

Export traffic sailed to the east by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first two months of 1935 totalled 306,841 tons, compared with 230,247 tons during the corresponding period of 1934. Import traffic amounted to 50,183 tons, compared with 64,400 tons.

Passengers carried by the Rhodesian Railways during the eleven months ended August 31, 1935, numbered 538,412 or 56,030 more than the corresponding period in 1934. Total railway earnings increased by £66,280, from £3,527,077 to £4,191,357; operating expenditure by £13,922, from £2,250,200 to £2,360,122; and the net operating revenue by £50,355, from £1,271,472 to £1,361,835.

Late News Items.

The £1,500 required for the new hospital has been collected by public subscriptions.

A new educational centre, on the lines of the Leys Institution in Nyasaland, is to be established.

The Kenya Carnage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance is to remain in force until the end of 1938.

Twisted river hogs and a wart hog from the Sudan have been presented to the Scottish National Zoological Park by Mr. F. N. Bendell.

In an endeavour to gain the confidence of the Native women who are difficult to attract to male doctors, the Zanzibar Government has decided to appoint a lady medical officer.

The opening of the new air line from the Sudan to Nigeria has been postponed, pending the issue of a certificate that the aerodromes used in their number are sanitary, have been cleared of mosquitoes which might communicate yellow fever.

Shareholders of the Société du Haut Uélé et du Nil, the Brussels company which owns extensive trading interests in the Belgian Congo and the Northern Sudan, are being invited to consider the proposal to increase the capital of the company from 100,000 francs to 12,500,000 francs, and its subsequent increase to 30,000,000 francs.

The Kenya Government's first Queen's scholars ship has been awarded to Misses G. L. Morris and A. Macpherson, who are about to attend Girton College, Cambridge, and Queen's University, Belfast, respectively. Miss G. L. Morris, who has been awarded the third bursary of £100, is now at Glasgow University.

East African Market Report

Cotton.—Quietly steady at from 35s to 40s. Bid 44s 6d for 100 bales on ship.

Cotton Seed.—Nominal at about 5/- per lb. (1935)

Flax.—Cambiar is still quiet at 7d per lb. The sellers Jan 2nd, nominal 6d, 5d, 4d, 3d, 2d.

Flax.—Quiet with small private sales. Last quoted 1935/36, small quantities being made up to 1936/37, net tons: 1935: 128,152; 1936: 128,152.

Coffee.—Higher in C. 15s per ton. (1935)

Cotton.—Modestice business between 3d and 4d per lb. (1935/36, 1934/35).

At the Liverpool Cotton Exchange closing price of December 16/17, 1935, American middling cotton was 6sod., the duty payable in Uganda for general entry during 1936 under the Cotton Export Duty Ordinance will be 2 cents per pound.

Cotton Seed.—Whim 2d 1/2d per ton. (1935)

Gold.—Steady at 14/- per oz. (1935)

Sisal.—Nominally quoted at 5/- per ton.

Sisal.—Quiet. East African M. & T. Jan-March quoted 1935: 6d. per ton, value: Feb 1935: 28,165. Allentown May: 2d 1/2d, sellers: Nov 2 Jan-March: 2d 1/2d, values: Feb 1935: 2d 1/2d, sellers: Nov 2 Jan-March: 2d 1/2d, value: c.i.f. one port. (1935: 2d 1/2d 20s. 10s.)

Tanganika exported 7,840 tons of sisal during October, of which 2,500 tons were despatched to Great Britain, 2,775 tons to Belgium, and 2,000 tons to Germany. Tanga—Nyasaland exported 18,004 lbs. of sisal in November.

Tanganyika exported 20,000 cwt. of tea during October.

The market is weak at about 12/- per lb. (1935)

Yohasco.—Total of 100,000 from Tanganika during November inclusive. Bid: 4d 1/2d, 4d, 3d, 2d.

Rhodesia (A.M.A.) Annual

Yearly, the southern Rhodesia Native Affairs Department Annual is an interesting publication edited by Mr. N. H. D. Since it contains many communications covering various phases of Native life in the Rhodesias.

Motor Shipping Chapter

The East African conference sometimes announces that its opinion on ship shipping from East Africa includes certain American ports, or if "charge" of destination is mentioned in an American port, the charge of 2s. 6d per lb. tonnage must be made in respect of those ports. The through rates applicable thereto include the optional charge of 10/- per ton declared; however, or choice of destination is framed from a European port to an American or Canadian port for a portion only of a consignment the charge of 2s. 6d. per lb. ton must be applied to the portion retained in Europe.

East African Mails

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia start at the G.P.O. London, at 6 p.m. on

January 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Rawalpindi.

January 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Mombasa.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected January 11, 12 and 13.

MAILS for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa start at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday. Outward air-mail flights to the G.P.O. London, at 10.30 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

MAILS generally arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

Bank's East African Report

BALTIMORE BANK (L.C. & O.) includes the following quoted items from East Africa in its current monthly review:

Maize.—In Jan in the Nairobi district are benefiting the plantations, but are too late to save the crop in the more drought-affected areas. The coffee yield, however, is satisfactory as a whole, though prices disappointed. Tea in the rains up-country has been favourable. General prosperity. The wheat crop is not yet affected by wheat rust in some areas, but the outcome of maize and sisal is satisfactory.

Small-scale maize in most areas has benefited the new crop, and hopes of a record yield are now held. The area planted to the end of October was 40,000 acres, which was 10,000 in excess of the corresponding figure for 1935. A good crop will be harvested generally.

Wheat.—The wheat crop has been disappointing, and sales as usual headed in spite of the low prices. The activity in Indian and Native markets has continued, and prices have further advanced. The Dargaz trade in August alone has been somewhat brighter.

Wool.—Rhodesia—Trading conditions continued steady, but mohair dealers report a falling-off in demand for mohair and used mohair. The mohair market was unaffected, but it is expected that conditions in respect of next season's crop will be similar to those of last year. The formation of the Major Comptroller Board of the wool of the current crop is well above the average.

Tea.—Trade generally during November showed a slight decrease compared with the previous month, but the Ceylon tea is expected to be better than last year. In the Southern Province tobacco planters have had good rains for sowing, which has been completed by most estates. In the Northern Province planting will begin this month, and the increase in the Lichongwe area is expected to exceed that of last year. Tea factories are busy working at full pressure.

Kenya Cotton and Tea

Shipments during the first six months of the year included 10,404 bales of Kenya-grown cotton, as compared with 2,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1934. The 28,020 bales of tea exported included 26,244 chests produced in Kenya, an increase of 16,777 chests over the shipment by the first half of 1934.

Customs Duties in Mozambique

Increases are to be made shortly in the Customs duties levied on motor vehicles, spurs, and possibly certain other commodities imported into Manica and Sofala (Mozambique Company territory). A.F.A. It is anticipated that the new rates will be equivalent to those at present levied in the State Territory of Mozambique.

N. Rhodesia Livestock Trade

The Livestock Co-operative Society of Northern Rhodesia has asked Government to introduce legislation forthwith for the imposition of a levy on the sale of all slaughter cattle in proceeds to be expended on schemes for the benefit of the livestock industry approved by Government. The society's constitution is to be revised in order that it may be established as a representative body, specifically to associate with the government and meat contractors and generally to protect the interests of Northern Rhodesia's livestock industry.

Caveat in Zambia

Hopel are determined in Zambia that manufacturers will refuse to increase or defer on the production of maize. Following its replacement by a synthetic product, efforts were made to reconstitute the market, but manufacturers could not be induced to return to its use. By ending the industry at a loss of a quality and at a price which will appeal to manufacturers, Zambian Hopel is strengthening its position in the market, and the company can, without difficulty, plan to dispose of all the maize oil produced.

H.M.S. "Enterprise" will leave England to join the Indies Squadron at the end of this month. Captain C. M. Moore, D.S.O., has assumed command.

Mining Share Advice Coupon

For the latest information on mining shares, see page 12.

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