

EAST AFRICA

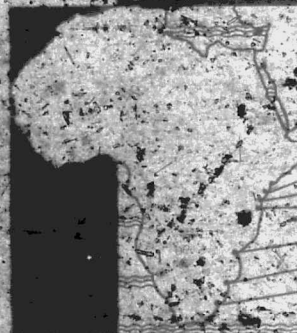
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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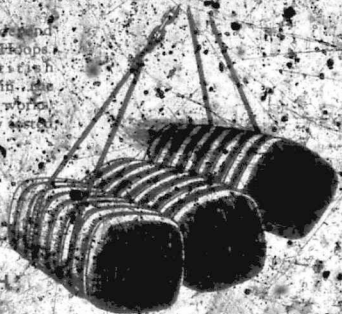
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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JORLEIGH

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE abandonment of the Algiers-Johannesburg motor car race for a variety of causes, including the unsettled conditions in Northern Africa, will be a disappointment to the British East African territories, particularly those which had signified their readiness to do all in their power to make the event a success. Its publicity was to those countries was of once appreciated and zealous financial support would have been forthcoming to make it the forerunner of other trans-African sporting trials of similar character. There were over two hundred prospective entrants representing countries as widely separated as the United States of America and the Balearic Isles, Sweden and South Africa and the race would have attracted world attention to every country through which it passed and routes in North Africa were not the only, and certainly not the greatest, difficulty encountered by the organizers in deciding factors in the abandonment being the refusal of the Royal Automobile Club of South Africa to issue a license for the race. The ground that it did not conform to the regulations of the International Association of Registered 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 bending the law in a manner likely to encourage the enterprise of man. Public opinion of progress in British Africa will be soured by this frustrated bare progress, and it is most regrettable that this would have been the greatest race in the annals of motoring man, now to be associated with this year's Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg, in connection with which had been organized. The project has, however, such important elements, including that of the British Racing Drivers' Club, and the revival of a later date may suddenly be anticipated.

ONE of the recommendations made by an official Indian trade mission to East Africa some 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 the office was deleted from the estimates, and India is left without a Trade Commissioner in the East African Dependencies. The Hon. C. F. Andrews, who takes an especial interest in the welfare of Indians living in Africa, now claims that a great deal of the benefit of the present situation in Mombasa and East Africa generally might have been avoided if a "false economy" had not been exercised in postponing this appointment. If the post had not been made, he declares, the clove trade in Zanzibar and still have been in Indian hands, the new policies of economic disaffection and monopolies in Kenya might have been traded with full regard to Indian interests, and a good show this sort of things might be achieved by a first grade Indian Commissioner being appointed.

Mr. Andrews should be expected that an Indian Trade Commissioner would strive manfully and achieve much in spheres outside. Mr. Andrews' side the legitimate concern of Mombasa is a trade representative. As to the possibility of his "correct" in error of judgment, it is important to remember that the people most vitally affected by those judgments, the Native producers, have been quick to appreciate the benefits of the new marketing regulations which they have rightly come to regard as important features of the business state. Their industry. On the other hand, Indian traders, taking the long view will realize that any power assigned to increase African marketing power, must be

main industries, and the South African industry occupies the Kenya agricultural scene. The European farmer makes a profit because of the independence of labour and because of the independence of the labourer from the land. The labourer is free to work on the land of his choice. The result is the production of a large surplus which is wholly unattainable and is in its present position owing to huge estates landless and without prospects of improving their condition. Education is almost a mockery, facilities are inadequate, and the masses seem useless as teachers. Improved methods of agriculture of the land is not available or carried out, which by the colour bar they are forbidden to practice. The congregation of large masses of Africans under such conditions produces fear and leads to 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 was to the government of South Africa that the settlers of Kenya turned for sympathy when they quarrelled with the Government. It is surprising that it is difficult to extend to the Government of Kenya that confidence which they have shown in their relations with the Kenya settlers. No one who knows the Kenya settler believes that he can be so dissociate himself from the South African treatment of the Native. But there are many who do not know the European settler, and they regard him as having dearest 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 Roundtable.

Consider the position in Kenya that in South Africa. In Kenya relations are unspoiled by repeated Native wars or by conditions allowing slavery. They are friendly and are hostile. To anyone coming from South Africa to Kenya the change in atmosphere is amazing and delightful. There are individual cases of harsh treatment, but these cases are reproached in public opinion in the Colony.

Indians in Kenya.

It can be agreed that the presence of a migrant race in Kenya has affected the African. The Indian has affected that for good and ill. As a trader, he has benefited the country from Kilimanjaro to the coast and Mombasa to Uganda. In the Reserves he stimulates new demands and creates new needs to fulfil which the African is started 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 trader is not likely to be retarded by the presence of the Indian. In an arid area the Indian still holds the field in spite of the efforts of the Government and missions to train the Africans by racial exclusiveness as well as by economic superiority, which will undoubtedly be broken down in time.

As to the influence of the European immigrant upon the African, the Europeans have moved him to ways something different. But it is as farmers 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 filling of his soil is his *metier*. As a cattle owner he may know something of the value of good stock, but he can look after an animal. The influence of the European on the African is to the good. But we must be careful not to fall into the South African trap. The employment of the African on the farm hand might restrict his productivity as a village or communal farmer.

It is worth considering Kenya with the West and South as appears to be the case in the house between the African system of the West and the European system of the South. Clearly a number of the European and African colonists are an asset to the African, and even if it is not in the interests of the African that he should be excluded from all but a small portion of the bank, it stands on two main factors. The first is the financial aid which the European provides, and the second is the provision of capital and labour for the European and African. The Mott's Commission appears to have dispensed not unsatisfactorily of the kind of things between European and African. The economic problems only likely to be solved empirically. The present conditions are not entirely hopeful. The settlers seem to have a general belief that the African is not a friend, and many of the ones who are inclined to settle in Kenya are not prepared to regard the African as a friend.

It is difficult to make any definite statement as to the effect of the European settler upon the African. The settler has certainly had a profound effect upon the African, and what that effect has been is a matter for debate. It cannot change his colour, but he has made him more of a human being. It is a matter of time before the African in despair to the Government, demands the basic necessities and an extension of some services are demanded for the carriage of his produce to administrative centres, the railways, and reduction of official salaries, although they are already lower than those paid elsewhere in Africa. Though in certain respects the Government is definitely increased by European settlement, it is impossible not to sympathise with the European in his demands for a reformation in Government administration.

It would not pay Kenya to concentrate on stimulating Native production for export. The production of economic goods by Africans even in the present state of world markets is impossible owing to his low cost of production. The farmer, other considerations, the European is handicapped by heavy land charges which are also the African farmer. He would sell in the world markets at a price far below the European price. He could not any market increase in production would tend to lower world market prices, but the production of such small units Kenya would have little or no effect on general world prices. If the export production of the African could be raised in Kenya to £2,000,000 per 1,500,000 there would be a return to imports which would more than make up the present budgetary deficiency. It would entail reduction in costs of distribution and living, which by 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 production of a few abandoned settlements of European settlement; or, lastly, the two together. The first appears economically unworkable, 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 counsel 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 as it 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 in his 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 not shown lack of sympathy to those responsible for the improvement of the African, but it is difficult to resist the feeling that he not ungenerally 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 the educational development that he is fitted for a direct share in the administration of the country. That aim may not be so remote as some people think. If the alien native were exploitation and trusteeship, then we must face the responsibilities of our trusteeship. A wise trustee looks ahead to the time when his wards grow up and are able to manage for themselves.

Is the Imperial Government going to have the confidence to go forward to that time? Are the Europeans in Kenya going to have that confidence, the courage to believe that they can be capable partners in that Imperial trusteeship? It is a question that they are in Kenya with the African, and not perhaps above him? The history of the relationship between the European and African in Kenya would lead one to believe that the European will not be able to do this, and if it is put before him and if he is asked to do it, the Colony of Kenya will not be the best of the British Government and colonists.

The Italo-Ethiopian War

Significance of Mussolini's Cabinet Statement

Italy's military successes in the East have been a source of surprise to the world. The Italian army has advanced in East Africa, and in the East of Africa, it has captured the Italian colonies. The Italian government has announced that it will not accept any terms of settlement which do not leave it in a position to carry out its policy of expansion in the East. The Italian government has also announced that it will not accept any terms of settlement which do not leave it in a position to carry out its policy of expansion in the East.

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Strenuous Battle in the North

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Ethiopia and Italy Protest League

The Emperor of Ethiopia has informed the League of Nations that Italian troops, in retreating from the Shire and Tigray provinces, burned churches and massacred the civilian population, and used poison gas against Ethiopian troops in the Tigray region. In Addis Ababa it is alleged that pillaging by 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 gas by Ethiopian troops, and denounces the violation of a high humanitarian principle, universally recognized 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 detachments of the Swedish Red Cross unit near Doria, on the banks of the River Ganale-Doria. It was reported that the leader of the unit, Dr. Hjalander, 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 unjustified and cruel attack against the Swedish ambulance.

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 sacrificed by the life and death of Jesus Christ, may once again be restored throughout the distracted world."

A Stockholm message states that the reason given by Italy for the departure 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-Christian politics.

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

Young Ethiopians with a limited knowledge of English censored all news messages sent from Addis Ababa. News which would otherwise be prohibited is sometimes in slang terms and thus passes the censor. When the Emperor left for the sea zone an American correspondent submitted his message "Principal signal ball southward," an Englishman sent: "Boss shipped seawards." Both messages were transmitted.

Red Cross Aeroplane for Ethiopia

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

From Addis Ababa it is reported that Captain Lloyd's father, crashed so miles north of the capital and that he was with his wife from the plane to Addis Ababa. Captain and Mrs. Lloyd were both injured, but the latter gave no indication of his mission to Ethiopia.

Mrs. Drouillet, a French girl in the Ethiopian Air Force is reported to be negotiating in Addis Ababa the purchase of six machines for transport to Ethiopia.

Reuter and other gambling houses have been closed in Addis Ababa, and the proceeds have been given to be used for the Red Cross.

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 sees, 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 is ideally 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, such as suffices for ordinary life, but such a knowledge of idiom 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 for a witness to be good. You may get through life with, say, an averagely good secretary or a normally good cook, but with interpreters, directly you leave the excellent 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 in the road you were bound to have seen him?—By 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 which 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 a 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 each vacancy occurs? 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 specialise 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 it would, I feel sure, greatly lighten the work and ease the occasional anxieties of those engaged in the Law to have in every place the help of an interpreter whom they know they could entirely rely on.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE DE VOS

Do Snakes Eat Children?

An Interesting Story from East Africa

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 if many of your readers have heard of similar occurrences.

My tracker, who is also my head hunter, has been with me for many 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 chilies. This assertion, by the way, is borne out by the case which I now describe, when approaching an unusually sick chille bush.

He tells me that the snake prefers to pick up the chilies lying on the ground, but that if they are too withered, he takes the chille 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.

The Native idea is that the snake eats the chille to make himself fierce, or, conversely, that it is because of his partiality to chilies, that he is so fierce. (This, of course, should really apply only to the black mamba.)

Yours faithfully, 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 close to the border of this Protectorate. The Emperor of Ethiopia paid a secret visit to the Protectorate in 1933, and expressed great interest in all he saw—particularly in the winding mountain road by which Sheikh (5,000 ft.) is reached from Bebera, and in the mechanised transport of the Camel Corps detachment which formed the royal escort.

Ras Gitaich, recently appointed commander-in-chief of the Basso Ali area, and Ras Kassa, now commanding the northern army, accompanied His Majesty. The former then held the title of Bitwaden (Colonel), 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 De Bono, then Minister of State for the Colonies, visited Bebera 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 a most unreasonable and torrential downpour of rain. The local dhows had a busy time washing the many bedagged white official uniforms.

Yours faithfully, GORDON WELSH

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
No. 11

POINT FROM LETTERS

East Africa, Vol. 1, No. 1, Fair and Just. From the ordinary advertiser.

Some Statements Worth Noting

"I favour income tax as the fairest method of taxation." — Mrs. W. G. ...

"If the Native is prosperous, then we are all prosperous." — Mr. ...

"We have not returned for fun ... We have no intention of being a European Ethiopia." — General Goering ...

"Tanganyika has a tremendous area awaiting development." — Sir William ...

"Interest in medicine and the treatment of diseases is gradually being awakened among the Natives in all districts." — ...

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

"The average reader thinks that a theodolite is a pious man who lives in caves and an azimuth is a cough cure." — Mr. Peter Fleming ...

"It is for the good of the country to have here European producers up to the full capacity of the land available for them." — Sir Harold ...

"Thorough survey should be made of the agricultural resources and potentialities of Southern Tanganyika." — ...

"To bring about improved dietaries by the extended use of milk by Africans, possibly some Native instructors could be most effectively." — ...

"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 budget is balanced. I lay emphasis on the word balanced, after our experiences of the last few years, it is sweet and musical to our ears." — ...

"While we allow so much of our land to be wasted, and refuse to face the fact that more and more territory is being rendered infertile ...

"Many sportsmen probably do not realise what wonderful leather for fancy goods and shoe material 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 then treated with arsenic soap or powdered salt. It has a wonderful grain and is exceptionally handsome in a glossy black finish." — ...

"The New Year Honours ... This issue had been made ready for publication of the New Year Honours List, the East African appointments of which will appear in full in our next issue."

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

288 ... Leslie Brian Freeston, O.B.E.



Mr. L. B. Freeston, who has been appointed Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, had been three years a ...

On the day following his demobilisation he joined the Colonial Office ...

PERSONALIA.

Sir Francis Scott is about to fly back to Southern Rhodesia.

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

Dr. J. R. Davies has been appointed medical officer for Malindi and Kilifi.

Mrs. Rees, M.B., is shortly arriving in England on holiday from Mwanza.

Mr. P. J. Gray has been elected a member of the Nairobi District Council for the District of Nairobi.

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

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

Captain L. S. Dudgeon has been appointed Company Commander of the Southern Brigade, K.A.F.

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

Mr. death took place suddenly in Nakuru Hospital last month of Mr. Frederick Ayton, of Timoret, New Mills.

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

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

We regret to learn of the death of Miss Ellice Cumpkin, who secured for many years with the L.M.C.A. 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 Tibbaut, former President of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, and a keen student of Africa, died in Paris last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Houston 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 Maffey and Mrs. Penelope Maffey had the honour of dining with The King and Queen at Sandringham on Saturday.

Mrs. L. B. Freestone, of Darlington, England, last week for Nairobi to accept the duties as Secretary to the East African Governor's Conference.

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

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

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

Miss M. E. Hobbs travelled from London to East Africa by Imperial Airways to spend Christmas on the Serengeti Plains, staying only a few days in the country.

Major C. C. Rawkes, M.C., has been appointed Acting Brigade Commander of the Southern Brigade of the K.A.F. with the focal rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

His friends will be glad to learn that Mr. C. G. Barthelemy, the Tanganyika Assistant Chief Secretary, has made good progress in Bismarck since his recent indisposition.

Miss M. Donald, M.B.E., left Tanganyika last month on overseas leave, pending her retirement from the nursing service, she had been in the Territory for 20 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 Caledonian Society.

Mixed Farming in East Africa

by G. R. MORRISON

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT says in his Foreword:

"I 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

thirteen years.

Send for your copy for 1s. 6d., post free to the Publisher.

"EAST AFRICA," GREAT LITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

The Rev. Fr. Marshall B. Lang, D.D., Moderator of the Church of Scotland, will give the Gordon Memorial Sermon in Chartwell on the 200th anniversary Sunday, January 26.

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

St. John 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. Hyde-Clarke has been appointed District Officer of the Trans-Nzoia District, Mr. F. Harrison-Powder, and W. S. G. G. District Commissioners of Kilifi and Marsabit respectively.

His many friends will learn with sorrow of the death, at Nairobi Hospital, of the age of 64, of Colonel George Edward Tuson, D.S.O., a 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 Highlands Palace, Nairobi, in the month of Mr. Alan Hunter, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunter, of Muthaiga, and Miss Diana Graham, daughter of Cyril and Mrs. Isabel Graham, of Arusha.

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 1902, returned to Chartwell from England last year.

Mr. T. Shppard, Director of Museums in Hungary, says that the ancient methods of making earthenware vessels in Fayumika 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. Wehner, a medical officer at Mombasa, Northern Rhodesia, has been in the constant use of the Enalapril, some very successful treatments of asthma in Kenya, being both a novum and a name.

Lady Helen Powell, formerly Mrs. leaving East Africa, developed a severe illness and was confined to her room when the vessel of which she was travelling to South Africa reached Lourenco Marques. Lady Helen Powell is also indisposed.

Mr. Rosset, general manager of the Brussels, who has died in Belgium, devoted much thought and thought to Belgian Colonial Affairs, and was partly responsible for the establishment of the "Pres Congo," the well-known Congo news agency.

The engagement is announced between the Hon. John Cunliffe-Lister, elder son of Viscount and Viscountess Swinton, and Miss Anne Irvine Medlicott, younger daughter of Canon and Mrs. S. Medlicott, of Burghley, Leicestershire.

Mr. Arthur Wood, second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wood, of Nairobi, and Miss Bliss Neilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Neilson, of Chipinga, Southern Rhodesia, have been married in Mombasa. The bridegroom is the son of one of Kenya's earliest pioneers, Mr. T. A. Wood, M.G., M.B.E., while the bride is the daughter of a well-known Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Vivian Libert, Oury, son of Mr. and Mrs. Libert, Oury, director of the M.P.E.A. and many other enterprises in P.E.A. and Nyasaland, and of Mrs. Oury, and Miss Mary Cecilia 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 January 11. The reception will afterwards be held at the Hotel, Berkeley Square, W.1.

Acting on the urgent advice of the 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 1911, and held 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. Jøelson, editor of *East Africa*, will leave London on Wednesday, by Imperial Airways, for Entebbe, on the 21st stage of a tour of the East African Dependencies.

He will be in Uganda until Jan. 20, in El Dorado on Jan. 21 and 22, Kampala on Jan. 23 and 24, Kisumu and Kakamega till Jan. 28, Nairobi from Jan. 31 to Feb. 1, and in Nairobi until Feb. 25.

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

N. Charterland Exploration Loan Conversion Difficulties.

Annual Report of 1934

The annual report for 1934 of the Northern Charterland Exploration Company (1910) Ltd. states that the year's operations resulted in a loss of £8,750, and that further receipts for doubtful debts and amounts written off surplus expenses, etc., increase this figure to £21,181, leaving the balance standing in a debit of profit and loss account of £21,181.

The report states that on 15th of the December and solicitor of the company met at the House of Commons a strong body of members who had petitioned themselves in the company's case. Among the petitioners were the highest standing of the members of the House of Commons, and the members of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a number of other prominent persons. The memorial contained the following passages:

"We are assured not only as we find any difficulty in believing that if the directors had known in August 1933 that they later ascertained after obtaining inspection of the documents, i.e. both the correspondence of 1903 and the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the British South Africa Company which led up to the agreement of 1923, there would have been no question of acquiescence on their part, but having regard to the broad position of the company in the last preceding paragraph and the history of the whole matter, we are strongly of opinion that it is inconsistent 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 National Reserves under the Order in Council of 1928 ought to be referred to 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 with the Board is confident, give the matter his sympathetic consideration.

Royalties received by the company on the fields produced at the Sesare mine during the year amounted to £342. The tributor is now working in the third adit and reports that the gold chute is very regular to the levels above. Loanwa 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 100,798 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 29.

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

A ship's bell from H.M.S. "Milford" has been presented to Kazuni 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.

Results of Kenya Government's Inquiry

Answers to questions on the Kenya Loan Conversion regarding the conversion of loans. The Treasurer said that the inquiries had been made by Government in 1924 onwards as to the possibility of conversion. The last examination being undertaken in this year, when all available authorities were consulted.

No scheme had ever been devised which was likely to be acceptable to bondholders and at the same time to be acceptable to the Colonies. In common with a very large number of Dominion Colonies and municipal loans, the Kenya loans had been issued with stipulated dates of redemption, and as Government was unable to attempt had been known to convert loans of that type on a purely voluntary basis. Mr. W. J. H. added that with the £5,000,000 loan in 1921 was added, only £2,700,000 was taken up by the public, leaving £2,300,000 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's Finances

Investigations have been made in Uganda that the Government now conducting a financial inquiry in Kenya, should be extended to the Protectorate. It is reported that Sir Harold Kittermaster has intimated to the Generalist of the Convention of Associations of Nyasa and the willingness to recommend the suggestion to the Secretary of State if the Convention desires it, in order to obtain an independent review of the financial position of the Protectorate. A special session of the Convention is intended to discuss railway rates will be given an opportunity of expressing their views on the above subject.

To Uganda's Benefit

Uganda is at present debited with Customs duty in respect of goods re-exported, of which no receipt is due or claimed. Under a proposed amendment to the Kenya Customs Ordinance, the benefit of such duty in respect of Uganda transactions will accrue to Uganda.



KOLYNOS Dental Cream, the world's most scientific, germicidal and cleansing tooth paste, is not only absolutely non-abrasive and is entirely free from harmful bleaching action, but it is so successful in its cleansing and whitening capacity because of its unflinching power to remove and then clean and wash away the germ-laden bacteria plaque, commonly known as tooth decay.

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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 the Right Honorable Lord Lugard

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Gold in Nyasaland.

Koa-Malimu Gold Mining Co. Amalgamation with Risks, Ltd.

Reported Discovery of Five-mile Reef.

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 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 consideration was made.

Rumours are circulating that a gold reef has been located in Nyasaland. According to a Blantyre correspondent of The Times, the small prospecting syndicate alleged to have made the discovery are secretive and non-committal, but it is stated that the reef has been located about 30 miles north of Blantyre, close to the M'ropo Road at a place named Chizosa. It is reported to have been proved for five miles and to average 28 dwts to the ton.

Anglo-Continental wrote offering Memoranda and Koa-Malimu was asked for a free option for 12 months to sample the 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. It is stated that the Koa-Malimu directors considered this offer a low one and it was accordingly rejected. Later Mr. F. B. Gansell, Risks, Ltd., offered to include the property in a cash reorganisation of the company. This offer was refused as a reasonable valuation of the Koa-Malimu and Risks properties, an examination of the accounts and inspection from Mr. de Gansell, who was given a free right to dispose of Koa-Malimu in amalgamation with Risks, Ltd., on a free re-organisation 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 re-organisation. It is stated that the company's property was sold to Risks, Ltd., to begin with.

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 only States in Africa, British or foreign, without any mineral development. Deposits of all kinds have been found, but some time has elapsed since the rivers and during the last two years efforts have been made by Government and private prospectors to locate the reefs, but without success.

Mining in the Congo.

Addressing the Societe Generale Economique de Belgique in Brussels, Major General, mining director of the colonies, said that in 1935 the Belgian Congo produced approximately 10,000 tons of copper, 13,000 kilos of gold, 5,000,000 lbs of diamonds and 6,000,000 tons of iron. The social services for the 1,000,000 natives employed on the mines entailed considerable expenditure. The Government of Haut Katanga expended 163,838,000 francs as capital expenditure in hospitals and camps between 1926 and 1932 and had spent 2,000,000 francs on their maintenance, while the Colonies Company had invested 20,000,000 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 £356,181, compared with £207,007 during the corresponding period of 1934. Gold exports represented £109,666 of the former amount.

Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines.

And now

Progress on the Properties.

A Successful Light Car for East Africa

THE 140 p. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX

The report for the 12 months ended September 30 of Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines, Ltd., states that while production of gold from Wady Oyo mine yielded a profit of £38,000 the unproductive development work at other mines, together with expenditure of £6,500 on machinery and buildings, has exhausted the working capital provided at the inception of the company. The occurrence of high-grade ore at Wady Oyo, satisfactory cyanide leaching tests on the Wady Oyo tailings, and the encouraging results of sinking on the south vein at Macrum, justify further expenditure on the property, and the directors are therefore taking steps to issue further shares out of the unissued capital to enable the necessary working capital. The accounts show that of the £100,000 issued shares of the company, 20,000 shares of £5 each have been issued for cash, the balance of 80,000 shares having been issued to the vendor, credited as fully-paid. Capital expenditure on machinery and buildings totalled £6,500 and £6,000 spent on mine development. £1,500 has been withdrawn of the balance of £1,325 being carried forward. Mines working expenses (exclusive of development) totalled £1,142 for a billion production of 2,140 lbs.



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NAIROBI, NAIKURU, ELDORET, MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, KAMPALA

The general manager's report states that at the Wady Oyo mines 2,600 tons of ore were crushed for a yield of 2,000 lbs of gold. Work was hindered by bad ventilation, delay in getting suitable rock drills, and by encountering rocks which cut 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 out on the north and south veins, which are about 100 yards apart. On the north vein a shaft was sunk 120 ft, but was deep in the vein faulted and has not yet been reached. On the south vein the shaft was sunk 125 ft through 100 ft of ore and the contact is 20 to 25 ft in narrow parts, and 100 ft in the wider parts. In the Brown Hill property the shafts were sunk 120 ft, but became barren and of lower grade at depth and all work has been stopped.

ANNUAL MEETING

Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd.

Sir Robert Williams's Report.

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 1926-27, 1931 (the date of incorporation) to 31st October, 1933. I will refer briefly to the main items of the accounts.

Creditors at £57,472 include the sum of £5,000 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 shares supplied.

"On the assets side of the balance sheet, 'Purchase of Properties' is entered at £2,200. Although the Kavirondo Exclusive Prospecting Licence and the lease over the Eretu area of Busha have been given up, your directors consider that no provision need be made for writing down the total figure, as the potential value of your other interests, particularly the properties in Tanganyika Territory, justify its retention against the remaining assets."

"Expenditure on and equipment of properties is entered at £65,344 after writing off the sum of £1,267 expended on prospecting the Kavirondo and Busha 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 of £52,741 include an amount of £26,250 due by the Kilmington Gold Mining Co. for various buildings, plant and equipment taken over by that company."

"Shares in the subsidiary company total £200,000. This amount is the proportion of the purchase consideration paid under the agreement of June 25, 1933, allocated by your directors to this item, which is represented by 50,000 shares being 0.7% of the issued capital of East African Concessions. Your company you will remember, took over the Nakamega gold interests, and their accounts for the period to June 30, 1933, show a profit of £20,000 arising from the sale of the Kilmington and Musgrave properties to the Kilmington Gold Mining Co. But as the consideration was applied in taking up shares in the Kilmington 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 £2,000, and the quoted values at the date of the balance sheet showed an appreciation of £645,000."

"The profit and loss account shows a debit balance of £2,749 after charging all London management expenses and expenditure in Africa for areas since abandoned, also the sum of £2,749 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 the general conclusions concerning the properties in which your company is interested.

Busha.—In the Busha Concession area of about 230 square miles, the prospecting work has revealed a series of wide gold-bearing deposits, of which the total length of strike indications amounts to more than 10,000 ft. Most of these have as yet been only imperfectly examined. The prospecting of these areas, moreover, 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 most recent of the strikes has been done in the eastern group. Of this strike, about 1,040 ft. or over was investigated by close surface trenching across the outcrops, and the trenches have been sampled for assay. The assay results from these trenches show an average value of 6.50 dwt. gold per ton over a width of 102 ft. or 83 ft.

The total underground development footage on the eastern group to date amounts to 2,274 ft. over, which sampling shows an average of 6.50 dwt. gold per ton over 30 ft. 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 855 ft., which shows an average of 6.12 dwt. gold per ton over 25 ft. width, which also is not the full width. Thus the underground development done on the two groups amounts to 3,129 ft., showing an average of 6.50 dwt. of gold per ton over 25 ft. width, which, as I have said, is not the full width. The depth of this underground work varies from 40 to 250 ft. in the outcrops; and it will be seen from the above figures that the average assay value on the underground work is practically the same as the average from the surface workings. A four-ton bulk sample of sulphide ore from facades at a depth of 500 ft. on the eastern body from drift at a minute, Eibhero assay, 6.16 dwt., which should be a very good indication of the gold values in the primary zone.

Gold at 1,000 ft. Depth.

Musgrave District Deposit.—The Musgrave District deposit shows at least two ore-bodies which are more or less parallel and the bodies have been outcropped at various points by the adits and by cuttings from the drive and shafts, and the full widths shown by the two bodies in these crosscuts average about 7 ft. in each case. This deposit from Adit B, in the north-east to Adit C, on shaft 3 in the south-west, measures about 2,300 ft. I assume that the two ore-bodies each average 5 ft. wide for this distance, there would be about 230,000 tons of ore for each 100 ft. in depth. This amount of ore would supply a 500 tons per day milling plant for over 18 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 working 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 drifting work done on this deposit to date proves that the bedded sedimentary rocks, from which these contact deposits occur, extend to at least 100 ft. depth below the outcrop, and contain gold at that depth.

The discovery of an outcrop assaying 2.5 dwt. over a width of 8 ft. about 1,000 ft. away is an interesting factor, as it may indicate the extension of the Musgrave District deposit, and if this is so, the deposit will have a strike length of 3,000 ft. or more.

At Nyamagira, 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 7.3 dwt. over 60 ins. and at the S.E. end, at 85 ft. depth it assays 7.7 dwt. over 22 in. The full width not being exposed in the shafts, the central part at 41 ft. depth averages 1.76 dwt. over 26 in. width.

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

Kilmington Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

With regard to the Kilmington 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 400-ft. level is being commenced.

The Musgrave mine development on the 150 ft. level is also progressing. A total of over 1,200 ft. of underground driving has been done and, of this, 300 ft. on the 150 ft. level shows an average of 10.5 dwt. over 27 in., while the 40 ft. level radii shows 3.0 dwt. over 27 in., 3.0 dwt. over 20 in., which gives an overall average of 10.43 dwt. over 27 in. for the 700 ft. of driving on the 150 ft. level. The last 100 ft. of driving north on the 150 ft. level appears to be passing through a rich or shoot, showing an average of 21.5 dwt. over 27 in. width, which is more than corroborated by the winzes and rises 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 African staff.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

WITH the publication of another Honours List we are unappreciatedly compelled to return to the disagreeable task of criticising official appreciation. It is then expressed of public services UNWORTHY of a mention in the East African Dependencies. Taking the honours of the last few years as a guide, what members of the unofficial 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 incentive 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 knight-hoods to Mr. OFFICIALS WHO ARE HONOURED. Sir S. J. Abrahams, Chief Justice of Tanganyika, and to Mr. J. Lethbridge, former Governor of the Seychelles and Governor designate of the Bechuanaland, honour has been done where honour was due, and the several other East African decorations, particularly those of Sir Harold Kitchener, Governor of Nyasaland, Mr. W. Nowell, Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Arush, Messrs. Moffat and Williams, both of whom displayed rare tact and courage in the Copperbelt riots, and Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, Kenya sportsman and singular Game Warden, will give deep gratification.

In the case of only four East African unofficial residents, however, is there recognition of service to the public. We cordially welcome the UNOFFICIALS WHO ARE HONOURED. 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 Ganor 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. Robert Currie 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 C.B.E., and no East African honour of recent years has been more appropriately bestowed. Gratifying also are the awards of the C.B.E. to Mr. 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. Mafslant, the engineer in charge of the Birchough Bridge.

Without desiring to lessen in any way our appreciation of those well-merited awards, we have isolated the East African unofficial THE SPIRIT OF EAST AFRICA. honours list in a separate paragraph for this set-out it may assist the EAST AFRICAN END-EVILS. authorities responsible for its compilation to see a year-by-year relation, so to speak, of the absurdly meagre recognition that is made of the great public works being performed by men and women in many walks of life between the Zambesi and the Nile. They labour in almost every case without thought of honours. When honours is done, they unthinkingly regard it as recognition of the value of the cause, or undertakings in which they are engaged, more than as an award for individual performance, and it is because of that spirit underlying East African endeavour that the greatest possible encouragement should be afforded it.

East Africans in the New Year Honours List

The New Year Honours List contains the names of 100 Africans who have been awarded honours in recognition of their services to the Empire. The honours are divided into three classes: Knight Bachelor, Officer of the Order of the British Empire, and Member of the Order of the British Empire.

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the construction of the Birchbough Bridge, Southern
Rhodesia.
MORFAT, JOHN SMITH, Esq., District Officer, Northern
Rhodesia. Was commended for the mastery with which
in which he handled the situation with which he was
faced during the recent disturbances in the Copper
Belt of Northern Rhodesia.
MOLURAM, MICHAEL JOHN BRKW, Esq., Assistant District
Officer in Tanganyika, where he has served for the
last six years, latterly in charge of the Lumbo
fields.
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SCOTT, WILLIAM, Esq., For Public services in Eastland.
SUNAN, MOHAMMAD, Esq., Special Grade Clerk, Kenya.
WELCH, MISS ANNET, F.R.B., For her services in connexion with
her husband and child who were in the Sudan.

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Editor's Tour of East Africa

Outline of the Itinerary

BY G. JOSEPHSON

Editor of East Africa

WHILE this issue of *East Africa* is being printed, the writer will have a chance to follow by the mid-week air mail route the first stage of a five months' tour of East and Central Africa for the purpose of re-visiting places known to me during the War, of travelling over general areas of the Dependencies which will be terra nova to a great many 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 that paper an increasingly useful instrument of the territories to which it was founded to serve, and to which it has now been devoted for nearly twelve years. That being the case, constructive criticisms of the paper and its policy will be particularly welcome, especially if 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 editor's opinions of the paper. We have therefore never refused, and never will refuse, to publish in our correspondents' columns any reasonable 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 enormously enhanced.

Quick Travel Inevitable

In connexion with the topic of certain apologies are necessary. 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 and direct contact with a London office which can never be long dismissed from the thoughts of the writer, not, although he is confident that his staff will strive loyally to the utmost, while he is away, the responsibility for the general direction of policy which still remain where it has always been.

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

Places Which Must Be Omitted

Who who know anything about Eastern African economy and progress are aware of the cardinal 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 Musoma areas, its persistent anti-itsya campaign at Shinyanga, its wonderful fauna at the western end of the Serengeti, and its dense and generally fitful Native population. Despite the full realisation of what is being missed by inability to see something 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 work of the area for himself. The truth is that a programme already heavily overloaded will not permit endless additions, and that a crucial decision to omit inspection of, say, the cultivation of a certain grain or

The Itinerary Outlined

There is a temptation to regard this as an unusually successful week, but that cannot be said for an hour 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 a man 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.

In any frame of 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 Rhodesias and Nyasaland and two and a half in the other Eastern African Dependencies. He must take cognisance of the air, rail and steamer services; remember how many people may 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 widely diverse enterprises, of missions of missionary education of Native and Indian life. Within an hour the critic will probably have turned to his copy-book, as many have, and to give names to the planning and replanning of the itinerary, and the fresh draft has necessitated many omissions, which have been accepted only with the greatest reluctance.

Briefly, the itinerary is to fly to Mombasa, spend a week in the commercial and administrative capitals of Uganda and their neighbourhoods; take train to Eldoret, spend a few days there and in Kitale; motor to Kampala, to Kisumu, Kericho and Lumbwa to Njoro and Nakuru, spend some three weeks in Nairobi, give a fortnight to the east of Kenya and Tanganyika, with two or three days in Zanzibar; fly from Dodoma to the Lupa and the Northern Rhodesian Copper belt; visit Lusaka and some of the adjacent farming areas; see Livingstone and the Victoria Falls; spend nearly a month in Southern Rhodesia; have a glance at Beira and a peck 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 capital; and the same period in the Kenya Highlands, and then back by air to London.

Strenuous? Certainly! Impossibly heavy a task for the time available? Yes, and no! 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.

The Italo-Ethiopian War
President Roosevelt's Proposed Embargoes
AN ITALIAN MISSION TO WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S eagerly-awaited declaration on America's attitude to sanctions was issued 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 those which requirements.

Under the Neutrality Bill, the President is given discretionary powers to impose embargoes on raw 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 powers to the President to ban creditors, belligerents, and 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.

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

Bombing of Red Cross Unit

Indignation was caused in Europe by the bombing of the Swedish Red Cross unit by Italian aeroplanes near the Somali front. The Emperor of Ethiopia, protesting 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 earlier

ately 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 campaign on the world.

Dr. Hylander, head of the unit, was wounded on the first day, and the Swedish assistant, Dr. Smith, on the last. Two Ethiopians, they were, attendants were killed. When the aeroplanes turned machine guns on the unit, 20 Ethiopians in the airplane, about 20 others were wounded. Food and ambulance lorries were blown to pieces, and some of the camp's implements and medical supplies were destroyed. One of the Swedish aeroplanes, Mr. Lundstrom, afterwards admitted his guilt.

Italian Warship

The incident caused intense excitement throughout Sweden, and the feeling of the people was such that the Swedish Government had the Italian question in Stockholm held under a closely guarded. Representations were made to the Swedish Government, and the Ministry of Press and Propaganda issued the following statement: "The bombing of the Red Cross unit by the Somali forces was justified by the fact that the Italian aircraft had had to land near Saggah-Bur, where the Somali and their heads were in a struggle to Haring. The bomber did not, however, attack the Swedish or other Red Cross establishments, although it is well known that the Abyssinian chiefs take refuge in some of the establishments of Italian aeroplanes."

The news of the number of persons killed in the bombing is not definite. Speculation has been going on in various quarters in view of the contents of what is believed to be a report on the Somali and Italian fronts, which has already been the subject of a full report to the League of Nations.

No further information is available at the present time, but it is believed that the Ministry of Propaganda will issue a statement in a few days.

Signor Gayda, Minister of the Interior, has already been on Sweden, and it is believed that he will leave the League of Nations office in Addis Ababa in a few days. The League of Nations office has now been there three months, and the Italian Embassy will be opened in Addis Ababa in a few days.

It is believed that the Italian Government has been unsuccessful in its attempt to get the League of Nations to order the Italian Government to stop the bombing of the Red Cross unit. It is believed that the Italian Government has been unsuccessful in its attempt to get the League of Nations to order the Italian Government to stop the bombing of the Red Cross unit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

East Africa's Seven Wonders

A List in Verse

To the Editor of "East Africa"

- (1) Sunlight through morning mist on dew-bearing flowers of maize;
 - (2) Kaimanjari's sugar-cane hills high in cloudy haze;
 - (3) Mount Kenya's peaks of white, when Phœbus when sun-arrows golden glancing, from the East are hurled;
 - (4) Native wit and cunning;
 - (5) "White cantara-deric"
 - (6) "Success of an ancient cult, the 'Mungu' (Mungu-vee)";
 - (7) Host of animals that wander over windswept plains.
- Seven wonders now in vogue as Native rhoman gain.
Yours faithfully,
Edinburgh
B. D. DONALDSON

A Strange Native Custom

Mr. Wikrid Robertson's Book

To the Editor of "East Africa"

In his notice of "Rhodesian Rancher" your reviewer, I, F., refers to a strange Native rite regarding the removal of the nose tusks in elephants and quotes what Mr. Robertson mentions as I believe was the first to draw attention to this custom. It is in Mr. "Thrilling Trips in Northern Rhodesia," published in 1916. I wrote on p. 38 the following lines: "The natives have a superstition about the removal of the big tusks which are found in elephant tusks, and only an old man can take them out. They say that if a youth or maiden witness 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 the East and Northern Rhodesia among most, if not all, the tribes there, but whether it applies to other races in tropical Africa I cannot vouch.

Rosdhal
Comrie
Yours faithfully,
D. B. LYELL

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 fields in Northern Rhodesia. First, may I point out that the existence of copper at the Roan and Mkuwa was well known to Sir Edmund Davis from about 1907, but in those early days those mines were deemed of little value, probably because the metallurgical treatment of sulphide ores not having reached the perfection subsequently attained.

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

was working for Mr. Susman, of Livingstone, the Rhodesia Copper Company. I only mentioned that he had mined some of their veins, and on the change Mr. Winnicott was twice before the Mining Commissioner about April, 1917, when a verdict was given in favour of the defendants. Shortly thereafter Mr. Susman advised the company's representative that he did not wish to hold the ground and would hand the back to the mining company if it would reimburse him in the sum of £100 to cover his out-of-pocket expenses.

The company's representative was not sufficiently impressed with the possibilities of the ground to acquire it, even 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 twelve months later approached Mr. Susman with a view to buying. When he informed me that a Mr. Lee had an option over the ground and that should be relinquished I should be advised to do so. On finding that the development of the mine itself was beyond the means of a small worker, I got into touch with Messrs. Deane and Siewerant, 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. J. Ltd., which continued development and in a few months later sold to Rhodesia Congo Border Commissions Ltd., making between 75% and 100% on this deal. I am sure that its history is well known.

It should be mentioned that the original Mkana was a very old mine situated in a well-mined or more from the present workings, but it was a forerunner thereof and could have been purchased in 1907 for £100. About 20 years later it was valued at millions, thus exemplifying the romance of mining.

There is some likelihood that history may repeat itself in the case of the "Reef" now being worked by Loangwa Commissions, being so much rich of Broken Hill.
Broken Hill, N. S. W.
W. J. M. M. M.
Northern Rhodesia, JAN. E. M. M.

Do Snakes Eat Chillies?

Dr. Burgess-Baird's Opinion

To the Editor of "East Africa"

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

My Parthenon schoolmaster of my acquaintance once told me two (highly poisonous) coral snakes by his schoolhouse and was persuaded that they ate bananas which he gave them. Actually, I think he pups were responsible for the disappearance of the fruit.

The stomach of a New South American snake, which I once dissected contained a large mass of vegetable matter, but on further examination it was found to be the whole of a large insect, probably of an ant species.
Yours faithfully,
Burgess-Baird

Director of Fisheries
Zoological Society of London
Regent Park
London, N.W.1

East African Group Chairman's Report for 1935

WHEN I called on Mr. Jackson in 1934 for his resignation as Chairman of the Committee, he suggested that I should take the chair myself, but that he would not accept it, as I was leaving for East Africa in the autumn and should not return to England until the early summer of 1935. That in spite of this I should have been elected Chairman for 1935 I sincerely thank you for having paid me. I took over the Chairmanship from Mr. Jackson in January.

It is difficult to express the thanks I offer to Mr. Jackson for all the hard work of the Committee since its inception, and especially during the period of his occupation of this Chair. His energy, enterprise and enthusiasm have been unbounded and have led to the establishment of the Group as a permanent body, the publication of a journal of which many of you are subscribers, and the establishment with each other of a friendly working relationship which was part of the programme which I shall refer to daily for a long time during the next six months of my year of office, but which I can only partially refer to here, as it concerns me as a member of the Committee till the end of the year, and is beyond the scope of this Chair. I do not know that his energy and practical ability as a very busy man in London and England will be unpaired by anything in his observations and contacts overseas.

For the first time in each month, except August, the customary meeting has been held at Overseas House, St. James's. The names of the speakers and their subjects are given below.

Lecturer.—Dr. L. H. Martin, M.D., Chetwynd House, Malden.

Visitors.—Mr. B. Murray Huggins, F.R.S., M.C.S., 11, East Hill, Hove; Dr. C. J. Schilling, O.M.S., Salisbury.

Chairman.—Mr. W. W. Kaye, F.R.S., 22, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Secretary.—Miss E. L. J. Ward, 2, Elgin Gardens, London, W.1.

Finance.—Mr. J. H. C. Barr, 17, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Library.—Mr. E. S. H. Clegg, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Journal.—Mr. E. S. H. Clegg, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Publicity.—Mr. E. S. H. Clegg, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Membership.—Mr. E. S. H. Clegg, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Correspondence.—Mr. E. S. H. Clegg, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

General.—Mr. E. S. H. Clegg, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Minutes.—Mr. E. S. H. Clegg, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Accounts.—Mr. E. S. H. Clegg, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

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Publicity.—Mr. E. S. H. Clegg, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Membership.—Mr. E. S. H. Clegg, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Group would still exist, even if it would have been welcome to all the members, and that our Committee would still consider that it had the right to exist. For the Rhodesian members, he added in expression of the hope that such action would not be misinterpreted as an unduly loss of our part. Mr. G. L. Huggins, M.C.S., assured Mr. Jackson that he was entirely understood. His point and though it is perfectly justified, he committed, encouraged, mainly, mostly, the expression of their attitude, and I feel sure that we in the East African Group wish the new Rhodesian Group every possible success.

In the autumn it was agreed that the Group should give a luncheon in honour of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who had been Secretary of State for the Colonies in July. In consultation with Mr. MacDonald this luncheon 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 broadcast. Our programme, however, was rather rudely disposed of by the directors of Broadcasting and by the subsequent interchange of seats in the Cabinet and in Downing Street between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. J. A. Thomas. Under these circumstances your Executive Committee, after careful deliberation, came to the conclusion that the luncheon had better be cancelled.

tribute to Mr. 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 time and devotion she gave so ungrudgingly to the work. As a very small reminder of our gratitude we asked her at our September meeting to accept from all of us a travelling case. She was just starting for East Africa. We hope to welcome her home in 1937.

Since September Mrs. Jane Cox has acted most ably as her successor but, until a replacement has been able to take over the work, Mr. Anderson has been good enough to undertake the duties of Honorary Secretary. Her address is: The Cottage, 1, Theobalds Close, Esher.

According to our rules one-third of the members of the Committee retire annually. It is the wish of Mr. Jackson and Mr. T. B. Barry to retire and not to stand for re-election for 1936. I would like to thank Mr. Barry for all he has done for us as Hon. Treasurer, Sir William Gowles, Colonel Pomeroy, who were good enough to permit us to continue them as members early in the year, and Miss Eleanor Cole, Mr. H. A. Murray and Mr. M. J. Barry for their constant help to me and the Group as members of the Committee.

W. W. KAYE,

Chairman.

Statement of Accounts for the Year 1935

DEBIT		CREDIT	EXPENDITURE
Annual Rent (No. 1)	48	7	Stationery, Printing and Clerical
Subscriptions	202	—	Postages and Air Mail
Members' gratuities	—	10	Telegrammes
Extra Donations	—	—	Travelling Expenses
Members and Associates	25	0	Paid to Overseas League for Membership
Magnificent Payments by Associate	32	5	Library
Over Seas League Grant	75	0	Cash on Hand
			Balance at Bank
	1440	12	11
			1440

T. BARRY, Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

CELESTINE D. BARRING.

December 31, 1935.

Publicity for Tanganyika

The Tanganyika Government has provided a grant of £100 for publicity. Local Publicity Committees for the Northern Province and Tanganyika will be entrusted to the Committee of Publicity, and the existing Publicity Committee will be reconstituted to co-ordinate the work of local committees and advise as to publicity generally.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

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

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

The Legislative Council in this country is not apt to become the cockpit of racial and personal differences. — *The Coast Guardian*, Mombasa.

The practice of farming of this country is steadily improving. — *The East African*, Nairobi.

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

Practically every British country, including Great Britain herself, is prepared to assist depressed industries. Kenya is no exception. — *The Kenya Herald*, Nairobi.

Many fine buildings are being erected in East Africa, and there are many more to be built on the sturdy foundations. — *The East African*, Nairobi.

African children will do anything to help their brothers and sisters, the family being the backbone. — *The East African*, Nairobi.

Extending a railway is necessary to have an appreciable effect on the prosperity of territories. — *The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways to the Kenya Legislature*.

The construction and machinery of British Colonial Administration were planned in mid-Victorian and late Victorian days and do not suit modern conditions. — *Mrs. F. H. Asland*, East Africa.

Nyasaland has experienced an outstandingly successful tourist season after four years of effective publicity and a series that the hotel trade has never and permanently established on the holiday resort map of the world. — *Nyasaland Times*.

Sir Robert Young found the country committed to expenditure on a new canal—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. — *East African*, Nairobi.

What does a man long for if he has only to eat with tough mutton or tinned salmon in Berberia? With his tasteless Sunday pork or his so-called fish, he would rather eat any Dutchman's or Englishman's food. — *The East African*, Nairobi.

We have a radical idea that Africa can on any large scale be a source or can provide for the overflow of our own population that we now see is obviously impracticable. There is room for some white settlement and for some occupation, but in the main the future as such as of making Africa for the Africans. — *Sir Donald Hall*, speaking in London.

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



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...of the permanent staff of the Colonial Office has been attached to the East African Mission for as long as Sir Cecil Bottomley, and he has been connected with that side of the work almost continuously since 1900, and certainly has East Africa very much at heart. Since he took general charge of the Tropical African Dependencies in 1920 he has been in the closest touch with all major matters of policy concerning the East African Dependencies, and when Mr. Amery as Secretary of State initiated the practice of promoting senior members of the headquarters staff to the Colonies, Sir Cecil was one of the first to take advantage of the opportunity.

Unofficially known him as an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, who is readily accessible, always courteous, quick to grasp a point, and of a great gift for holding information, which he does not intend to divulge. He has been Chairman of the Colonial Survey Committee for years, and the study of maps is one of his hobbies. He has been at Trinity Hall College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Oxford, and straight from the University to the Colonial Office.

PERSONALIA

Dame Agnes, the Misses Godman and son, leave for South Africa.

Mr. H. B. Livingston has been appointed A. J. P. for the North district.

Mrs. Findlay and others in the Mrs. Edyno win the St. Paul's Golf Cup.

Mr. S. D. ... has been appointed to the Mbeji Liquor Licensing Board.

Mr. A. Cheison has been elected President of the Zomba Farmers' Association.

Mr. J. ... has been transferred from ... to ... to assist in Treasurer.

Mrs. W. ... the widow of Admiral Bivar, of ... is expected to revisit Kenya.

Mr. ... has been appointed Acting Assistant Chief Secretary in Tanganyika.

Mr. ... Director of Public Works in ... has arrived home on leave.

Mr. ... Lindsay ... has been elected President of the Caledonian Society in Kenya.

Mr. ... Colonel J. A. Pollock has sold his estate in the Nairobi district and is leaving Kenya.

Mrs. ... who has several times visited East Africa, left London last week for Mexico.

Sir ... was proposed for the toast of "Our guests" at the Caledonian Dinner in Nairobi.

Mr. R. P. ... and Miss E. M. Lockwood were married in ... last month.

Mr. J. A. Malcolm has been appointed a managing director of Messrs. Wm. F. Malcolm & Co., Ltd.

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

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

During Mr. H. G. ... absence from Kenya Mr. G. O. ... has acted as a special member of the Legislative Council.

Messrs. Colbart, Benjamin and Sears have been appointed to the local Vigilance Committee by the Mingo Farmers' Association.

Mr. ... formerly of the Uganda Department has been appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.

Mr. ... visited Kenya ... and ... of Sir Joseph Byrne at Government House.

Mr. ... of the ... General of South Africa has been on a short visit to Kenya.

On ... departure from ... transfer to ... Mr. H. R. ... has been appointed acting Treasurer.

The Scottish Anthropological Society has conferred its Honorary Fellowship on ... author of 'The ...'.

We regret the death of the ... at the age of ... of the leading business men in ... had lived since 1896.

Mr. ... of ... and ... in ... during part of his holiday in England.

Rifleman ... of the ... Regiment has been awarded the ... Medal for 1915 for the ... in ... military forces.

The ... took place ... Department of ... and ...

Mr. ... who was ... in ... and who is ... of ...

Mr. Christopher ... of the ... service was married recently to Miss ...

Mr. ... of ... in ... at a ... on ...

The promotion of the Duke of ... to the rank of ... in the Royal Air Force was gazetted by January.

Mr. and Mrs. ... have been in Kenya for ... years ...

Mr. ... has brought his ... by killing the ...

Sir ... Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies ...

Mr. ... of ... has been ...

Dr. A. C. Richardson presided at the 12th African Health Conference at Johannesburg during his absence his place on the Kenya League staff was taken by Dr. R. J. O. Johnson.

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

St. Dorothy Brand, who, with Colonel Rymveld, made the original flight to Cape Town through East Africa, has resigned from the post of Director General of Aviation to the Egyptian Government.

Following their wedding in London, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Nimmo are to spend the honeymoon in England. Mrs. Nimmo was formerly Miss Betty Miller, daughter of Major and the late Mrs. Millett.

Mr. W. J. Vernon, Wilson of Fort Tena, made another short visit to Kenya after an absence of over four years. He left Kenya at the beginning of 1931 and motored to London via the Sahara.

It is regretted to announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Parker, who served for many years in the Sudan, and was for a time on the Sudan Staff. He was the son of the late Lord Alton of Liverpool.

We regret to learn of the death of a son of the late Mrs. of Captain L. Wakeford, who had served in some form on the staff of the Mombasa Municipality and was for several years with the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Miss Jean, youngest daughter of Major G. D. Leonard, has left Kenya for her marriage at Johannesburg to Miss S. Hackett of the Shell Company. Miss Leonard and Mr. Hackett, who both were known to us in East Africa.

It is a pleasure to note that the responsible for the General Records Branch of the Kenya Police, addressed the Nairobi Rotary Club recently on the use of finger prints in crime. Before going to sleep he was for five days an expert in the subject.

An engagement is announced between Miss S. Lowden, youngest daughter of Emeritus Professor Lowden, and Mr. C. L. D. Scobie, B.Sc., of the University of London. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Scobie, and Miss Scobie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip P. Jervell, of Mchakos.

Children's Commissioner J. F. Whitfield, youngest son of the late Mr. Frederick Whitfield, of Lewes and Mrs. Gray Willock, of Kisumu, Kenya, and Miss Sheila Margaret, the twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. P. Smith, of Beaufort, East Africa, were married at the end of last week.

Mr. H. B. Sandhu, of the Uganda Administrative Service, has been appointed Provincial Commissioner. It is also announced that Mr. G. L. Gibson, O.B.E., of the Provincial Commissioner's Office, will be appointed on August 25, 1936, the date of the inauguration of the grant.

Mr. Gregory, who died in London, at the age of 60, of Brigadier General H. E. V. Brakey, D.S.O., who was on active service in Central Africa during the latter part of last century. In 1867 he was of the 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles, and commanded it until 1873.

The Hon. Mrs. Estlin, widow of Mr. Rattray, the Kenya white hunter, who died in 1933, and daughter of Joseph Furness, has died at Nairobi of heart failure. She was 77 years of age. Her marriage in 1912 to Mr. Rattray, who was then 57 years old, and was employed by Lord Curzon, aroused great interest in England and throughout East Africa.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Wilfrid John Givens, M.D., of St. Chester, Leicestershire, Regent's Park, son of Professor Hans Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead, and Baroness Marie Marie, daughter of the late Baron von Norder-Schauenburg, C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., British Consul-General in the Sudan, and the late Alice von Bassewitz-Randberg.

The Rev. Neville Jones, who for 21 years has been Principal of Hope Foundation, the London Missionary Society girls boarding school, has been appointed from the Society to take up an appointment as Senior Assistant Curator of the East African Government Museum in Bulawayo. The collection which the Government has recently taken over for the museum has been made chiefly by Mr. Neville Jones in Rhodesia.

Our Kenyan friend who visited the Rhodesia 100 years ago, and who is now President of the Federation of British Industries, has resigned the chairmanship of Messrs. A. & W. G. Brown & Co. of Mombasa, owing to the increase of his business and family responsibilities. Sir Eugene Cassen, M.P., who also visited East Africa some time ago and who has been a member of the board since 1931, has become Chairman of the company.

Our Chairman, Captain Play and Captain Keith Caldwell, in the name of the Kenya Game Department, have been invited by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire to visit Ceylon and Malaya, the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, to enquire into the conservation of the fauna of these countries, and special reference to the danger of extinction to any rare species. The mission will be carried out on the lines of that undertaken by Major H. H. S. P. in East Africa in 1904.

Mr. P. S. Joelson, editor of the Standard, left London yesterday by Imperial Airways via the Enzrobe, on his first stage in a tour of the East African continent.

He will be in Uganda until Jan. 31, in East Africa on Jan. 21 and 22, in Kisumu on Jan. 23 and 24, in Kisumu and Kakamega till Jan. 28, in Nairobi from Jan. 31 to Feb. 1, and in Malindi until Feb. 25.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Standard, Box 4, South Africa, Nairobi, or to the branch in any one of the above towns.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

A. J. R. E. B. Election

Mr. B. Howell to Address E. A. Group

Sir Robert Hamilton, Probable Candidate

Mr. B. HOWELL, Controller of the Sudan Government Office in London, is to address the East African Group of the Overseas League on January 16 on "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan." All East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to the meeting, which will be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, St. James's, S.W. 1. The invitation has been arranged by the visitation committee to advise the Hon. Secretary of their intention to be held. It will be held at 7.45 p.m. and the address begins at 8.15 p.m.

Rhodesian Group Meeting

The next meeting of the Rhodesian Group will be held at 7.45 p.m. on Tuesday, January 14, at the Colonial Club, 1, D.S.O., Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2. The agenda of the meeting and the proposed policy of the Group.

Academics in Uganda

Mr. F. E. L. Guthrie, the Tanganyika Director of Civil Aviation, is making an inspection of the airfield at Serro in Uganda. Provision for landing ground at Serro has been made by the Protectorate's budget.

Forces in B. Lands

The number of British troops in the Kenya and Uganda Regions has been reduced and each man is now required to carry out his own work. The labour is computed at one hour per man per day in the practice on busy days and a few extra hours per hour per man is required.

Tanganyika Skol

Mr. J. W. Duffin, of the Natural History Society of Great Britain, has returned to report that a small mammoth-like living near Lake Tanganyika have been described as a fossil which is probably the same as the fossil mammoth. The fossil mammoth is a support of the theory that mammoth-like type of mammoth occur in the Mts. ranges south of Lake Tanganyika and in the mountain ranges lying to the north of the lake. The fossil mammoth is a support of the theory that mammoth-like type of mammoth occur in the Mts. ranges south of Lake Tanganyika and in the mountain ranges lying to the north of the lake. The fossil mammoth is a support of the theory that mammoth-like type of mammoth occur in the Mts. ranges south of Lake Tanganyika and in the mountain ranges lying to the north of the lake.

Local Member Unseated

Mr. W. L. R. White, who was recently elected to the Kenya Legislative Council for the East constituency, has been unseated. The action followed objection under the Kenya Legislative Ordinance by a qualified voter, who drew attention to the fact that Mr. White had failed to publish details of a Government contract he held for pumping water for the administrative station at Kibifi. The necessary particulars were published later, but not within the 14 days period before the election. Mr. White was unseated and a new poll made necessary. His opponent in the election was Major E. S. D. O'Brien, who was elected by 100 votes.

Native Welfare Expenditure

Mr. T. W. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, recently opened in Kabale a Native welfare exhibition in which simple and primitive life was stressed. The exhibit included a model of a Native living house, Native market, butchers shop, village house, small buildings, and houses for African chiefs, and there were demonstrations of the proper care of African babies. The Governor said his audience had many more people than of people in any year of Uganda, but because the rate of small animals, it was not possible to exhibit them. He wished the Natives to study the progress of the welfare and the health of their only tools were fire, clothes and hoes in the house. Excellence

of the British Empire. There is now a strong probability of a three-cornered contest following the ascension of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald to the 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 Unimog as well as Liberal support for Mr. MacDonald, but his adoption of a policy of support for the local candidates resulted in his withdrawal from the Liberal and National Government candidates in consequence of which the serious and supporting his candidature are all for their own candidates. Mr. Randolph Churchill, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Sir Robert Hamilton are the main candidates.

Sir Robert Hamilton is a former Chief Justice of Kenya and was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closes Lines. At the last election he lost the Orkney and Shetland seats, which he had held as a Liberal since 1922. In the last election his defeat came as a result of the Liberal Opposition. He is standing as a candidate for the East African constituency in the next election by a majority of 200.

The Home Office Secretary of East Africa in an interview with representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Nairobi, intimated that there was a limited hope of a reduction of the rates of import and post-ages carried by sub-200.

Uganda's 1936 Finance

Uganda's 1936 Budget estimate revenue at 1,000,000 and expenditure at 1,250,742. There is, however, a substantial favourable balance between revenue and expenditure, and the Government are justified in elaborating certain schemes financed by the surplus balances, and on minor works ancillary to ordinary recurrent expenditure, such as housing, extension of buildings, and essential road services.

Tanganyika Views on Devaluation

Replying to questions by Mr. A. A. Adams at the last meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, the Treasurer, Mr. R. L. Baylis, 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 counteract. Mr. Adams estimated that commercial opinion in Tanganyika was opposed to devaluation and Sir William Lead, leader of the unofficial members, applauded the Treasurer's statement.

Mombasa and Income Tax

While against the withdrawal of temporary taxation, especially the non-Native poll tax and the unduly heavy trade licence, a memorandum submitted by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce to Sir Alan Pim stresses an income tax, and the difficulties surrounding the collection would raise serious and undesirable social issues in Kenya. It suggests that an income tax should be considered only after the withdrawal of temporary taxation, and in conjunction with, and as part of, a compensating reduction in Customs duties and other indirect taxation. Methods of collection are frequently in early stages. The salaries of higher grade officials are on a higher intrinsic level than is necessary, and persons' commitments have been expanded with undue liberality. The Chamber emphasizes that in numerous cases, the early are at which persons are granted creates 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 the subsidy or pension. Expenditure on the provision of more extensive agricultural and mineral production, especially expenditure designed to produce a surplus, should not be subjected to a heavy tax.

The Italo-Ethiopian War

By W. H. R. POPE

It is generally expected along the whole British and Empire press

that the offensive will be expected along the whole British and Empire press. The Italian and British press are both expected to be expected along the whole British and Empire press. The Italian and British press are both expected to be expected along the whole British and Empire press.

The Italian Foreign Office has issued a communique stating that the Italian chiefs in occupied territories have been executed as a reprisal for the murder of an Italian aviator. An official report by Rome says, however, that during the attack on Harar, he was heavily wounded by aircraft and was the alleged benefactor of the abortive attempt to capture the city.

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Distinguishing Between British and Italian Races

Nairobi reports that when Ethiopian forces of the Royal Air Force machine-guns, the Kenyan Ethiopian commander, the authorities immediately ordered the Ethiopian commander to report to a Greek to inform his men how to distinguish between British and Italian aircraft.

A new drive has been launched throughout Italy to recruit 2,000 cadet-pilots and 2,000 aviators for the air force.

Two machine-guns and a rifle were sent to the Backshire Division of Naples last week for East Africa. Forty-three tons of petrol are reported to have been transported through the Suez Canal for Italian East Africa during the last two weeks of December.

The Italian Government has established an Under Secretary of State for Foreign Trade and Currency, with Professor Guarnieri, one of Italy's foremost economists, as its first chief.

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

Another Ethiopian protest to the League charges that the methods in Italian East Africa are barbaric and states that reprisals will be taken not by inflicting on Italian soldiers inhuman forms of treatment which are, and will remain, forbidden, but by seizing the private property of Italian nationals resident in Ethiopia.

Italian losses since October 3, 1935, hostilities began, to the end of 1935 were as follows: N.C.O.s and men of the National Guard killed, while the total losses of the Italian army for 1935 amounted to 300. During the same period, 12 Italian women died in East Africa. The losses of Italian Native troops are not given in the full, and are said to be Rome.

King's Pension Bill

Pension and gratuities will this year cost £20,000,000, as against £16,750,000 last year. A Commission on a recommendation to the Economy Committee, the Government has decided that a contributory pension scheme has been found in principle to be desirable for the Service as a whole, but the principle has been opposed by the Local Civil Service. A division of the basis for assessment of pensions was carefully examined and a permanent add-on has not been considered, though a useful purpose would be served by requiring the matter. Another suggestion advanced by the Economy Committee was that an inquiry should be made into the feasibility of a proposition of income tax levied in England on pensions paid from Civilian funds, being transferred to the Civil Service as a whole. The Government's reply is that so far as the Government's Civil Service pension would be transferred to a fund and it does not intend to make representations on the subject.

Notes on Material Work

The total of £1,220 is the amount which the Government has provided for the material work of the project of £2,000,000, the balance of £1,780,000 for the purpose intended. Similar amount to £1,000,000.

Expanded Road Program

The Ministry of Public Works, Senegal, is to the South West African Southern Rhodesia, to examine their road conditions and the manner in which they are treated, as the Directorate had problems. According to the Chief Secretary, the Government an extensive program of reconstruction. East Africa suggested this country to the African Government.

Zanzibar 1935 Estimates

Zanzibar's revenue for 1935 is estimated at £205,420 and expenditure at £227,280, the total amount by which the Government is considered that expenditure will be reduced. £221,500 has been reached and additional economy to the extent of £25,000 is expected. Provision for personal development and pensions respectively shows a decrease of 20% and 25% as compared with the previous figures.

New Uganda Handbook

A new edition of the Handbook of Uganda has just been published. It is an attractive, readable, well-illustrated, and sets out clearly the tourist facilities of the Protectorate. Copies may be obtained gratis from the Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, 1, Theobald Square, London, W.C.2, or from P.O. Box 5, Entebbe, Uganda.

Uganda Native Students

Several Tanganyika Natives attending the Makerere College in Uganda work as labourers during vacations to get money for clothing, travelling and other necessities. These boys afford a valuable illustration of the essential of any real educational progress, said Dr. J. H. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda is a recent speech. He said that it should be so arranged that the natives will suffer privations and undergo hard and unpleasant labour to earn their money.

Germany and Colonial

The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement in which the difficulties of the German nation in regard to raw materials and foreign exchange are described as being mainly of a colonial nature. The statement says that Germany's geographical position, the density of her population, and her high degree of industrialization, all have led to a heavy claim upon raw materials and to an approximately 40% economic loss. Problems which would solve Germany's economic difficulties is stated as follows: "The world 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. 100 (Part I), is a publication essential 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 1934, but that fault has been recognized, and in order that the tables may in future be published at a date nearer to the period to which they relate, the recommendation is to contain the statistics for 1935 and 1936 and to appear before the end of 1936.

Native Locations in S. Rhodesia

Addressing the Mainland and 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 at the same time taken much of the colour and excitement out of their life. He suggested the more facilities should be given for recreation, and recalled that in Ceylon a similar policy had attracted large numbers of tourists, and that a similar policy had been encouraged. The Chief Minister, Mr. C. M. M. Martin, and there was a suggestion that a similar policy be adopted among the European community, as well as the native community, and in order that the Native community should be able to enjoy a similar policy, and assuming responsibility for the development of the fact that the Salisbury and Harare areas are controlled by the Government.

Northern Rhodesian Notes

The owners claim that the Standard-Katanga Company intend to allow open public prospecting their two new areas in the Luanshya Valley. Because they are situated close to the 120-mile limit, they are in the vicinity in which most of the gold mines to date have been found. It is hoped that further discoveries will be made. It is interesting to note that in the vicinity of the parallel are Alica-Kozi, Kapena, Murchison and the new Jessie and Chakwaga prospects.

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

Yonah's Concession.—Eight of the five leases on the Yonah Reef are down to the 100 ft. level's Remedy as to the future of the property has varied in some quarters. It has suggested that at least the roof should be covered over in some other reports that the property should be abandoned.

Wilk Mine.—Nylund has begun on the west side of No. 7 Reef, which in the eastern portion stretches 850 ft. in length. The content of which was about 70% lead and zinc. It is thought that this reef is parallel one to that being mined at the Doodson. Good vanadium ore is being extracted from the western shaft on the N.E. of the reef.

New Mining Officers to Kenya

The Ministry of Kenya's Mining and Geological Department this year is estimated to have 120 employees including the general manager, engineer and a geologist as assistants, a geologist in charge, each with a paid 1200 per annum, and the rest will be pensionable. A Senior Inspector of Mines is being recruited and will hold a salary of 1200 per annum. The Inspector of Mines will be appointed. The production of geological maps and plans of certain gold areas is provided.

Minerals in S. Rhodesia

Rich in Base Metals

The Northern Rhodesia Department of Mines in Southern Rhodesia is the opinion of Mr. J. M. Small, Acting Chief Geologist, that the copper and mining industry in Rhodesia has been overestimated by the Rand, and that gold mines had been 1500 miles away from Johannesburg, they would have received the attention they deserve. Expansion had been estimated and the Rhodesian metal becoming a success in the Southern Rhodesia is rich in base metals. Many South Africa's very important commercial metal deposits, perhaps, are found in base 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 Rand output of base minerals. The claims had the higher price of gold, but once base metals had crept up again, asbestos and other important products which are doing much better.

Labour in Tanganyika Mining

When Dr. S. P. Small drew attention to the Tanganyika Legislature to the serious shortage of labour resulting from increased activity in the gold mining and sisal industries, the Acting Chief Geologist stated that it was just proposed to set up a special department to deal with the supply and supervision of labour, but arrangements had not been made for a senior administrative officer to investigate labour problems arising from over-expansion of the mining industry and this year two officers would be specially appointed to deal with labour matters in the gold mining areas in the north and south-west of the Territory.

Registering 3 Months Small Workers

The Southern Rhodesia Mines Department is receiving numerous applications from small workers for assistance in the purchase of plant and machinery. When some little time ago applications numbered one or two a month, 22 to 30 applications are being dealt with each week.



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Nyanza Goldfields, Ltd.

Tanganyika Central Gold

Annual Report 1938-39

Addressing the Property

The annual report for the year ending 31st April 1939 (Nyanza Goldfields) Ltd. which is published in Kenya, states that the company has concentrated on developing the Tanganyika property, and although 80% of shares have been subscribed and dividends have been paid, the results have been the discovery of a reef in the Tanganyika and strong indications of a continuation of the reef as well as westward which the discovery of a reef in the Tanganyika. The reef is very rich and has been found near the surface. A diamond drill is being carried out with the object of testing the reef at a vertical depth of 100 ft. Operations have been begun on the company's Muvua workings.

From May 1938 to September 1938, the mill has 2,155 hours, crushing 3,000 tons of ore. 1,433 tons were treated on behalf of customers, of which the company crushed 500 tons at 700 and 800 tons of the mill. The stock work and development and other work have covered all the ore of the mill. The company has a balance sheet as now in operation. The company has a balance sheet as now in operation. The company has a balance sheet as now in operation.

In view that the prospect of the company may be compared every end you have been made to make the mine development without making the extensive development programme. The directors consider that when the full plan is carried out the company would be able to cover all development costs to prove the existence of payable ore over a considerable strike. The fact that the company is now self-supporting and the strong indications of important developments in the Tanganyika of the board are excellent grounds for its future prosperity. The annual meeting will be held on December 21st.

addressing the status of the property. The directors have considered the Tanganyika property and the Tanganyika property and the Tanganyika property. The directors have considered the Tanganyika property and the Tanganyika property. The directors have considered the Tanganyika property and the Tanganyika property.

During the year the development has advanced 2,155 ft. vertically, of which 1,433 ft. was in the main. The directors report that the water to the fifth level is in a payable ore. The directors report that the water to the fifth level is in a payable ore. The directors report that the water to the fifth level is in a payable ore.

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Ankole Tinfields, Ltd.

The report of Ankole Tinfields, Ltd. states that the tin-bearing workings of the company during the year ended March 31st resulted in a profit of 32,225, 10% of concentrates, from which the company derived a revenue of 1,000. After deducting loan interest, depreciation, and other charges there remains a net profit of 2,415, which reduces the debt balance carried forward to 1,225.

Joint Consolidated Investment

The annual accounts for 1938 of East Consolidated Investment Company, which, through its subsidiaries in West Africa, has an interest in the African mining industry, show a profit of 1,000. The company has a balance sheet as now in operation. The company has a balance sheet as now in operation.

Terlinggo Mines

The directors report that the water to the fifth level is in a payable ore. The directors report that the water to the fifth level is in a payable ore. The directors report that the water to the fifth level is in a payable ore.

Kapanga (Kangari) Gold Mines

At the annual meeting at Sereta (Kangari) Gold Mines on Monday, Mr. J. W. Wepferman, Chairman, after describing the progress of the year, said there were desirable 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 simply a matter of time and the board were therefore considering the issue of a further balance of 100,000 shares.

From Bulawayo it is reported that Sir Edmund Davis has taken an option on some tungsten mines in Swaziland Southern Rhodesia. The company formed to develop the property will be known as Sir Swain's Oryza and Minerals.

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Latest Progress Reports. N. Charterland Exploration

Good News from E. A. Goldfields.

Ngara Mines, Ltd.—In southern Rhodesia, the

Mankie Colliery.—Coal sales for December 1939

Rhodesian Corporation.—During December, 1939, the

Beam and Motor Gold.—Developments at the Motor mine

Sesaco Mine.—December developments at the Sesaco

East African Goldfields, Ltd.—The general manager

Exports of gold from Tanganyika Territory for

Shirwaia Shaft.—During December development

East Goldfields.—The report for November gives the

Tanganyika Special, L.P.L.
The Tanganyika Government has under consideration

Inyanga Oil.

Denby, Ltd.

The Anglo-Siam Syndicate has taken out an F. I. C.

The Tanganyika Government has granted exclusive

Mr. H. B. Spiller Reviews the Position

This annual general meeting of the Northern

Mr. H. B. Spiller (the Chairman) president

However, there are one or two questions about which

The 1923 Agreement

Clause 3 of the 1923 agreement provides that in

"Another question which has been raised is one

"We have spent a great deal of money and we spent

In the absence of a meeting of the Board the report and

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 in this service is cordially welcomed.

A new aerodrome is being constructed near Chake Chake, Zanzibar.

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 1934 totalled £3,200,000.

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

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

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

The Nyasaland Tea Association has asked the Government to raise the tea duty from the Protectorate at 20 sh. per 100 lb.

The Zanzibar Government invites offers for the purchase of the twin screw steamship "Khalla" built in 1920.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during November amounted to £27,600 compared with £25,000 for 20 November, 1934.

A levy of 10s. 6d. per 100 lb. is to be imposed on all slaves produced in and exported from Zanzibar from February 1st.

A number of ganga business houses had stalls at the recent Abalale Native Affairs Exhibition, which attracted thousands of Africans.

Over 2000 goats were sold at 10s. each in Ukereve, Isikani, off Mwanza, during the two months following the last colonial fair.

Exports from Nyasaland during the first months of 1935 amounted to £54,935 compared with £45,124 during the corresponding period of 1934.

Local consumption of kerosene in Kenya during the first nine months of last year totalled £7,000,000 compared with £6,574,637 during the corresponding period of 1934.

Tanganyika's rice returns for the nine months ended September show that the imported quantity increased by 100,000,000 yards. Britain's share of the trade increased by 1,000,000 yards.

Southern Rhodesia's exports of chrome ore to the United Kingdom are expected to rise this year, and to be estimated that they will amount to 200,000 tons of Rhodesian ore.

The economic crisis in Europe has had a marked effect on the Zanzibar market. Prices of 40 per cent. coffee, 200 per cent. cotton, skins 20 to 182, and groundnuts 145 tons.

The management committee of the East African Trade Association are investigating the question of establishing a connexion with the sale of certain merchandise, particularly tobacco and cigarettes.

Tanganyika has budgeted for £645,000 from taxes during 1935. Such a rise from that of 1934, in the three years preceding, the duties were £425,000, £400,000 and £400,000 respectively.

Domestic earnings in the East Africa during the first ten months of 1934 amounted to £20,250,000 compared with £21,123,133 for the corresponding period of 1933. Exports amounted to £2,507,218 against £1,951,200 for 1934.

Between 40% and 50% of East Africa's cloths are now shipped to Java, where they are used in the manufacture of cigarettes. According to the British Resident, Sir Richard Buxton, this is a most promising and expanding market.

During October the sale of 7,312 camels to Egypt brought a return to the Kenya Province of the Sudan. Remittances in sterling were received promptly from Briftica, and the trade generally during the month was on a cash basis.

Export traffic sailed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first 10 months of 1935 totalled 306,841 tons, compared with 230,247 tons during the corresponding period of 1934. Import traffic amounted to 57,023 tons, compared with 64,492 tons.

Passengers carried by the Rhodesian Railways during the eleven months ended August 31, 1935, numbered 538,410, or 16,030 more than the corresponding period in 1934. Total railway earnings increased by £604,280, from £3,527,677 to £4,131,957. Operating expenditure by £133,022, from £2,256,200 to £2,389,222, and the net operating revenue by £391,355, from £1,271,477 to £1,801,835.

Late News Items.

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

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

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

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

It is intended to gain the confidence of the Native women who are reluctant to be treated by 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 aerodrome had and in their mind the flight have been cleared of mosquitoes which could communicate yellow fever.

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

The Kenya Government's first Grammar school and primary schools have been made surpluses of £100,000. Mr. J. C. M. Davis, the Government's representative in the British Colony, is now at Glasgow University.

East African Market Reports. Bank's East African Report.

Coffee—Quiet, steady at from 365/0 to 415. New 445/0 for Ceylonian ex duty.
Sugar—Said nominal at about 112 per ton (1935) (1935).

Rubber—Zanzibar spot quiet at 215, not for sellers. Latex 660 nominal, 500/0, 600/0.

Tea—Quiet, with small business as usual in recent weeks.

Cocoa—Quiet, small sales being made at 254 (1935) per ton (1935), 228 (1935) per ton (1935).

Cocoa—Hague at 255 per ton (1935), 235 (1935) to 305 (1935) (1935).

Cotton—Montreal business between 514 and 520 per ton (1935), 710 (1935), 510 (1935).

At the Liverpool Cotton Exchange closing price on December 16 for July American middling cotton was 60d, the duty payable in London for printed cotton during 1935 under the Cotton Export Duty Ordinance will be 2 cents per pound.

Cotton Seed—Khartoum 220/0 per ton (1935), 205/0 (1935), 195/0 (1935).

Groats—Steady at 105/0 per ton (1935), 100/0 (1935), 100/0 (1935).

Wheat—Nominally quoted at 314 per ton (1935).

Wheat—Quiet, East African No. 1, Jan-March, quoted 235/0, 6d. per ton, value, Feb-April, 228/0, 10s. 10d. (1935), Mar-May, 228/0, 10s. 10d., (1935), No. 2, Jan-March, 227/0, 10s. 10d., Feb-April, 227/0, 10s. 10d., (1935), No. 3, Jan-March, 227/0, 10s. 10d., (1935), No. 4, Jan-March, 227/0, 10s. 10d., (1935), No. 5, Jan-March, 227/0, 10s. 10d., (1935), No. 6, Jan-March, 227/0, 10s. 10d., (1935), No. 7, Jan-March, 227/0, 10s. 10d., (1935), No. 8, Jan-March, 227/0, 10s. 10d., (1935), No. 9, Jan-March, 227/0, 10s. 10d., (1935), No. 10, Jan-March, 227/0, 10s. 10d., (1935).

Rangoon—Exported 7,840 tons of sugar during December, of which 2,605 tons were despatched to Great Britain, 2,725 tons to Belgium, and 600 tons to Germany.

Tea—Nyasaland exported 128,500 lbs. of tea during November. Tanganyika exported 70,000 lbs. of tea during October.

Tea—The market is weak at about 222 per ton (1935), 222 (1935), 195 (1935), 125 (1935).

Tobacco—Tobacco exported from Tanganyika during November included 1,541, 442 1/2 lb., and 500 1/2 lb. of tobacco.

News of the Week—Annals of the Southern Rhodesia Native Affairs Department, issued as usual, a most interesting publication, edited by Mr. N. H. D. Smeets, it contains many contributions covering various phases of Native life in the Rhodesias.

Steel Shipping Charges—The East African conference has announced that in the opinion of the shipper's representatives the certain American ports, or if change of destination is required for an American port, the charge of 25. 6d. per ton, longshore not to be made in respect of those ports, as the through rates applicable there include the optional charge. If the option is declared, however, or change of destination is granted from a European port to an American or Canadian port for a portion only of a consignment, the charge of 25. 6d. per ton must be applied to the portion retained in Europe.

East African Mails.

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

January 9, 5.55 a.m. (Rawalpindi)
January 14, 5.55 a.m. (Nippon)

Inward mails from East Africa are expected at 10 p.m. on January 16 and 17.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 7.45 a.m. each Friday.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 p.m. on each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inland air mails close each Sunday and Thursday.

BARCLAYS BANK, Ltd. & Co. makes the following tabled items from East Africa in its current monthly review.

Coffee plantations in the Nairobi district are benefiting from the rains, but are too late to save the crop in the drought-affected areas. The coffee yield, however, is a fairly good one as a whole, though prices are disappointing. A fall in the rains in October has been favourable to the trees' expansion. The general crop yield has been affected by wheat flies in some areas, but the output of maize and sisal is satisfactory.

General rains in most areas have benefited the new cotton crop, and hopes of a good yield are now held. The area planted to the end of October was 40,000 acres, which was an increase on the corresponding figure for 1934. A further increase is hoped generally. The growing has been mainly dry, and some irrigation has been used in some of the Lake districts. The output of hides and skins markets has continued, and prices have further advanced. The market in most areas has been somewhat brighter.

Wool and Khadias—Wool and Khadias continue to be in demand, but noted dealers report a falling off in demand for new and used wools. The market has been affected, but it is expected that conditions in respect of new seasons' crops will be more stable as a result of the formation of the Maize Control Board, the bulk of the wheat crop is well above the average.

Maize—Maize yields during November showed a slight decrease compared with the previous month, but the Christmas trade is expected to be better than last year. In the Southern Province local planters have had good rains for planting, which has been completed by most estates. In the Northern Province planting will begin this month, and the acreage in the Lilongwe area is expected to exceed that of last year. Tea factories are now working at full capacity.

Kenya's Cotton and Tea—Mombasa exports during the first six months of the year included 4,404 bales of Kenya grown cotton, as compared with 2,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1934. The 28,000 chests of tea exported included 20,244 chests produced in Kenya, an increase of 10,777 chests over the shipment in the first half of 1934.

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

Rhodesia Livestock Trade—The Livestock Control and Society of Northern Rhodesia has asked Government to introduce legislation forthwith for the imposition of a levy on the sale of all slaughter cattle. It proceeds to be dependent on Government for the benefit of the livestock industry sponsored by Government. The levy's constitution is to be revised in order that it may be established as a representative body, which will regulate the Government and meat contractors and will be able to protect the interests of Northern Rhodesia's livestock industry.

Cave Oil in Vanuatu—Reports are circulated in London that Vanuatu were well known to be one of the oil-bearing in the production of vanillin. Following its implementation by the synthetic product, efforts were made to excavate the market, but manufacturing could not be induced to invest in it. By offering the industry a 10% of quantity and a 10% which will appeal to manufacturers, Vanuatu hopes to strengthen its position on the market, and the company has a meeting with the "Plant" in the Protectorate is confident that it will be able to dispose of all the above oil produced.

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"H.M.S. Enterprise" will leave East Africa to join the "H.M.S. Squid" at the end of this month. The "H.M.S. Enterprise" has assumed command.



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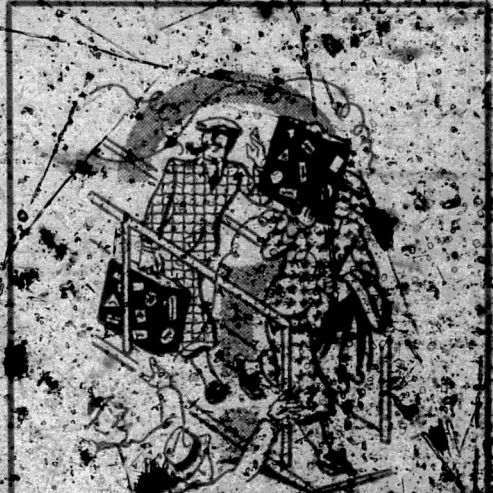
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