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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

UNNECESSARY discussion of European claims to  
Colonies has been revived following Sir Ivor  
Wrench's suggestion that Great Britain should  
declare her readiness to rule  
her Dependencies, other than  
those ripe for self-government,  
on the mandate principle.

LORD LAGARD'S  
WELCOME STATEMENT.

This, however, has produced from authorities on  
African problems, whose views command general  
respect, timely reviews of colonial conditions and  
flaming criticisms of the suggested system of  
international control to satisfy the ambition of  
certain European Powers. Sir Daniel Hall, who  
was Chairman of the Kenya Agriculture Com-  
mission of 1929, Sir Frank Swettenham, a former  
Colonial Governor, Major C. H. Dale, and others  
have assisted in enlightening British public opinion  
on the true meaning of a proposal they themselves  
now to be absolutely unworkable and unworkable  
to all communities in Africa and particularly the  
Native people. To their efforts in this direction  
Lord Lagard has added a comprehensive sum-  
mary of the facts and an exposure of the fallacies  
underlying the proposed remedy of a problem  
which does not, in fact, exist. In his article,  
to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue,  
Lord Lagard suggests a plan for revivifying the  
policy of the "Open Door" in Africa, but does  
so purely from the standpoint of a sincere Great  
Britain may consider as a contribution to the pre-  
servation of world peace, and not as an essential  
adjustment in the Colonial sphere. It is through-  
out the proposal for deeper inquiry than has  
been devoted to it, within the limits of this notice, the point  
of immediate importance to all workers in and for  
Africa is his examination of the suggested transfer  
of British territory to international control, which  
he describes as unthinkable. His reply comes  
from one so distinguished, such as a pioneer in  
British Colonial development and as an authority

on these problems and affairs of the world, with  
his perspective the months of England's fire-side  
statesmen to other channels and one to supply  
a discussion which should never have been placed  
in the second term if it has assumed

\*\*\* \*\* \*

WHEN a Government is making proposals  
worthy of public attention, it is  
in the absence of public opinion, the  
question should go with it. The type  
of "fundraising" we have particularly  
in mind is the Ngoni River, the  
flow of the Kenya and Katana Rivers,  
an enterprise which has been a dead weight  
in dust in the market for a range of articles  
which will be other things to be imported at greater  
cost to the taxpayer. Brought into operation six  
years ago, the factory is now producing over sixty  
articles, including track signs, steel crossings, iron  
boards, pipes, in various sizes, fencing posts, all  
channels, kerbs, etc. made in Africa, in all  
sections and grades, which are cheap and con-  
venient. Handmade, some weighing more than  
350 lb. the positive advantages are self-reliance, and  
even in black cotton soil, the iron of local  
material and consolidated will give security in  
road traffic. It is claimed that the cost per unit is  
considerably less than that of similar goods made  
in the United Kingdom, and that the industry  
and trade has been established. It is a  
good work in the fact that the industry is  
four-fifths of the labour and capital invested  
in the industry of the country, to the  
mental equipment of the community,  
and an advance in the road for the  
stimulating effect of the commercial possibilities  
of the industry.

# By Air to East Africa:

## Impressions of a Traveller

By A. J. J. J.

Editor of "East Africa"

AND I finally decided that if I did not by another it was impossible to make the journey. I have an inscription in letters of gold in the title of the book, applied by Imperial Airways to each passenger.

I had quoted from Lord Taittir is most apposite to the case of the traveller who had long wished to revisit East Africa, one could certainly not have arranged the present extensive tour but for the regular air services. Since so many East Africans already travel regularly by them, and since their number is certain to be greatly increased shortly when the trans-Africa will be had, the impressions of one who had never previously flown may be of interest.

The start from Croydon Aerodrome was made in a "Horatius" one of the largest planes in the Imperial Airways fleet. For a few minutes the route was decidedly bumpy and probably a fair proportion of the passengers began to consider lunch inevitable, but in ten minutes we were sailing steadily along above the clouds, and the steward found in due course that almost everybody could do justice to the menu.

This two-cabin machine is most comfortable. On each side of the gangway are padded seats, with the best padded backs and especially headrests. I have struck in travelling anywhere. To the back of all but the two front seats in the fore-cabin is fitted a collapsible table, which can be used for writing or meals. Racks run the full length of the cabin on either side, accommodating coats, hats, and papers. Rugs are available and in general use for leg warmth.

### Crossing the Channel

London broke as the coast was crossed at 1,000 ft. Soon we dropped to 7,500 ft. From which height forward coasting vessels and fishing smacks appeared surprisingly tall.

Before lunch time I had concluded that flying is the only form of travel for the man in a hurry, and that complete sympathy with those who want faster and faster planes, for even to a novice 200 m.p.h. seems slow. Why should not air travel be equally safe and comfortable at twice or three that speed?

No collaboration aboard "Horatius" for the many people who declare that cotton wool, paper hats, and life-belts are placed at each seat in a passenger plane, but the steward produced the first life-belt and, as usual, the cars in a comfortable way, as to the availability of the second was needless, and the third never entered one's head as a possible necessity. In fact, the Channel crossing was the smoothest part of the trip. As soon as the French coast was sighted, a minor commotion occurred, though not seriously. Below us far as the eye could reach were the cultivated fields that the lover of France always can expect. Behind, of course, are conspicuous by their absence.

The wind caused loss of speed, and the flight to Bordeaux, the great air port of Paris, far larger than that of London, took almost exactly three hours. Two days before the same machine had done in just half the time, indicating how great a difference meteorological conditions may make.



IMPERIAL AIRWAYS MAIL PLANE AT CROYDON

### Solitude for Passengers

One of the outstanding characteristics of Imperial Airways' service is its personal solitude. From the moment of first contact with an organization of which the Empire can be justly proud, the intending traveller is made to feel that he is an individual, when the company is intensely anxious to please, not an anonymous person, entitled to occupy certain berths and eat certain meals for a specified number of days.

His tickets and passports are supplied in an attractive wallet on which his name is inscribed, the inquiry department counters its services in many directions, and telephones once or twice to ask if there is not something else it can do for him. The officials appear to possess an instinct which enables them to greet correctly by name any passenger for whom telegrams have been received. At Le Bourget also the Empire passengers were separately received for Customs formalities, and by some situation or good fortune, each of the seven was I noticed, challenged by either her own name.

Driven in a motor-coach to the company's Paris office, tea was served in the best of spirits, and before departure for the Gare de Lyon to catch the "Home express" to which a special sleeping car had been attached, the conductor of which watches an obtrusively but most efficiently over his charges and their baggage until he hands them over in Brindisi to another representative of Imperial Airways.

The train stops somewhere *en route* for seven minutes in which to profane one of the platforms. I halt somewhere else, *en route* here but a moment in which to take the air. The Italian frontier will be crossed at 3.20 a.m., *en route* will not be disturbed, though probably not for some else was.

*Mattieurs* are heading in their compartments, as *Mattieurs* approached, would be released for one *petit moment* to go into the corridor to see the Leaning Tower? In Rome trains must be changed and there will be a half of an hour, for a minute, *Mattieurs* would like to spend half an hour outside the station. *Mattieurs* *separément*, that shall be arranged.

Some *brindisi* notes. That's not all, road to the south, the plane will not reach Brindisi until 10.15 a.m. *en route* means that that day's flight will not be to Alexandria, but only to Athens. The conclusion is that the Acropolis can probably be seen before dark. On reaching Brindisi that expectation is not fulfilled, for it is learnt that the plane will not be able to go to Alexandria, the problem is a wireless trouble and could not how arrive at least late Brindisi say those who know it is at least interesting face this side of the Italian which to be held up. Still it afforded a blue sea, and most welcome sunshine.



# The Italo-Ethiopian War

## Italy Eagerly Awaits Peace Proposals

### ETHIOPIAN MILITARY SUCCESSSES

An important modification in the design of Italian military operations in the East African campaign has been suggested by Ethiopia.

In drawing attention to previous protests against Italian methods in warfare, the Ethiopian note to Geneva states that the Italian Government are now attempting to justify certain excesses as reprisals against alleged acts of cruelty which have been committed by the Ethiopian authorities. These latter allegations form part of the campaign of direct government and misuse launched against Ethiopia by means of fabricated news items and faked photographs. This campaign is now being resumed with a view to independent confirmation as to the responsibility for the independent crimes—the bombing by aeroplanes of hospitals and imbalances of which these have previously been the examples.

The Italian Government are now endeavouring to prepare world opinion for the more intensive use which they are about to make of means of warfare prohibited by the International Convention, of which Italy is a signatory. The Italian Press, which is under Government control, announces the opening of a new phase during which no rules are any longer to be observed; the most callous methods are to be brought into play against the Ethiopian people.

At the time when the Italian Government issued its Program of Annals, the Italian Government had already decided to invade the Ethiopian Empire. The Italian Government had already decided to invade the Ethiopian Empire. The Italian Government had already decided to invade the Ethiopian Empire.

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### Results in Northern Ethiopia

Military success in Northern Ethiopia has been firming as it was decided to be a decisive blow. The Italian Government had already decided to invade the Ethiopian Empire. The Italian Government had already decided to invade the Ethiopian Empire. The Italian Government had already decided to invade the Ethiopian Empire.

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### Ethiopia's Protest to the League

Ethiopia's Government has protested to the League of Nations against the Italian bombing of the Ethiopian Red Cross unit near Rasal. The Italian Government had already decided to invade the Ethiopian Empire. The Italian Government had already decided to invade the Ethiopian Empire. The Italian Government had already decided to invade the Ethiopian Empire.

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THE EDITOR

### A Break with Precedent The Editor and Our Christmas Number

The Editor of East Africa

I wonder if you will ever once break the Fleet Street rule that requires the writer of an anonymous communication to disclose his name, his name and address, and his private communication of the editor. For to spare editorial bludge, this is not letters on blank paper, which are initiated and not of course emanated by the sender's printing card. There is yet another reason why that the writer feels that he is not a single individual, but address you on behalf of some hundreds, if not thousands, of the readers. The focal of all the names would be a name.

What they wish, I know, is to express their gratitude for the excellent and brilliant issue of your Christmas Number, ever a feast of wit and no small tonic. As always, you hit the nail on the head—do that want to, we must change the metaphor—you slip the mat on the back with winded words always shrewd but never splendid, always encouraging but never didactic.

There is one omission in the list of names we would like your printer's devil to make good—  
 MR. R. S. JOELSON — Student of Law and Matters.  
 (Alternatively) — The proper study of man  
 and is man.  
 (Second alternative) — A noble fallacy per an  
 friend.

For the first time, and we trust, the only occasion during the absence of the Editor, we publish an item which would we know, not meet with his approval. Save me of it, I thought, however, it deserves to be made an exception. The which view we feel our readers will concur in.

Editor of East Africa

### When the Chameleon Howls

#### A Nyasaland Native Belief

The Editor of East Africa

She Regarding the correspondence which appeared in East Africa about the long and low "Goo" as the sound has been described and rightly so of some nocturnal animal, my experience in this connexion may interest your readers. I, like many in Nyasaland, I was puzzled by this call—and I was not, comparatively well acquainted with the native, his language and his ways. I was unable to find out from which animal the sound emanated.

The fact is that of the female of the largest size of the two varieties of chameleon, and it is this mournful sound prior to death and to giving birth. I have proved this statement by personal observation.

To put the story as the Natives give it to me some twenty years ago. Two or three days before giving birth to its young, the creature seeks for the highest tree it can find, climbs to the top of it, and for two or three nights (I never heard the falling during the day), gives out the weird sound at intervals of a few minutes, and the end of the time they fall to the ground in living birth it is not open, and the young are gradually being to

and for themselves! It is easy, however, to determine whether death occurs before or after the fall.

Our readers can readily understand that I felt much inclined to treat the story as a "fairy" but many years after, when I found one living dead in the forest after having listened to its call for two nights, I proved the truth of the statement.

This chameleon is seldom met with, except in nearly forested country on high ground. I have heard one of the names of Major Mubamba, Nyasaland, the same given by the Mangochi tribe to this creature is also interesting, namely, *Mangochi*.

Yours faithfully,  
 W. GARDNER

### The late Dr. A. H. Owen

#### An Appreciation

MAJOR G. J. KEAD writes  
 The death of Dr. A. H. Owen so soon after his retirement from East Africa, deprives us of a much-loved friend and his passing will be learned with deep regret by many who were in East Africa during the early days.

In his last appointment in Uganda Dr. Owen was posted to Mulago Hospital, of which he was one of the three founders. His brother, H. B. Owen, bore the name by which Major Keady Owen, Dr. Owen's wife, had been familiarly known as "Koddy" and "Koddy" beloved by all, they both remained.

Dr. Owen was an excellent golfer, a fine shot, a master of bridge, and a first-class feller. I remember when we were situated in Kasungu, a golf course bridge over the Kasungu river at Kiboko, an O.S. preparatory to a surprise attack on a German post. It was the astonishment and amazement of its all-painful production, shot down and fired quickly, starting from a rock in the middle of the river, which was swarming with crocodile and hippo. An open running stream of the most striking in Dr. Owen, and it had crossed the river and into the same where it had to go on the spear to be served, for we were allowed only five loads each, the day. But it was typical of "Koddy".

The another side of his character, which was less generally known, came through his medical office, see a sick and far miles away from Malindi, a country back which was largely sand and a camp. "Koddy" came to the aid, and were immediately on a light motor-cycle. On that road and under those conditions it was a feat of trick cycling to get through, but he reached his destination perfectly calm, his the best of his night, and was back playing bridge in the club a few nights later as if nothing had happened.

It gave great pleasure to his admirers when he was appointed D.M.S. Swan-Tanganyika, and he carried out his task with conspicuous success on every difficult times. *Keady*

Launched on Lake Nyasa

The "Mogor" a motor launch, was launched on Lake Nyasa last month. It was built by the Governor of Nyasaland, the ship was to be launched on the lake for pleasure, and will be used by the Resident Commissioner of Nyasaland. The motor launch was built by the Governor of Nyasaland, the ship was to be launched on the lake for pleasure, and will be used by the Resident Commissioner of Nyasaland. The motor launch was built by the Governor of Nyasaland, the ship was to be launched on the lake for pleasure, and will be used by the Resident Commissioner of Nyasaland.









## Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

# WHO'S WHO

286.—Mr. Cecil James Luxon  
Talbot, Barton, O.B.E., M.A.



Copyright, East Africa

One of the careers of Rhodesia has been the semi-skilled man. — *The New Rhodesia*

The greatest future menace to Christianity in Africa is not Islam but Communism. — *The Rev. J. A. Chubb, Cathedral, Cape Province*

How Americans had been the sacrifice of life, and the colossal loss involved in the conquest of German East Africa has been too little realised. — *Laura Ingalls, a letter to The Times*

In farming districts as distinct from farming areas, one crop farming must give way to mixed farming, with a dairy cow occupying a prominent part of the picture. — *The Kenya Weekly News*

It must be by the determination and efforts of the people of the country that the higher education of the future is established. — *The Daily Mail, Government of Uganda, addressing Masters' College students*

We are bound to find more and more employment for the African within the limits of his capacity, and to widen those limits we must train him. — *Mr. Harold MacMichael, addressing the Tanganyika Legislature*

That my tours necessitate travel over more than 10,000 miles, and eleven weeks of absence from headquarters, indicates the importance that the factor of distance still retains in Sudan affairs. — *Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan*

The policy of building up a general service of £2,000,000 is within sight of being achieved by careful attention to economy, and without inflicting any undue hardship. — *The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways in the Kenya Legislative Council*

The chief cause of friction in a Crown Colony is that its Government is in no way responsible to its inhabitants, but is definitely controlled and directed by a Secretary of State 6,000 miles away. — *Lord Brinkley, South African Calendarian Director in 1926*

The directions in which I want to see money spent are: Native and infant child welfare and medical work among women, development of the land, health and increased grants towards administrative travelling. — *The Rev. W. P. Young, M.S.C., Hyderabad*

There are still far too many farmers who do not belong to any farming organisation and who are content to accept all the benefits accruing from advanced efforts without giving anything in exchange. — *Mr. E. N. Fleming, President of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union*

Great Britain is buying the bulk of our cotton production and cotton seed, while our orders for pick goods go chiefly to Japan. It seems abnormal that the Sudan should be excluded from the advantages of Imperial Preference. — *Member of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce*

Native stock owners are so ignorant that they do not know what is best either for their stock or for the land and so, though they most certainly do not desire any help from us, it is our duty to their suffering animals and to the land to render this help to the utmost of our ability. — *The Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika*

When, in consequence of his promotion to be Colonial Secretary of Fiji, Mr. Luxon Barton left Kenya in 1935, he had served over twenty-one years in a colony to which he went as an Assistant District Commissioner, after leaving Cambridge. While in the Colony he took the History and Law Tripos, represented his college at cricket, athletics, and Rugby football, and secured his cap at football for the East Midlands. In Kenya he was one of the keenest of cricketers and a consistently successful bowler, who often took part in the annual Officials' Settlers' matches.

After serving in the Murchison, Kiira, Kisumu, Gobiya, Kilelesh, Ruvu, Tusker and Kiambu Districts, he was attached to the then Native Affairs Department in 1923, and in the following year was made Acting Senior Assistant Secretary to the Government. Three years later he became Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary in 1926, and 1931. Acting Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary in 1932, Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary, and in 1934 and 1935 he acted as Deputy Colonial Secretary. In 1924 he was an Official Member of the Legislative Council, and was for considerable periods, Clerk to the Executive Council, and was secretary to a number of numerous bodies. He has written a good deal on Kenya trials and the early history of East Africa.

## EAST AFRICA

### PERSONALIA

Mr. C. C. Coukrey has been appointed Director of Customs for the Sultan.

Mr. C. P. Dalal has been appointed Director of the Uganda Cotton Association.

Lord Lloyd, who has just spent a short holiday in Kenya, is now visiting Palestine.

Sir John and Lady Wardlaw-Milne are spending a holiday in the South of France.

Mr. J. A. Hunter, the Kenya white hunter, is spending a holiday in South Africa.

Lieutenant-Commander H. V. Biscoe has been appointed Port Officer, Dar es Salaam.

Mr. F. J. C. Johnstone has been appointed Acting Director of Medical Services in Kenya.

Captain J. B. Bellave has been appointed to the Kenya N.V.R. Advisory Committee.

Mr. Charles Richmond, of Reading, is shortly going out to Samburu to take up missionary work.

Mr. W. F. J. Hobbs, of the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service, is on his way back to Lusaka from leave.

Mr. M. R. de Vidal has been nominated a temporary official member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

The Rev. A. T. M. Sharpe has returned to Dar es Salaam considerably improved in health after his recent holiday.

Brigadier General Turner, manager of the Livingstone Park Stud, left England last week for a brief visit to Uganda.

The engagement is announced of Mr. M. H. Knowles, of Kenya, to Mrs. Olive Augusta Volker, of Johannesburg.

Mr. J. J. Toogood and Lieutenant-Colonel D. Pudsey have been re-elected directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

Miss Graie Fields, the well-known variety artist, will probably visit Southern Rhodesia at the end of her South African tour.

Dr. G. M. C. Powell, medical officer in Ndola, was so severely mauled by a leopard last week that his arm had to be amputated.

Mr. H. E. Welby, the Kenya Provincial Commissioner, is now on leave pending retirement. He last went to Kenya in 1911.

On his return from sabbatical leave, Mr. H. A. Sylvester, the Northern Rhodesian District Officer, has been stationed at Livingstone.

His friends will regret to learn that Mr. J. L. Woodhouse, the Tanganyika District Officer, has had to leave the Territory on sick leave.

Lord and Lady Crawford and their family (Lady Gaudon left England last week) are in London. They do not expect to return until May.

Sir Alan Thompson, who has just visited Kenya recently, and was the guest of His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Mithel in Entebbe.

Dr. Walter Fisher, who for the last 20 years has been a medical missionary in Central Africa, has returned to leave in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. F. Ealethorpe, Resident Magistrate, Kenya, left England last week on his return to the Colony, where he has served for over 20 years.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be the guest of honour at a dinner of the Royal Empire Society on Friday, January 15.

Mr. F. H. McLeod has been elected a member of the Council of the British Hospitals Association. He is a Past Chairman of the Caterham Hospital.

Mr. Oswald Lewis, M.P., who visited East Africa two years ago, and Mrs. Lewis have left for Entebbe, and will be away until the end of February.

We regret to learn of the death near Lamoni last week of Mrs. Mabel Gertrude Leakey, wife of the Rev. R. D. Leakey, and formerly of the Uganda Mission.

Messrs. C. E. Compton, P. C. Pickard and C. J. Curtis, of Kenya, have been appointed to the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers as Second Lieutenants.

Mr. J. Owen Wallen has resigned from the Chairmanship of the Ndola Chamber of Commerce for health reasons, and has been succeeded by Captain E. M. Wilson.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, who visited East Africa some years ago, and who takes a keen interest in its development, left England last week on a short visit to the West Indies.

Mr. Robertson F. Gabb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail and Shipping Company, is expected to arrive back in this country from South Africa towards the end of March.

Mr. C. G. Duggan, C.B.E., Governor of the Dufur Province of the Sudan, has retired, and has been succeeded by Mr. P. Engelson, formerly Governor of Bal el Ghazal.

Kenya friends of the Duchess of Gloucester have sent her a wedding present in the form of a paper weight made of Kenya gold, and inscribed with the signatures of the donors.

Sir John and Lady Gaudon and the Hon. C. Wilson left by last week's air mail for Lusaka, and will continue their flight to Nairobi by the train which left London on Sunday.

The wedding took place in Nairobi last month between Mr. C. Bartley and Miss Claudia Danby, Danby's eldest daughter, of 17, and Mrs. A. Radford, Danby's daughter.





**E. A. Meeting in London****Mr. A. Kaim to Speak on Kenya**

Mr. A. Kaim, formerly Director of Agriculture in Kenya, is to address a meeting of the Royal Empire Society at the Grosvenor Street Hotel on Tuesday, January 25, at 8 p.m. Archibald Steiger, Chairman of the Council, will preside. Tickets, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society at 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Mr. A. B. B. Howell, Controller of the Sudan Government Office in London, will address the East African Group of the Over-Sea League in London this afternoon on "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan." All East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially welcomed to the meeting, which will be held at the headquarters of the League at Over-Sea House, Park Terrace, St. James's. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begins at 4.15 p.m.

The first reception of the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Sea League will be held at Over-Sea House, Park Terrace, St. James's, on Friday next, January 27, at 4 p.m. Colonel C. F. Birney, D.S.O., Chairman of the Group, will submit the proposals of the Committee to the meeting and announce its future policy of the Group.

**Tanganyika Exhibition Committee**

The Executive Committee, which will organise Tanganyika's participation in the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg has been appointed as follows: The Controller of Customs (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Traffic Manager, Railways, Sir William East and Messrs. A. B. Messia, C. J. Mwangi, H. Pienig and Habib Jamal.

**Nyasaland's Team for Bliley**

The team which will represent Nyasaland at Bliley this year will be composed of Major E. T. Stephens and Messrs. Archer, F. H. Dally, J. E. S. Tennant and P. G. S. Sinter, with the exception of Mr. Harris, the team is the same as that which won the Junior Macinnon Cup in 1929 and again in 1932. Nyasaland appears to have an excellent chance of regaining the trophy.

**The Arthington bequest**

The Arthington bequest of £1,000,000 spent on African questions since 1910, will be wound up this year. When Robert Arthington, the son of a Quaker brewer of Leeds, died in 1900 he left the bulk of his fortune between the London Missionary Society and the Baptist Missionary Society to establish a team of missionaries for the African continent. He stipulated that the whole sum should be spent within 25 years, but it was not until 1920 that a start could be made with his scheme.

**The Birchborough Bridge**

A series of excellent photographs of the various stages of construction of the Birchborough Bridge in Southern Rhodesia is contained in an attractive brochure issued in connexion with the official opening. The photographs, which were taken by Captain R. E. Marsland, M.B.E., Resident Engineer to the Beir Railway Trust, show graphically the immensity of the undertaking, depicting the various stages of the work from the time it was begun in April, 1934 until the bridge was completed in December, 1935. In the course of a foreword to the brochure, Mr. G. Martin Hopkins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, says:

Sir Henry Birchborough is well known to all Rhodesians as one whose untimely passing, together with the progress of our country and whose untiring assistance as Chairman of the Beir Trustees, has matter's leading to its development, were it most fitting that the great bridge should bear his name. Once again we acknowledge the help we owe to Alfred Beir, and his family, in connection of whose will have made the building of the bridge possible.

**East African Services Appointments**

THE following appointments have been made by the East African Services:

**Kenya:** Mr. W. B. Bull, Secretary for Education.

**Uganda:** Mr. J. H. H. S. Skerke, Secretary for Education.

**Zambia:** Mr. C. D. Todd, Assistant Secretary for Education.

**Rhodesia:** Mr. C. D. Todd, Assistant Secretary for Education.

**East African:** Mr. C. D. Todd, Assistant Secretary for Education.

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## Invalids and delicate children thrive on VIROL

Virol contains all the vitamins together with other important nutritive elements in a perfectly balanced form, which can be easily absorbed by the most delicate digestions. Thus for 30 years Virol has been the means of saving the lives of countless infants, delicate children and invalids.

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# Water, Soil and Forests

## Tanganyika Investigators Report

Water, soil and forests in all the East African Dependencies are the water, forests of water, soil, vegetation, soil deterioration and reforestation are set out in the report by Dr. J. O. Teale and Mr. C. Gillman on their investigations into the proper control of water and the reorganisation of water boards in the Northern Provinces of Tanganyika.

They emphasize that the future of the Northern Province's water and soil resources, together with the Native and non-Native production, is at risk, and that water and soil must be protected against a series of dangers which have become evident to an alarming degree. These dangers emanate from the increasing tendency of the population to extend from congested areas into susceptible ground, from deforestation and soil erosion methods of irrigation, all of which are making for soil deterioration and erosion and for progressive desiccation. Counter measures, which must be actively and immediately instituted, and be on a wide enough scale to ensure success, are: a revised land policy, based on scientific stocktaking of the existing conditions; large scale reforestation and increased protection of existing forests; and anti-erosion measures, all of which Messrs. Teale and Gillman not only recommend but stress for most emphatically.

### Education and Compulsion

Soil deterioration and desiccation are processes progressing at an accelerated rate, and that is of the utmost importance. The recognised methods for stemming the evil, namely, education and persuasion, which they should like to see extended in every direction, are too slow and must be supplemented by benevolent but firm compulsion with the fullest possible help of tribal and communal organisation which is one of the outstanding characteristics of Wachaga autochthonous culture. Similar compulsion has in the past been successfully applied in many instances and among many tribes, notably against disease, famine, locusts and pests, all of which are menaces to orderly life and development, and calamities which more temporary and less effective, though perhaps more spectacular, than the lasting and irretrievable devastations of soil and the drying up of the country's water supplies.

Directing their inquiries particularly to water in the Moasi and Arusha areas, Messrs. Teale and Gillman reached the conclusion that the upper reaches of Moasi's Kilimanjaro and Moasi, and more particularly the snow and ice cap, do not materially contribute to the stream flow, and that the chief source of permanent springs and rivers on the mountain slopes, and in the foreland, is the forest belt. They believe that considerable potential reserves of underground water exist on the lower mountain slopes and in the foot plains. They suggest that, in case of shortage, the following should be the order of precedence of the various uses to which water is put, domestic, industrial (spinning, pulping, and decorticating), irrigation and power, and that power schemes should not be allowed to interfere with the economic use of water for other purposes.

Native and non-Native irrigation on Kilimanjaro, Moasi and Oldani is full of anomalies, each method and is subject to widely varying opinions. A serious problem demanding much closer investigation than it has received in the past, but the investigators are convinced that the available water can be put to more advantage to use and that production will be greatly increased. All schemes for large scale conservation of flood waters on the mountains are impracticable owing to geological, topographical and climatic conditions; possibilities, however, may exist for utilising surplus run-off for irrigating parts of the Pangani Valley with the help of large scale barrages. An extension of the practice of conserving the night flow with the aid of small local dams and tanks is strongly recommended.

### Inquiry into Land Problem

A close scrutiny of the land problem which, in their opinion, cannot be divorced from that of the water problem, led Messrs. Teale and Gillman to the conclusion that forest reserves must be kept permanent and that the forests, acquired as in a vice versa manner, must be protected and the increased rates of soil erosion and soil deterioration. The savannah and steppe areas, which are found in the open, an important part of the country's soil, cultural and economic systems, should be protected by the methods of Native irrigation.

Water Boards Messrs. Teale and Gillman declare are handicapped in their decisions by the lack of guiding principles of the rules of carrying out the purposes of the Natural Water Supply Ordinance, and technical advice, and adequate authority. They therefore strongly recommend a large scale topographical survey, supplemented by a detailed soil survey, to be obtained without delay, all the land, for rest, technical, correct, and appropriate, and decisions by the Water Boards.

### Appointment of Water Commissioners Urged

They also recommend, equally strongly, the immediate appointment of an Executive Authority, under a Water Commissioner, for the Northern and Tanganyika Provinces, and suggest that this organisation should be gradually extended to further territorial groups until eventually the water and soil resources of the whole territory will be efficiently administered by a proper Water or Conservation Department. The Water Commissioner, if it proceeds, should be Chairman of a Territorial Group Water Board, with three non-official members, an agricultural officer, an administrative officer, and a magistrate, and it is considered advisable that a Central Water Board should be appointed at the seat of Government, with a composition analogous to that of the Group Boards. The present law is a good one, and such more elaborate Water Law, following the recommendations of the Director of the South African Irrigation Department of the Kenya Government in 1925.

The issue of new water terms or the consideration of new water schemes is regarded as unnecessary pending the production of the new law and rules. Finally, Messrs. Teale and Gillman think that the users of water for industrial, irrigation and power purposes, both Native and non-Native, should contribute substantially towards the cost of new services. This desire has no insurmountable difficulties will be encountered in this respect.

# KENYA: Contrasts and Problems

B. LEAKEY, Ph.D., F.R.S.  
(author of "South Africans")

In his new book Dr. Leakey describes many of the very pressing present-day Kenya problems, including administration, native education, the economic and political future of the Colony, and the difficulties of those engaged in missionary and educational work. Although the book deals mainly with Kenya's future, there are other chapters on such fascinating subjects as Kenya's past history, oddities of nature, and safari. The work derives a special interest from the fact that many of the questions discussed have a direct bearing upon the financial affairs of the Colony, which Sir Alan Hill, K.C.M.G., has just gone out to investigate for His Majesty's Government.

METHUEN, LONDON

## Mining Personalities

### Eldoret Mining Syndicate

#### Promising Prospects of Orombo

LONDON, Oct. 21. (The Times speaking of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate) The Eldoret Mining Syndicate, Ltd., has secured a large amount of money during the past few months from the sale of investments in the Eldoret Gold Field, Ltd., and further money has been raised by the syndicate investing in the Eldoret Gold Field, Ltd., and the syndicate has been successful in their financial operations. The syndicate has a share of 100,000 shares of the Eldoret Gold Field, Ltd., and the shares are now being traded on the Stock Exchange at a price of 10s. 6d. per share.

But sharp increases in prospecting and developing the various properties during the year, jointly owned with the East African Concessions, Ltd., amounted to approximately 1,200,000. The cost of this work to date is approximately 1,400,000. Accumulated profits amount to 274,000, and your directors recommend that 25,000 be placed to reserves and 1,000 be set aside for the year.

The Kenya Development, Ltd., who had an option over one North West property in Tanganyika, did not exercise their right under the option agreement, and no further development work will be carried out by your company. The most promising of our properties which is being developed at the moment is attributable with the East African Concessions, Ltd. is Orombo, and all work is being concentrated on this property. A small body has been proved by surface and underground working, and a further hole is being sunk. The extension of this strike has revealed a reef at 200 ft. depth, and has shown over 150 ft.

The intensive development and prospecting programme carried out during the past year has proved nothing of major importance suitable for mining on a large scale, and whilst results do not at present justify a re-notation, they do justify your directors in carrying out a further programme of development with a view to bringing certain of these properties to a stage of production on a smaller scale.

There are, in addition, attractive payable alluvial deposits, and your directors are taking steps with a view to commencing their production in the areas concerned in the immediate future.

#### Territorial Outputs

Minerals exported from Tanganyika during November included: Gold, 3,842 oz. (13,613 diamonds, 15 carats (17/2); mica, 0.377 lb. (269); tin ore, 23 long tons (43/25); salt, 20,000 tons (12/8); and tungsten ore, 12,000 (1/6). Gold production in the individual districts was as follows: Mbeya (Feb. 890 oz. (annual), 2,310 oz.; Musoma (1,660), 950 oz.; Mwanza (1,000), 9 oz.; Mkwinda (1,000), 9 oz.; and Morogoro (1,000), 10 oz.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during November was as follows: Gold, 60,886 oz.; silver, 13,551 oz.; coal, 10,638 tons; chrome, 9,775 tons; asbestos, 3,000 tons; and iron pyrites, 1,354 tons.

Northern Rhodesia's output of zinc for the year up to the end of October was 17,210 tons, valued at £236,513.

#### Nyanza Goldfields Ltd.

During 1935 Nyanza Goldfields, Ltd., milled 300 tons of ore, producing an average of 1.4 dwt. with the expectation of an additional yield from tailings. On the average the company has done about 200 ft. of development a month, and it is hoped shortly to start work on the Helen reef.

#### Prospecting Rights in Uganda

Prospecting rights have been granted by the Uganda Government to Mrs. R. Denton, on behalf of Mr. W. S. MacLellan-Wilson, to Mr. H. L. M. N. Dessart, on behalf of the Uganda Mining Co., Ltd., and to Mrs. G. Ghiselli, on behalf of Lombard and Co., Ltd.

#### Kakamega Once Again

Mr. R. J. Adams, mine manager of Kakamega Goldfields, Ltd., believes that the Kakamega area will produce a big yield, and that as a result of further development the water table will be raised.

#### Mining Personalities

Mr. G. W. Craddock, formerly Inspector of Mines from Tanganyika.

Mr. E. J. Hoskins, Kenya's Commissioner of Mines, recently paid a flying visit to London.

Mr. H. G. H. P. has been appointed to the partnership with the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, Ltd.

Mr. Stanley Hincham, Association Secretary, left England to take up his appointment as Head of the Mining Department, Bulawayo Technical School.

Mr. B. E. Taiting, Chief Inspector of Mines Tanganyika, and Mr. A. A. Bader, Inspector of Mines recently visited the Bukoba district.

Mr. Oswald Smallwood, one of the original members of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, and now owner of the Bukoba mine, has left for winter sports in Austria.

Mr. Sidney Hargrave, a director of the Anglo-African Mining and Development Corporation and of Chunya Goldfields, Ltd., Secretary, England, manager for Southern and Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. U. Harrison, who for many years past has carried out a good deal of prospecting in the Rhodesia and Southern Tanganyika, reached England last week after a short visit to the Gold Coast.

Mr. Alex. M. Mitchell, who is interested in various mining properties in South Africa and Tanganyika Territory, is on his way to Johannesburg. He expects to reach Dar-es-Salaam early in March.

A new appointment to the Tanganyika service is that of Mr. A. Cawley as engineering geologist attached to the Department of Mines and Lands. Mr. B. N. M. Campbell has also taken up his duties on his appointment as assistant field geologist.

Mr. J. S. Joelson, who left last year to start work in East Africa, is chairman of Gold Areas (1935) (Kakamega) Ltd., which holds 75,000 acres under E. P. E. as the Kakamega field, the area running from the Mwanza property to the top and to that of the Taka and Kona Mining mines at the latter.

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THE VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX DE LUKE SALOON

A Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

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# Latest Progress Reports

**London Shaft**—The shaft is now being drilled from the surface and is expected to reach the level of the London Shaft in about 12 months.

**Kingfisher**—The shaft is now being drilled from the surface and is expected to reach the level of the Kingfisher Shaft in about 12 months.

**Caban Coat**—During December the shaft was driven to a depth of 100 ft. The shaft is now being drilled from the surface and is expected to reach the level of the Caban Coat Shaft in about 12 months.

**Tanganyika**—The project is now being developed and is expected to reach the level of the Tanganyika Shaft in about 12 months.

**Tail Goldfield**—The project is now being developed and is expected to reach the level of the Tail Goldfield Shaft in about 12 months.

**Glenn**—The project is now being developed and is expected to reach the level of the Glenn Shaft in about 12 months.

**London**—The project is now being developed and is expected to reach the level of the London Shaft in about 12 months.

**London Shaft**—The shaft is now being drilled from the surface and is expected to reach the level of the London Shaft in about 12 months.

**Phoenix Drive Shaft**—The directors have issued a report on the position at the mine to which they state that the new shaft has been completed to 103 ft. and has been extended to over 200 ft. A reef was cut in this shaft and as it carried promising values it will be picked up and explored when it dips out of the shaft. Development work is being carried out systematically at six levels. The most notable development has been in a branch reef found in a cross-cut south at the third level. Drives have exposed rich ore in this reef for 35 ft. west and 120 ft. east from this cross-cut and a winze and a raise have been driven to 40 ft. above and below the level. In the West drive values have fallen off, but in the East drive there is still good ore in the face. A winze from the seventh to the eighth level has been started in one assay hole is due. Pending the erection and completion of the new plant crushing of the concentrates with the plant taken over and the revenue obtained is being spent on development.

**Kenya Tin Fields**—The project is now being developed and is expected to reach the level of the Kenya Tin Fields Shaft in about 12 months.

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# Anti Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd.

## Interests in East Africa

# Value of Air Photography

## Tanganyika Department's Work

The ordinary meeting of the Anti Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd. was held in London last week. Sir Robert Davis, Chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. Price, has read the notice convening this meeting, and the report of the auditors, the Chairman said.

On the debit side of the balance sheet the issued capital remains at £1,000,000, of which 88, each creditor stands at £100. In the profit and loss account the carry-forward balance from 1934 amounts to £160,814, from which the directors' percentage of profits have been deducted, leaving £77,440, to which has been added the profit for the year ended December 31, 1935, £175, making a total of £242,024.

On the other side of the balance sheet, cash at banks and in hand on December 31 amounts to £215,015, while debtors at £10,257 show an increase of £1,000. Of this amount, £8,010 represents shares not yet paid for at the date of the accounts. Stocks and inventories, and shares and interests in other companies, total £160,777.

Turning to the profit and loss account interest and dividends are shown at £41,701. Security on realisation of investments, £2,315, and expenses for the year £5,081. Losses on exchange carried down of £7,163, but of which we have provided depreciation of investment of £6,125, leaving a net profit of £64,123. Out of the unappropriated balance on profit and loss account we recommend the payment of a dividend of one shilling less two pence for the year ended December 31, 1935, and after deducting the amount required to set aside £27,300, there will be a balance of £24,523 to be carried forward.

Last year I said I saw no reason why our receipts from interests and dividends should not be at least as much as for the year ending December 31, 1934. You will notice that this has been surpassed, the increase on the 1934 accounts being 25%. So far as our outside profits are concerned these depend principally on the sale of some of our shareholdings, on which there is very considerable appreciation. I cannot do more than point out to you that on December 31, 1935, this appreciation amounted to £20,500, and therefore had the board so desired, there would have been no difficulty in increasing the profit by realising some of these. We have preferred a conservative policy, considering that a dividend of 12½ is an ample return in a company such as ours.

### Replies to Questions

Before putting the resolution adopting the accounts, the Chairman said in the course of replies to questions:

Those of you who have been shareholders for some time will have gathered that our investments are in the books at cost and that if any investments have depreciated we write off that depreciation, and take no appreciation into account. We have some interest in East African Mining Areas which we acquired on satisfactory reports. Unfortunately, the properties in this class of very patchy nature, at times the results are very good and at other times very poor. The results are well probably got into the accounts, and I wrote off the costs of that investment in the accounts of the year under review. We lost about £12,000 in that venture.

With regard to the Rhodesian Land, cattle and Ranshing Corporation we added to our holdings when we were offered the line of a share at a ridiculously low price. As our original holding was at a market price when the investment was originally made, we considered it advisable to acquire these additional shares, and in the event, in course of time, to realise the investment without loss or perhaps at a small profit.

Regarding Bushire, Midway House was in Rhodesia and was I considered that it should be a very good one, and I acquired an interest in myself, and one for the company in the Bushire Estate, and in the property.

I had been asked how it stands for the country, I am interested in the market price of the shares. At times when the price has been what I considered to be too low, I have sold to my holdings, and I have always done so. I have been Chairman of the company for some time, and I am under holding 267,000 shares, and I have been asked to what I am going to do with the shares, and I have said to myself, I am going to increase my interest in the company.

The resolution adopted at the meeting was carried.

REVIEWING the work of the air survey section since inception in 1931, the last annual report of the Tanganyika Survey Department states that if air photographic methods had not been used, many of the townships would not have reached their present state of orderly planning and survey. But even in those cases, according to the report, there is a limit to the use of aero photographs. Many of the towns are well planted in shade trees and these, combined with overhanging eaves, put a strict limitation to the utility of air surveys. Similarly, the economic use of air photographic methods for topographical surveys is limited. Reasonable ground control under present methods is essential. Air surveys are, however, of inestimable value for the surveying of small areas such as mining leases, areas over which detailed geological surveys are to be made, marshes, deltas of rivers, and river systems. The ultimate detail given by an air photograph surpasses anything that can be done by ground methods.

During the latter part of the year, the Department assisted the Government of Zanzibar in an air photographic survey experiment, the necessity having arisen to produce cadastral plans showing the multifarious small holdings in the thickly populated areas of the Island. One of the peculiarities of ownership in most of the land on Zanzibar and Pemba Islands is that trees constitute ownership to land, and not necessarily specific boundaries defined by the ground, and, in this case, air photographs should prove of the greatest assistance in the production of a cadastral plan showing these numerous small claims.

### Kenya Application for E.P.L.

The Kenya Government has accepted for consideration an application by Mr. J. H. Bellairs, on behalf of Watende Mines (Kenya) Ltd. for an E.P.L. over 8 miles in the Trans-Gori area of the Masai and Nyanza Provinces.

### Administrative Development

About 112 acres in the North Kavirondo Native Reserve has been set apart for mineral development on the application of the Kamukahi Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

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during the past two years have carried our Aerial Geological Surveys for Governments and Mining Companies, totalling 10,000 square miles.

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## BUSINESS POINTERS

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

Mbeya has been declared a township.

The General Re-Treading Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Kenya register of companies.

A postal agency has been opened at Ndanda, near Lindi. The postal agency at Mkalama has been closed.

Fifteen recruits for the Royal South Africa Police left London for Southern Rhodesia.

A wide expansion of rural education and the inauguration of a Native medical service will shortly be undertaken in Zanzibar.

Uganda exported 246,327 bales of cotton during the first eleven months of last year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £9,761.

The Zanzibar Government is to assist the export trade in oranges by providing facilities for grading and for the better packing of the fruit.

Kenya's exports to Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia during September were valued at over £28,000, the re-exported merchandise being valued at over £17,800.

Exports from Southern Rhodesia during the first six months of last year amounted to £3,140,722; imports amounted to £2,032,308.

The approximate revenue of Tanganyika Railways during the first ten months of 1935 amounted to £411,265, compared with £400,000 during the corresponding period of 1934.

Record earnings by the Kenya and Uganda Railways in the closing months of the year strengthen the hope that the total revenue for 1935 will approximate that of the boom year 1930.

£500 has been provided in the 1935 estimates for the improvement of coastal lighting in Zanzibar waters. The total capital cost of the projected works is £4,720, and annual maintenance charges will amount to approximately £100.

At the end of October 35 local lorries and 40 from other parts of the Sudan were engaged in the transport trade between Kassala and Agordat, and during the early part of November additional lorries were joining the fleet at the rate of seven a day.

There are possibilities for the expansion of trade between East Africa and Palestine, according to the Tanganyika Trade and Information Advisory Committee, which states that the main requirements of the market are coffee, copra, groundnuts, sunflower, rice and maize and citrus. Most import transactions are on the basis of cash against documents and at present the market is very healthy, and demand is increasing.

## News Items in Brief

Polished dung is variously respecting maize and tobacco crops in Mashonaland.

The Tanganyika Police training depot is to be transferred from Mtogoro to Dar es Salaam.

The next sessions of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa will open in Nairobi on January 26.

From January 1 the Mkalama administrative district of Tanganyika will be merged into the Singida district.

The Northern Rhodesian Government now allows the payment in two equal instalments of motor-car licence fees exceeding £250.

Two new stamps, each for seven pence, have been added to the Sudan's air-mail set in the "Sudan of General Gordon" series.

Investigations are being made in Uganda into the reservation of further forest areas, which at present are admittedly dangerously low.

The locust position in Nyasaland appears to be more hopeful than in past seasons, but the flying swarms may still damage early crops in certain areas.

The Advisory Committee on Native Agricultural Development in Uganda considers it would be wise to encourage maize growing as an industry in the Protectorate.

The Kenya Government will contribute £160 to meeting the expenses of the forthcoming visit to East Africa of the Forest Economist of the Colonial Forest Resources Development Department.

Discussions have recently taken place in Lisbon on the question of facilities being granted in Portugal and Portuguese Colonial territories for the projected London-Cape Town flying boat service.

The following close seasons have been declared by the Game Warden of the Sudan: March 15 to August 31 for sand grouse; May 1 to October 31 for bustard; and April 1 to September 30 for all species of duck and geese.

Tanganyika Native hut and poll taxes for 1935 range from sh. 2 in certain backward areas to sh. 15 in the Masai district of the Northern Province. Whereas in the majority of districts only 50% is charged additionally for houses on respect of each wife after the first, the Masai pay at the rate of sh. 15 each.

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East African Market Reports

COFFEE

GOOD to fine Kenya coffees met good competition at better prices at last week's auctions, but lower grades were irregular at steady prices.

Kenya - A, B, C, Peaberry prices in columns with values like 325.0d to 330.0d.

Tanganika - A, B, C prices in columns with values like 405.0d to 408.0d.

London cleaned - First size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry prices in columns with values like 505.0d to 525.0d.

Mocha - London graded - First size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry prices in columns with values like 535.0d to 545.0d.

London cleaned - First size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry prices in columns with values like 415.0d to 425.0d.

Usambara - London graded - First size, Second size, Third size prices in columns with values like 405.0d to 415.0d.

Milaka - A, B, Peaberry prices in columns with values like 525.0d to 535.0d.

London cleaned - First size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry prices in columns with values like 415.0d to 425.0d.

London stocks 7,725 tons (10,000 tons)

OTHER

Mines - Zambesi 2 1/2% to 3% at 55 to 60¢ per cwt. others

Rubber - Ceylon steady at 425 to 445 per 112 lb. for California ex-ware

Rubber - Ceylon steady at 425 to 445 per 112 lb. for California ex-ware

Cocoa - Small spot trade at 10d per lb. in March

Cocoa - Small spot trade at 10d per lb. in March

Cotton - Improving trade in East Africa

Cotton - Improving trade in East Africa

Flowers - The market is weak with Japanese flowers

Flowers - The market is weak with Japanese flowers

Grains - East African No. 1 Jan-March quoted

Grains - East African No. 1 Jan-March quoted

Grains - East African No. 1 Jan-March quoted

Grains - East African No. 1 Jan-March quoted

Quota for 1936-37

The International Tea Commission... The Governments of India, Ceylon and Netherlands East Indies have accepted their recommendation...

Mombasa Coffee Auctions

So successful was the first coffee auction organised by the Coffee Section of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce that it was decided to hold a second a fortnight later...

Oil Distilling Licences

The licence for the manufacture of kerosene in Zanzibar granted to the Zanzibar Petroleum Ltd. by the Government of Zanzibar was laid on the table at the last meeting of the Legislature...

Nyasaland Railway Finance

Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has under consideration a petition to Government of the financial relations between the country and the Railways...

THE PROBLEM OF INDIRECT RULE IN AFRICA. A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN A BRITISH PROTECTORATE. UGANDA. THOMAS and SCOTT. 15/- NET. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

# Passengers from East Africa Late Steamship Movements

At 11 a.m. Nassa, which leaves Southampton on January 11, brought the following passengers from East Africa.

Mr. T. Goodwright	Mr. J. Rice
Mr. J. Dyer	Mr. J. Phipps
Mr. E. W. Bates	Mr. J. O. ...
Mr. Fleming	Mrs. J. ...
	Mrs. J. ...
	Mr. ...

**INDIA**

Mantola, arr. London, Jan. 12  
 Madras, leaves London, homewards, Jan. 12  
 Madras, arr. Liverpool outwards, Jan. 17  
 Madras, leaves Liverpool, homewards, Jan. 19  
 Madras, arr. London, homewards, Jan. 17  
 Madras, leaves London, homewards, Jan. 17  
 Madras, arr. London, homewards, Jan. 17  
 Madras, leaves London, homewards, Jan. 17

## Air Mail Passengers

Air mail passengers by the Empire which left London on January 10, included Mr. G. M. ... and Mrs. ...

**HOLLAND**

Springer, arr. London, Jan. 12  
 Rotterdam, arr. London, Jan. 12  
 Rotterdam, leaves London, homewards, Jan. 12  
 Rotterdam, arr. London, Jan. 12

## East African Mails

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, at the G.P.O., London, on

January 16, 1930, s.s. ...

Outward air mail closes at the G.P.O., London, at 4.30 p.m. on Sunday and Wednesday.

**WEST INDIES**

London, arr. London, Jan. 12  
 London, leaves London, homewards, Jan. 12  
 London, arr. London, Jan. 12  
 London, leaves London, homewards, Jan. 12

### RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

M. Eastern Africa Dependencies and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories for the periods indicated:

**Kenya**—Mombasa, 1.5; Kisumu, 0.5; Eldoret, 0.5; Eldama Ravine, 0.8; Fort Hall, 0.5; Fort Ternan, 0.5; Gilgil, 1.8; Kabete, 0.5; Kamukou, 0.5; Kiambu, 3.7; Kiunga, 0.5; Kericho, 0.5; Koru, 0.5; Lamuru, 0.5; Machakos, 0.5; Makinnon Road, 0.5; Malindi, 1.0; Mandera, 0.5; Meru, 0.5; Mombasa, 0.5; Nairobi, 0.5; Narok, 0.5; Nakuru, 0.5; Nanyuki, 0.5; Ngara, 0.5; Ngong, 0.5; Nyasa, 0.5; Nyirou, 0.5; Ruiru, 0.5; Simba, 0.5; Songhor, 0.5; Taita, 0.5; Thika, 0.5; Voi, 0.5.

**Tanganyika**—Dar es Salaam, 0.5; Bagamoyo, 0.5; Biharamulo, 1.4; Bukoba, 0.5; Dar es Salaam, 1.2; Dodoma, 0.5; Ifara, 0.5; Kilima, 0.5; Kilosa, 0.5; Kilwa, 0.5; Lindi, 0.5; Lushoto, 0.5; Mwanza, 0.5; Mtwara, 0.5; Morogoro, 0.5; Moshi, 0.5; Mwanza, 0.5; Old Shinyanga, 0.5; Songor, 0.5; Tabora, 0.5; Tanga, 0.5; Tazara, 0.5; Utete, 0.5.

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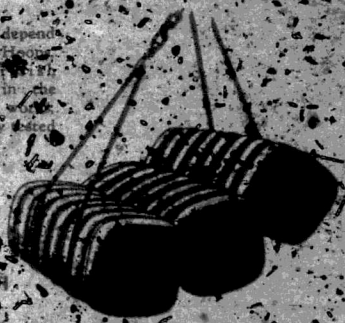
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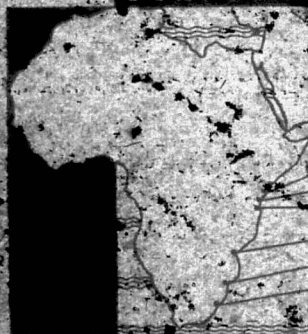


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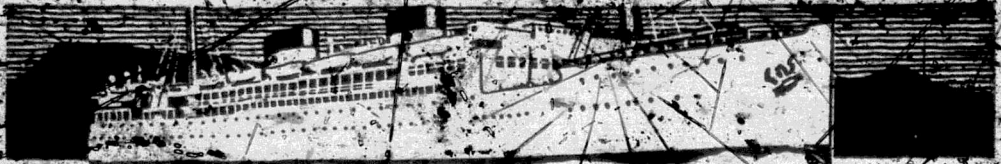
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## King George V

THE Empire has been plunged into deep and sudden mourning by the passing of its beloved monarch, King George V, regarded in every corner of the British Commonwealth of Nations as the revered head of a great family, and admired throughout the world for his wisdom and high courage. In times of stress and the steady influence he exercised in crises threatening national or international danger. The suddenness of the blow in the death of one who was so deeply loved brings us more sharply to a realisation of the great loss the Empire has suffered. Only seven days, the King was out and apparently well, but in the manner in which his life drew steadily and peacefully to a close, there is the consoling thought that the end was what he would probably have chosen for himself.

Of all the qualities he displayed in kingship none stands out so vividly, without obscuring the splendent greatness and his nobility of character, severely tested by one of the most troubled reigns in history, as those personal characteristics which were for him so readily and completely the love and confidence of his people. After his critical illness of seven years ago, he looked back with gratitude on the widespread and loving solicitude with which he had been surrounded. "I was able to picture to myself the crowds of friends waiting and watching at my gates," he said, "and to think of the staff of every member of this who, in every part of the Empire, were remembering me with prayers and good wishes. The realisation of this has been among the most vivid experiences of my life. It was an encouragement beyond

description to him that my constant and earnest desire had been granted—the desire to gain the confidence of my people.

People of all races throughout the East African Dependencies will remember with gratitude the great part that wireless played in strengthening the human bond between the King and his subjects overseas. Through the microphone he found his way into the hearts of his people, and he regarded it as a personal link of the highest value. His Christmas Day broadcast—"to this great family"—became an institution. His last Christmas message to "the Empire" was his last public act. In that final speech, there was a happy and fitting conclusion to his life of service to his people. "It is good to think," he said, "that our own family of peoples is at peace in itself and united in one desire: to be at peace with other nations—the friend of all the peoples of the world."

His subjects will remember King George by the qualities revealed in his characteristic applications of a Nation's loyalty and devotion in history, there will be preserved a great record of duty well done, and of the moral greatness of a monarch in times of difficulty in peace and war. In a political crisis, before sixteen months of his reign had elapsed, the King revealed himself a master of the art of constitutional monarchy. That mastery and scrupulous constitutional practice have been among the vital factors in the preservation of British politics from the highly dangerous extremes to which the Governments of other countries have been subjected.

In the crisis and throughout all the vicissitudes of war, the King and Queen set an example to all, and it may truthfully be said that the people really learned to know their Majesties in those hours of deep gloom, raised hopes, disappointments, and tragedy. The sufferings of war welded the Royal family and nation together as never before. The King's Silver Jubilee last June brought from all quarters of the globe demonstrations of loyalty and devotion which astonished even the most devoted of his subjects, and throughout the Empire there will be deep gratification that King George should have been spared to witness these wonderful displays of the affection in which he was held at home and overseas. It was a glorious end to a glorious reign.

The sympathy of people all over the world will go out to the Queen and to the members of the Royal family—a sympathy warm and tender in the knowledge that few men are happier in their family life than King George. "I have been blessed in all my work," he said in his Silver Jubilee speech in Westminster Hall, "in having beside me my dear wife." The charm and sincerity of those words reflect the happiest tribute that could be paid to King George as husband, father and monarch.

\* \* \* \* \*

EDWARD, Prince of Wales, comes to the Throne the first bachelor King since 1763. King Edward VIII is splendidly equipped for the high responsibilities and manifold tasks he will be called upon to fulfil. After King George's serious illness of seven years ago, the Prince of Wales took upon himself higher public duties to relieve the strain on his father, and in many vastly different fields of activity he revealed outstanding capacity, devotion to duty, unbounded energy, and, above all, a deep understanding of the problems with which the country and her people were faced. In the whole history of the world, the immense popularity he has won for himself stands unrivalled. No man could have turned to better advantage the great opportunities for travel and study that scientific progress has made possible, or done more for Great Britain and the Empire than this Ambassador of Empire has achieved in his world tours.

With the Great War, there came a manifestation of that quality which was afterwards to become one of his most striking characteristics—an eagerness to learn at first-hand of the problems and difficulties, the hardships and trials of his countrymen, and to share in all their experiences. This anxiety to throw in his lot with the men in all the discomforts and dangers of war was often the cause of uneasiness, and sometimes alarm, to the General Staff. "But in these four years, I found my manhood," he said in his only public reference to his life during the War. In 1919 he embarked on the first of his famous tours. In Canada and the United States he won tremendous popularity, and this was followed by equally successful tours to Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies, India and Burma, and in 1925 to South Africa and the Rhodesias.

East Africans will never forget the Prince's most important overseas tour—his visit to the Dependencies in 1926, which was marred by the King's grave illness; there followed a dramatic blood-ride dash by the Prince from the big game hunting country of Tanganyika to London. By car in East Africa, cruiser, destroyer and three special trains, he completed the journey in ten days. In that first brief visit, the Prince formed a deep attachment to East Africa, and declared his intention to return to resume his hunting holiday at some later date. This the Prince was able to do early in 1930, when he enjoyed excellent sport in some of East Africa's finest hunting country, renewed friendships made on the occasion of his first visit, and again impressed all with whom he came in contact by a charm of manner and quiet informality. So strong an appeal did his personality make to the Native tribes that his visits are remembered as occasions by which, in the manner of a few outstanding occasions, the African can date other events in his life.

His association with East Africa was strengthened, and his interest in its future quickened, by his meeting with representative colonists and others interested in the Territories at the East African Dinner in London in 1929. He then spoke of the thrilling history of pioneer work of young countries, and of East Africa's achievements within the span of his own lifetime. "No bigger contrast could be found," he then said, "than the experiences of those who had to walk from the coast into the heart of Uganda thirty years ago, and my own experiences and those of travellers in East Africa at the present day. In East Africa, he gave an inspiring message: "We are all one firm in this great Empire," he said, "though we have many branches, and those who are charged with the administration and development of British East Africa will, I hope, find the task less difficult from the knowledge that in South and West Africa, in Australia, Canada and India, and in Great Britain itself, there is a host of friends who will watch the country's progress with keen sympathy and ready appreciation of difficulties which they themselves have had to face."

On his return to England, the Prince threw himself into the cause of social service in a manner which has endeared him to people in all walks of life. He has always been deeply concerned about the welfare of ex-servicemen and of people in distressed areas, and wherever he has gone in the great industrial areas suffering in varying degrees from the strain of unemployment, he has brought cheerfulness, renewed hopes and greater courage to the people.

In all phases of a life of service to his country, he has shown himself conscious of his solemn sense of his duty to the nation. In one of his finest speeches, delivered a few years ago, he declared: "The Crown stands above all distinctions of country, race and party, and serves to make a unity wherein all such differences are transcended. If some day it should fall to my lot to assume that great responsibility, I trust I may be found worthy of it."



# MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE death of Mr. Rudyard Kipling means much more to the Empire than the loss of a great master of English verse and prose. He was a protagonist of the new Imperialism, and did more than any other man of his day to make the Empire known to the world and to itself. A sincere and full-blooded patriot, he was the Laureate of Empire. What should they know of England who only England know?" He wrote over 55 years ago in "The English Flag," and his words of enlightenment have since passed through classrooms in all quarters of the globe, to remain among the most cherished thoughts of school-day learning. To become an inspiration to all who came after in the great expanses of Empire, Mr. Rudyard Kipling was among the greatest of the world. When this journal was started, it was sent to the editor a message of goodwill and encouragement, and through East Africa he sent to all East Africans a clarion call to action, faith and service. "Go to your work and be doing, halting not in your ways, baulking the end half-won for an instant due to raise." Thus Kipling himself went to his work and was at home in the death and desolation of his works. When at the age of sixty he looked back on his career, he considered himself "extravagantly rewarded for having done what he could not help doing," but he created himself to people who could never do him sufficient honour. His steadfastly refused honours in life, but decorations and distinctions would have been of little account against the warmth of public affection he won wherever the English language is spoken. The high ideals in all his works will carry his name with honour to posterity.



THE Uganda Government has launched a long-range development campaign which may necessitate the floating of a loan for major productive works. The nature of the campaign is broadly based, the methods of procedure adopted, the association with it of representatives of the unofficial community, and the commendable initiative in enlisting the aid of two first-class agricultural experts all point to the significance of the announcement so soon after the arrival of the Protectorate's new and energetic Governor from Tanganyika. Mr. P. E. Mitchell has been characteristically alert in sizing up the situation in a country which had been allowed to drift towards complacency by the measure of success attending its main industry and the consequent ability of the country's finances to meet day-to-day requirements. His Excellency's plan is broadly based, recognising that even the agricultural industry on which the country has so long prided itself is capable of improvement, and in the inquiry to be undertaken with that end in view, the Protectorate will have the assistance of two of the best agricultural advisers available, Mr. S. Milligan of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and Mr. W. Howell, director of the East African Agricultural Research Institute at Nairobi. The plan also includes a hydro-geological reconnaissance of the Protectorate, an inquiry into the road problem which may result in a big reconstruction programme, and schemes for outlying districts.

Unofficial bodies will be brought into reasonable association with the scheme, and the stage is reached of setting up a coordinating 'Development' Committee, and the people of Uganda, native and non-native, may be expected to respond warmly to the lead Government has given to the country, and to East Africa generally, for the influence of so determined a move must spread far beyond territorial boundaries. Countries with East African Dependencies, which have in recent years enjoyed fair and profitable economic growth, and yet have done little to develop their potential and to create future prosperity all the more secure, what then is to be done in the case of Uganda as being a desirable programme of works to broaden and consolidate the foundations of the economic structure remains an urgent necessity in the case of neighbouring territories.

**A TRIPLE PARTNERSHIP** in territorial development as between the cultivator, a manufacturer, and an organisation syndicate; and the Government has been a factor of major importance in the economic progress of the Sudan.

Brief reference to this notable enterprise was made by Mr. A. B. L. Howell when he addressed the East African Group at the Over-Seas League in London last week, and a subsequent speaker very properly emphasised the potential value of the scheme to other parts of the Empire. The manner in which the Sudan has developed its cotton-growing industry has set a standard for the rest of Africa, though it may not be generally known that other territories have shown more than a passing interest in this method of bringing virgin areas under production. It is indeed, highly probable that future development in certain suitable areas may follow the lines of the Sudan scheme, and it would not be in the least surprising if Tanganyika is the first in the East Africa to adopt it. Some years ago an official of the Sudan syndicate visited the Mandated Territory at the request of Government, and afterwards submitted a comprehensive report on certain areas to which the application of a similar scheme might be considered. His report probably lies forgotten in the archives of the Dar es Salaam Secretariat, but now that Sir Harold MacMichael has frankly admitted the claims of Land Provinces to a more vigorous development policy than has been pursued in the past, that document will probably be retrieved to receive the earliest consideration it deserves.

Long-range development policies now under consideration in other East African Dependencies may be fruitfully expanded to embrace large-scale production under the auspices of the State, similar syndicates, and the adaptability of the scheme to actual areas cannot be ruled out of consideration in any territory where there exists so strengthened the basis of white settlement. African opportunities, and Africa's own demand enterprise on a broader and more comprehensive scale than has yet been attempted. In the Sudan the East African territories have a model to study in an enterprise which has long since emerged from the experimental stage, and which now occupies a key position in the country's economic structure.





**Mr. G. G. Strickland Discusses His Views**

It is the view of Mr. G. G. Strickland, that the Native must be encouraged to be converted from a subsistence economy, by which each individual produces only enough goods for its own consumption, to the production of commercial crops. said Mr. G. G. Strickland in an address to the Planter and Officer Services Group of the Royal Empire Society last week.

"When these changes take place everybody learns to look after himself instead of regarding himself as a unit in a community. Commercial production in many cases, however, caused impoverishment among the small producers, and the other potent remedy seems to be co-operation. But though co-operation is being adopted in many parts, it is being used in the wrong manner. My firm belief is that it is unwise to group the big and small producer in the same co-operative. In fact, the two have advanced along different lines of commercial production."

In Pangaia, I found the Wakahega of Killimario producing *arabica* coffee and selling it co-operatively. It was suggested that the chief should be president of the Society, but I ignored the suggestion on the ground that the chief controlled the tribe, his word was law and therefore his presidential would develop into full control of the co-operative movement. The chief's interest should be satisfied by making him patron, without allowing him any controlling interest in the organisation."

The Co-operative Societies Act passed in Kenya applied quite ill to the African Natives, with their simple standard of living, but he thought there should be one law for the Natives and another for each of the other groups of producers. The advanced and backward peoples should be completely separated in this respect. He did not believe in creating any fissures between the Native and European sections, but enough production to meet the requirements should be made completely independently, while working above them there should be a co-ordination of efforts and facilities for frank discussion of parallel problems.

In Pangaia, Mr. Strickland had made inquiries about saving societies, and he found the Natives did understand what saving really was. He found several cases where Natives had left money with the Society and some of them had saved quite considerable amounts. It is, however, only the knowledge that the money is secure which can instill the saving habit into the African.

In addition to the value of co-operative societies for marketing, health societies were needed to teach the Native how to care for himself and his family. In this, as also in agriculture and education, co-operation could assist the Government officials who could then deal with large numbers of people at the meeting instead of having to instruct individuals in new methods of production or hygiene.

**Kenya Native Services**

No provision has been made by the Native Government for any payment this year into the Native Betterment Fund, which has been approved by the Secretary of State, but the operation of which has been deferred on account of the financial position. Steps have been taken to ensure, however, that expenditure on Native services approximates to one-half the average annual revenue from hut and poll tax over a period of six years, as recommended by Lord Moyne, and on that basis, the total expenditure on those services this year is approximately £265,000, while half the average Native hut and poll tax for the last six-year period for which figures are available is £720,701.

**East African Annual**

The high standard of previous numbers in the series is well maintained in the 1935-36 East African Annual, published by the East African Standard, Ltd., Nairobi. The various territories in the East African group are well represented by articles descriptive of the variety of their attractions to the settler and the tourist. A particularly fascinating section are the two pages of pictures of European children of East Africa forming a happy and thriving race in the progress of white settlement in the Dependencies. Copies of the East African Annual (which is not only of interest from a geographical standpoint) are obtainable from Messrs. Messel, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

**Decision of Kenya Government**

The Government have agreed to appoint a committee to inquire into the conditions of the collection of taxation by the Native reserves, after a debate in the Legislature initiated on the motion of Archdeacon Burns, the representative of the Native reserves, proposing exemption for Natives usually employed in detention camps.

The proposal was made by the Government as a means of raising funds, and unimpeachable, but the European elected members, who fully supported Archdeacon Burns's plea for abolition of the tax, suggested an inquiry into the matter. Archdeacon Burns said that he did not blame the administrative officials, who, he thought, were unaware of the time practices indulged in by the Chiefs and Headmen during tax collections. Things, he said, were being done which were so bad that they could not be described in the Legislature, and would not be collected by the Administration, if it was aware of them. He mentioned the ill-treatment of widows, the forfeiture of land, and the seizure of cattle. Chiefs, he alleged, who were enriching themselves at the expense of the taxpayers, were not to buy expensive motor-cars.

The Chief Native Commissioner, in reply, said that there had been a great amount of passive resistance in the last two years, mainly in districts which were able to pay. Eight thousand people had been sent to detention camps in 1933-34, and many more in 1935. The camps were overflowing and something should be done to make life less pleasant. The hard-up Natives who originally occupied the camps were now displaced by able-bodied young men in Fair Isle jerseys and put four.

**An Interview with the Chief**

The above message had been cabled to *The Times* by their Nairobi Correspondent, who adds that the Chief Native Commissioner has informed him that the resistance to the payment of taxation is increasing in the Sukuyu, Kavirato, and coast areas among young people, who the Administration considers, are able to pay.

One of the reasons is the breakdown of the tribal system, under which young men accepted responsibility for the conduct of their parents and elderly relatives. Half-grown youths now prefer to spend money made in the towns and on the farms on themselves and on their women friends. It has become the practice to send those who refuse to pay taxation to detention camps after inquiry by a magistrate or by the tribal tribunals, but these camps are now overcrowded and supervision is difficult. Many of those detained in this way have not been given enough hard work to make the camps a deterrent. There is no concerted resistance, but opinion is growing that two months' detention is preferable to payment. The camps were instituted to prosecute criminal cases, to detain natives to prison, and they are proving ineffective as a means of disciplining tax defaulters, most of whom are well-dressed young men possessing few assets, such as livestock, to seize, and who simply decline to pay.

The difficulty is regarded as a passing phase, but some revision of the taxation system may be required. During the depression the rate of taxation was reduced in the case of 18 tribes, but not in the affected areas. Legal exemptions normally amount to about 20% of the population. A reduction of rates by 10%, as urged by Archdeacon Burns, would mean a loss of revenue of £200,000, and would necessitate a restriction of the Native services.

Some of the European elected members of the Legislature believe that one of the causes of the trouble is over-taxation and administrative pressure on Natives who are suffering seriously from the decline in commodity prices and unemployment. The most probable cause is the present state of flux in native life, the disappearance of tribal discipline, and the effects of underpaid labour coupled with the influence of town life. The movement is confined to youths; the genuine peasant pays when he is able.

**Another Land Problem**

Sir Edward Dowson's report on Land Survey and Registration, Titles, following the inquiry undertaken on the request of the Executive Council, will be finished in two parts. Publication of the first—an outline of his proposals and recommendations—is expected in the near future. The second part will contain the results of certain parts of an experimental nature recommended in the first part, and details of particulars regarding the technical process of completing a general survey of the land in the Protectorate's land problems.

# The War in Ethiopia.

## No Attempts at Conciliation.

The Committee of Thirteen on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute meeting at Geneva on Monday, is understood to have discussed the dispute in three aspects. The proposal to send a commission to the seat of war to inquire into the complaints of violations of the laws and conventions of war made by both sides was considered, but the general opinion of the Committee was against this step, as it might merely provide an excuse for the postponement of other measures.

The second question reviewed was that of possible financial assistance to Ethiopia. The Committee came to the conclusion that there was no occasion for any further attempt at conciliation at present.

The way is thus cleared for further deliberation by the Committee of Eighteen. So far this Committee has not been able to meet because such action would have been out of place so long as there was any chance that conciliation might be further considered. When it does meet, the Committee will have before it the reports on sanctions as undertaken so far, and it will have to decide whether it is to appoint a sub-committee of experts to examine the practicability of further measures.

### ITALIANS CLAIM VICTORY.

Victory in a battle said to be the largest since the outbreak of hostilities is claimed by Italy after a four days' engagement on the Southern front, where Ras Desta's forces had been particularly active. Italian Native troops launched the attack, and were supported by squadrons of armoured cars. The Ethiopian trenches were dotted with machine-gun nests, and the defence, though particularly tenacious, gradually weakened and finally broke. The Italians advancing their line by 15 miles. Ethiopian losses are believed to number 500 dead, and the Italian 100.

An Italian official version of the battle states: "The last resistance of the Ethiopian rearguard troops has been crushed along the whole front, and Ras Desta's forces are scattering in rout along the caravan tracks leading to the north-west. Our motor-lorry trains have in some sectors advanced 100 kilometres from their starting points. The pursuit is continuing and the Ethiopian troops are no longer putting up any serious resistance. The perfect co-operation between infantry, armoured cars, artillery, and Air Force has resulted in very heavy enemy losses. It is estimated that there were 4,000 killed. In the earlier days of the action many prisoners were taken. A large quantity of rifles, machine-guns, and some field-guns have been captured. The losses among Italian Regulars are very light. The bravery shown by the Italian and Native troops and by the Somali Dubats has been above all praise."

An Addis Ababa message describes the Rome report as completely false. The suggestion that Italian reports of the encounter are exaggerated is strengthened by the fact that there has been increasing anxiety in Italy over the lack of sensational results in Ethiopia, and news of an Italian victory to realise the fears aroused by Mussolini's announcement of an "indispensable pact" have been eagerly awaited.

General Graziani's army has been increased from 45,000 to 75,000 men, and it is anticipated that during engagements with Ras Desta's forces, other Italian columns may push forward to the direction of Illiga and Hafar in a race between the Italian mechanised forces and the rains, which are expected shortly, and which will render the Italians' progress extremely difficult.

The battle is general in Addis Ababa, that Makale has been cut off from Adowa, and that Ethiopian troops have decided only for tactical reasons not to close on the town.

The Ethiopian Government has claimed minor successes for Ras Seyoum's forces on the northern front.

Further grants to meet East African war expenditure are announced in a new series of issues of bonds. This is the third grant of emergency funds since last September, and the sum involved is £10,000,000, bringing the total to £47,000,000.

Financial markets in Britain have been affected by the high

altitude of his headquarters at Asmara, and the possibility of his early return to Rome, and the promotion of General Cavallotti to the supreme command in East Africa has been noted.

Outbreaks of malaria are reported among Italian troops in the Ogaden.

### AMBULANCE BOMBED FROM AIR.

Three Italian aeroplanes last Wednesday bombed the town of Waldia, lying north of Dessie, and set on fire the ambulance of Major G. A. Bolognino, a British subject responsible for liaison work between Ethiopian ambulances. Surgical instruments and medical stores were destroyed. The Red Cross was distinctly marked on Major Bolognino's tent. An Italian version of the affair states that an aid-post, in charge of a British subject, was in the midst of a military encampment of 200 tents, and in these circumstances the aeroplanes could not be expected to distinguish between such tents and the remainder of the encampment. The Italians advise that medical services should be kept at a safe and proper distance from military objectives.

An official Ethiopian communication states that gas bombs were used by Italian aeroplanes in a raid on the British population of Sakota, near the northern front.

Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Italian dictator, had a narrow escape when the machine he was piloting was struck by an Ethiopian anti-aircraft shell during a reconnaissance flight over the northern front.

The four occupants of an Italian military aeroplane which made a forced landing in the Sudan are to be interned for the duration of the war, in accordance with normal procedure in such cases.

Recent flights by Italian airmen have given rise to a belief that the Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway may shortly be bombed.

The Swedish Government has presented a Note to the Italian Government protesting against the "direct act of aggression" to which the Swedish ambulance unit in Ethiopia was subjected by Italian aeroplanes, and reserving the right to make, in future, demands which are considered justified. Dr. Hylander, leader of the Swedish Red Cross unit which was bombed, has been successfully operated on in Addis Ababa where a machine-gun bullet was extracted from his body.

Dr. Spencer, the Emperor's new political adviser, travelled to Dessie with Major Holt, the British Military Attache, to be presented to the Emperor.

### PROPAGANDA BY AIR AND WIRELESS.

The Italians are continuing their air propaganda work to the Ogaden, where they are dropping thousands of leaflets in Arabic, advising the Gallas and Somalis to submit to Italy, and promising them rewards and freedom. Some of the leaders are stated to have fallen to British Somaliland.

Several hundreds of Italian deserters from the armed forces, or from the prospects of conscription, have passed through or into Austria since the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Italian propaganda on the Ethiopian war is now being broadcast in Hindustani. News and propaganda in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese are broadcast regularly by Italian stations.

The Emperor has taken advantage of war conditions to introduce far-reaching reforms in the administration of Ethiopia, efforts in the suppression of slavery. Dubats are being created and, in conviction, exhibited to the public in chains, while their victims are released.

Among the exports to Italian Somaliland from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended December 31 last were the following: Beans, 347 packages; coffee, 2,030 packages; ghee, 700 packages; jam, 267 packages; maize, 230 packages; potatoes, 234 packages; simsim, 100 packages; simsim oil, 820 packages; soap, 120 packages; soda ash, 14 packages; tea, 320 packages; live cattle, 720. Among re-exports were boots and shoes, 32 packages; beer, 375 packages; enamelware, 110 packages; preserved fruit, 234 packages; wheat flour, 200 packages; fuel oil, 500 packages; galvanised iron sheets, 263 packages; kerosene, 2,600 packages; motor cars and trucks, 65; general merchandise, 748 packages; railway material, 50 packages; rice, 1,118 packages.

**MINING SHARE ADVICE COURSE**  
No. 19. See Page 137. January 28, 1941.



Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

287 - Mr. Gerald Graham Smallwood

Fortunately, it is clear that it is degrading to Europeans to do manual work is gradually being put out. *The East African*

These arguments about the revenue which have been the subject of a close investigation. *Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Director of Uganda, in the budget speech of the Legislature*

Deforestation is the most important problem that concerns this country, both now and in future years. *Mr. E. E. Lillie, writing for the "Nyasaland Times"*

Every effort will be made to put before the Council at the 1937 session a well-balanced and co-ordinated plan of continuous development. *The Chief Secretary of Uganda, at the last meeting of the Legislature*

Questions affecting trade and industry can be more effectively discussed if the first place found the tables of a committee rather than across the floor of a Legislative Chamber. *Sir Robert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia*

Our business activities, mining and agriculture, need advertisement, and by advertisement I do not mean only posters and headlines, but a general turning of the world's serious attention to what we can give them and what they can give us in exchange. *Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika*

The opportunity should be seized to sell the expensive waste steam (Government House, Mombasa) as a boiler or a fish-canning factory, present it to the Municipality for a hot bath or give it to the Admiralty as a bait to develop a fish-base. Anyhow, get rid of it. *The Kenya Weekly News*

Outside the Lake Province the main trouble with cotton is Tanganyika, commercially, is that there is inefficient output. If output increases, there should be more competition, ginning rates should fall, and the return to the grower should rise. *Mr. Cecil Harrison, writing in "The Daily Courier (Cotton Review)"*

The cash resources of the natives as a result of an excellent harvest, have reached a high level—a dangerously high level, since he now had himself with more money than he knows what to do with, and, in consequence, he tended to sit back and idle for as long as his earnings last. *Mr. C. F. Sager, Acting Chief Secretary, in the Tanganyika Legislature*

We have so far done very little to encourage use of gloves, and the time has come when it is essential to appoint representatives in the various countries whose business it will be to watch the interests of Zanzibar and to make every effort to extend our markets. *Sir Richard Robinson, British Resident, Zanzibar, at the last meeting of the Legislature*

The real need of the European farmer is release from the great burden of agricultural indebtedness. I wish the political leaders would cease their agitation for political objects for the time being and endeavour to bring the Government into co-operation with themselves to bring about some release from this huge burden of indebtedness. *Mr. H. Wolfe, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club*



Copyright East Africa

Few people have had a wider experience of prospecting and gold mining in Kenya and the Musoma district of Tanganyika Territory than Mr. Gerald Smallwood, who, after leaving Oxford, went to Kenya in 1905 to start maize farming and coffee growing in the Rift Valley area.

There he remained until January, 1921, when with Mrs. A. R. Johnson and Mrs. A. Collins he set out on a prospecting party to a somewhat prospective trip for the East Africa Mining Syndicate. After working unsuccessfully in Tanganyika they were returning to England when they decided to try Kakamega and made the first discoveries of gold there as a result of which Sir Albert Kitson was invited by the Government to grant him a concession for the possibilities of which as a producer he reported statistically. Mr. Smallwood has since devoted himself entirely to mining, working for a year in charge of the E. A. S. interests in Tanganyika. Lately he has concentrated upon a prospect of his own, known as Butcher Mine, and the Kika mega prospect.

In recent years he has not had much time for relations but when he can get away to visit in the Kenya Highlands he shows himself a keen sportsman.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. Haden Bowdell will visit Southern Rhodesia in April.

Mr. N. H. E. Fiverson has been appointed to the Zomba District Agency.

Mr. J. P. Forsyth has been appointed to the Fort Jameson Management Board.

Mr. Edward Dawson expects to return from British Guiana about the middle of March.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Mason have left for the Sudan. They expect to return in March.

Mrs. C. Bennett, of the Belkwith West Estate, Lindi, expects to arrive home in March.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has been admitted to the European Hospital in Zanzibar suffering from malaria.

Mr. R. Pedraza has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Coast Province of Kenya.

During Mr. W. Hendry's overseas leave, Mr. G. E. Johnson is acting Director of Education in Zanzibar.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harris, of Limbe and Blantyre, have left Nyasaland to open business in Salisbury.

Mr. E. B. Harris, District Officer of Agriculture and Lands in Southern Rhodesia, is spending a holiday in Ceylon.

Major T. M. Brick, D.C. Supply and Transport Corps, K.A.R., has returned to Kenya from overseas leave.

Mr. E. Harrison, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Harrison are on their way home on leave.

The Hon. Captain H. E. Ryan, M.P.C., presented the prizes on Speech Day at the African European School.

Mr. H. Mr. Grant has been appointed District Commissioner of the Kisumu District, Northern Frontier Province.

Mr. W. St. Leger Staddon has been appointed President, and Dr. J. Harkness, Captain, of the Iringa Cricket Club.

We regret to learn of the sudden death last week of Mr. George Edward Hunt, C.B., formerly of the Sudan, and Service.

Mr. A. W. Pace, Senior Assistant Secretary, has been appointed Clerk to the Legislative and Executive Councils of Uganda.

Mr. A. Lamb, engineer of the Blantyre and East Africa tea factory at Lauderdale, Blantyre, has returned to learn medical studies.

His races were carried out on the 11th and 12th at Mount Kenya last week by Mrs. W. H. Deane and four friends.

Mr. Mackenzie, who has been in charge of the People's Department at Herr's of the United Castle, has just returned from Rome.

We regret to learn of the death in South Africa of the Rev. A. L. Murray, who several years ago served in Nyasaland with the Cape Dutch Reformed Church.

Mr. J. H. Murray, who has been in charge of the London, will be succeeded by Mr. J. H. Murray, formerly of the 2nd Battalion, during the East African Campaign.

The engagement is announced between Mr. G. Grant, of Kericho, and Miss E. A. Dudgeon, twin daughter of Major A. F. Dudgeon and Mrs. Dudgeon, of Mombasa.

Miss Florence Blandford, who with a companion passed through East Africa last year on her motorcycle tour from England to the Cape, is nearing Mombasa on the homeward journey.

Major P. J. Astor, M.P., who visited East Africa last year on his way home from the Empire Press Conference in South Africa, has been re-elected President of the Empire Press Union.

An officer, Sir Henry Brenchough, to present a portrait in oils of Cecil Rhodes to the new Rhodesia House, in London has been accepted by the High Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Langaan O'Keefe.

Major C. H. Galt, Commissioner for the East African Dependencies, will give a broadcast talk on the British Industries Fair to East Africa, Malak and Cyprus, on February 20, at 6.30 p.m., C.M.T.

The Rt. Rev. M. St. George, T.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, has been appointed Primate of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Competitions for the Ford of the Tanganyika Sheriff Department on his engagement to Miss. Scott, who is the sister of Mrs. G. H. Heaton, his wife, of Tanganyika, as Commissioner of Prisons.

Sir Arnold Henning, who served for many years in Somaliland and Aden, and who is now Governor of the Gold Coast, was the author of a pantomime produced in Accra just before Christmas.

Mr. H. A. Hester and Mr. A. C. Ganda have been appointed to the Kenya Civil Service Board, and Messrs. C. G. Dofan and A. C. Spurling Resident Magistrates in Eldoret and Kisumu respectively.

Wing-Commander C. R. Cox, O.B.E., A.F.C., who has been commanded No. 17 (Bombardier) Squadron in Harfouze, has been appointed to the command of No. 200 (Flying Boat) Squadron of the R.A.F.



Captain C. A. Richardson, the only British Officer, left yesterday.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., is to command a party of M.P.s to Johannesburg this year for the Empire Exhibition. He visited East Africa in 1922 as secretary to a delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

During his recent tour of the Northern Province, Mr. Harold Macmillan, Governor of Tanganyika, visited Ngongongo and inspected the site of the rest camp now being constructed with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

Mr. B. McKelvey and Mr. J. Wylie, former Treasurer of the Church of Scotland Mission in Blythburgh and now Treasurer of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh, has been awarded a prize presented by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Colonel L. N. Evans until recently Staff Officer, Southern Brigade, King's African Rifles, stationed in Dar es Salaam, has been appointed to the 2nd Gurkha, Indian Army, and is spending a short holiday in England before joining the regiment next month.

Kathleen Sullivan, G. H. S. Sullivan and Donald Jackson, who have played prominent parts in Dar es Salaam amateur theatricals, were among the leading players in the recent presentation by Tanganyika of the Edgar Wallace thriller, "The Friedhened Lady".

Captain William Morton Bells, commander of the "Warwick Castle," completed his last voyage when his vessel reached Southampton on Monday. In the Jubilee Naval Review at Spithead last year he was presented to the King as representative of the mercantile marine.

The marriage took place last week in Hunsdon, Hereford, between Mr. E. C. Bacon, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bacon, of Raveningham, Hall, Norfolk, and Miss Priscilla Dora Pembury, eldest daughter of Colonel Charles Pembury, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Pembury.

Walter Commande, T. W. Morgan and Messrs. M. J. Bently, A. Hatfield, J. H. Bell, W. P. Pashmore, J. S. L. Martin and A. S. S. Davis organized Kibale's first air rally. R.A.F. and private motor machines participated in the five-hour tour which was highly successful.

Major General Sir Reginald Ford, who will be known to many of our readers as Southern Rhodesia, where he has had considerable farming interests, has now ceased to be liable to recall to the Royal Air Force Service with which he has been closely associated for 27 years.

Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E., Chief Girl Guide, who has just concluded a visit to East Africa, is to broadcast from Pietermaritzburg on the radio as the Girl Guides throughout the Empire the talk being relayed by the B.B.C. in this country. February 12 is the birthday of both Lord and Lady Baden-Powell.

The Bishop of Warburg, formerly of Gresham, Essex, who was Bishop of Natal from 1920 to 1922, has just undergone an operation.

His many friends will sympathize with sorrow of the serious illness in Zululand of E. M. Bowman, principal of the Jeany Institute. He is suffering from paratyphoid fever, and had a blood transfusion last week. Before joining the Government service, he was for 26 years a member of the Church of Scotland Mission, and during the absence on leave of Mr. A. T. Daley acted as Director of Education in the Province.

Mr. Shenton Thomas, formerly Governor of Nyasaland, and now Governor of the Straits Settlement, recently opened the Penang Radio Exhibition in a speech broadcast from Singapore. He congratulated British manufacturers on the greater attention they were attaching to the short wave receivers of the overseas market, and said that the time was certainly ripe for them to expand their business in the Empire.

We deeply regret to report the sudden death in Lindi of Mr. Eric Stutz, one of the best-known fiscal planters in East Africa. Mr. Stutz was born and educated in Switzerland, and after graduating at the Swiss Agricultural College, joined Amboni Estates, Ltd., in 1912. Thirteen years later he was appointed general manager of Kikwetu Sugar Estates, Ltd., and in 1926 became managing director in Africa for Buva Estates, Ltd. He took an active interest in the Planters' Association in Lindi, and a wide circle of friends will sympathize deeply with his wife and family in their sudden bereavement.

We regret to announce the tragic death in London last week of Mrs. Felham Browne, better known as Miss Cynthia Stockley, whose stories of Rhodesian life enjoyed a wide popularity. She was one of the pioneers of Rhodesia, for she traversed the country widely before coming to England in 1908 after her brother-in-law had been killed by the Matibele at Shangani. After the death of her first husband, Captain R. G. Stockley, she settled in East Africa with her wife Virginia of the Rhodesians. Her best known work "Poppy" was perhaps the best of her Rhodesian novels. In 1916 she married Captain H. E. Felham Browne, a Rhodesian farmer.

## Colonel R. J. Sturdy Leaving Shortly for Ethiopia

East Africa learns that Colonel R. J. Sturdy, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B.E., has been appointed by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to command the Veterinary Relief Operation in Ethiopia.

Many of our readers will recall that this Colonel Sturdy, accompanied by Lord Curzon, visited East Africa to open up trade in the stock between Kenya and Ethiopia, an arduous task which he accomplished in 1907. During the East African Campaign he was Director of Veterinary Services, and sent later to the 1st Division in France. He was severely wounded and returned to England to command the 1st S.W. Eastern Command. In 1919 his services were lent to the Belgian Government to aid in the livestock industry in that Republic, but the campaign he had brought the war to a sudden termination, and shortly thereafter he returned to this country.

He expects to leave for Ethiopia very shortly.





# Remittance Charges to East Africa

## Discussion in East African Section

A meeting consisting of the East African Section of the Council of Commerce, presided over by Sir Humphrey Legge, Chairman of the Section, was held to discuss the proposed charges in East Africa, whether they would support a request in the E.A. Currency Commissioners for a reduction in the official rates for the remittance of African currency to the United Kingdom, and vice versa.

Mr. Wiegler, in his opening remarks, drew attention to producers and traders alike. It was not a small matter in the relation of East Africa to be charged on remittances between the United Kingdom and this country. It was not a matter of a few shillings. It might be considered that that amount was small, and would be of little use for the banks to keep up their charges, but that had been put forward by the banks when they were approached a few months ago. He could not, however, see that it was the primum for money. He believed it had been based upon the actual costs of sending out gold coin, but now gold was no longer used, the transfer costs incurred in the United Kingdom should be reduced. The Currency Board had the charges should be reduced in both directions. It was the profit of the Currency Board was being derived from the sale of good money to paper money. Nobody had said that, but he did not see a profit being made on the movement of money. He added that if the rates charged by the East African Currency Board were reduced, the banks would be under an obligation to reduce their charges to shippers. Major Walsh supported Mr. Wiegler's remarks.

### High Charges for Commitment Commission

Mr. Lloyd Price drew attention to the high charges made by the banks for the provision of money and on these commitments commission, pointing out that in 100,000 were required at one particular place, and only 20,000 were used, a charge was made for the 100,000. He stated that, himself, did not encourage trade.

Sir Humphrey Legge said that such a charge was probably made because of the costs of having to send silver coin to Uganda from the Coast. He suggested that a letter be sent to the banks asking if they would support an application by the Section to the Currency Board that the Board's scale of charges be reduced. When the matter had arisen previously, he had seen certain high officials of the banks, who had pointed out that if merchants would utilize fully the exchange facilities offered by the banks in the territories they might not be able to reduce the charges. The banks seemed to feel that, as their business was not having the support of the colonial government.

As to the rates charged by the Currency Board, Sir Humphrey pointed out that the provision was in the case of money transferred to East Africa, and in the opposite direction, but he reminded the Section of the serious effect of fluctuation in the exchange rates on the currency situation. Especially this became serious in the summer of 1933-34, when the adverse trade balance was drawn, currency out of East Africa.

At the last meeting of the Section Sir Humphrey Legge had referred to the reduction of railway rates in Kenya and Uganda, which, according to the published figures,

would amount to about the same amount. By an unfortunate coincidence the shipping companies had chosen this same time to increase some of their home-ward freight rates. On that occasion Sir Humphrey had appealed to the Conference of Lines to reconsider their decision.

A letter had now been received from the lines saying that they were unable to do so. They pointed out that in the case of sisal, a portion of the freight rates had been made before the Kenya and Uganda Railway had announced their rates.

As Wiegler's words said the home-ward freight on sisal had been increased by 8s. a ton, which represented about 100 above the previous figure. He felt that the shipping companies had not taken sufficiently into consideration the fact that, owing to the low prices for sisal, few purchases of new ships had been made in recent years, and that they—the shipping companies—had thereby suffered from lack of outward cargo. He wondered whether, when the six months for which the present rates would apply had expired, the companies would then reduce their charges.

Major Walsh, however, said that in putting forward this matter, the sisal interests had not a strong case. The increase in sisal freight rates was really a very small compared with the considerable rise which had taken place in the price of sisal. It must, in his opinion, be a matter of live and let live between the lines and the producers. Sir Humphrey Legge, in reply, agreed with Major Walsh and said that he was not prepared to discuss the matter on a general basis, and that the East African Section had not specifically twice their own commodity. The representatives of the sisal industry were not at the meeting mentioned. As the lines had not made a general increase for all products, but had confined them to one or two crops only.

### Including Colonies in Imperial Agreement

Sir Humphrey Legge suggested that at the previous day the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce had been discussing the subject of the non-inclusion of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories in the various agreements made by the British Government with foreign countries, to safeguard such matters as the clearing of trade debts and to forth and whether action should not be taken to pass for these overseas British territories to participate in the advantages of such agreements. The Chamber of Commerce had been adopted unanimously by the Council.

The Council of Government be asked to take into consideration the interests of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories in a future trade clearing or other agreements, which might be negotiated with foreign countries, with a view to determining whether the machinery of the agreement could be adapted to conditions peculiar to such Colonies, Protectorates, or Mandated Territories.

The Section unanimously endorsed the resolution, several members saying that the matter was of the utmost importance to the traders and primary producers in the East African Territories.

### Local Government in Kenya

The possibility of reorganising local government in rural areas of Kenya by the amalgamation of District Councils and the extension of their activities, with a view to a more effective reduction of overhead charges, is receiving consideration by Government in consultation with the local authorities. Negotiations have not yet definitely begun, but the Government has provisionally estimated for this year that the £2,000,000 basic road grant made in 1935.



**Gaymers' Tonic**

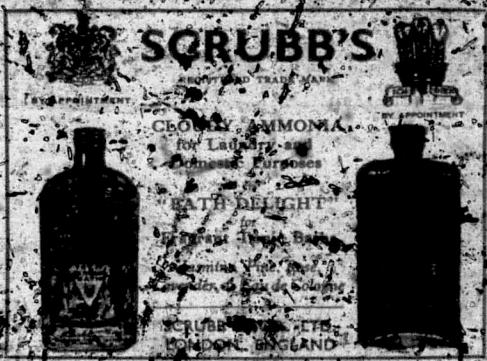
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**Demarcating a Frontier**  
*Work on Anglo-Ethiopian Border.*

SOME interesting side-lights on the work of the British-Somaland-Ethiopian Boundary Commission were given by Major E. H. M. Clifford, leader of the British party, before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday.  
Dealing with the early history of the country, he said—

During the first half of the 19th century, British influence exercised by the East India Company and later by the India Government, grew steadily on the south of the Gulf of Aden, but British authority was not established. In 1820, Egypt occupied Buthar, Tajara, Berbera, and Harar, and a "treaty" from Turkey by which Zella, Berbera, Eylulian, and secured British recognition of her jurisdiction as far east as Cape Girardafui. All Egyptian possessions were, however, withdrawn in 1842, when British men occupied Zella, Buthar, and Berbera in order to secure the Red Sea route to the East. At the same time, France annexed the coastal regions of Zella. Harar became a buffer state under Anglo-French protection. In 1855, the Emperor Menelik I. of Abyssinia assumed the throne of the Empire, and the British and French interests were consolidated in a protectorate over the Somali and Afar tribes. Considerable rivalry resulted in the west, in part between themselves and the French. In 1884 an agreement was signed with France, defining the boundary between French and British spheres of influence, extending inland to Harar, but imposing self-denying ordinances on both parties.

In 1888, the boundary between British and French spheres was re-defined by the Anglo-French Protocol of London. In 1900, the British Mission of 1901 was sent to Harar, and the Boundary Commission of 1903 was formed. The French Mission of 1902 was sent to Harar, and the Boundary Commission of 1903 was formed. The French Mission of 1902 was sent to Harar, and the Boundary Commission of 1903 was formed. The French Mission of 1902 was sent to Harar, and the Boundary Commission of 1903 was formed.

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The Anglo-Ethiopian-Somaland boundary was demarcated in 1903. The French Mission of 1902 was sent to Harar, and the Boundary Commission of 1903 was formed. The French Mission of 1902 was sent to Harar, and the Boundary Commission of 1903 was formed.

On starting demarcation work and locating a point on the boundary, two parties started work in opposite directions working (a) on a line cleared of bush for two miles on either side of the line (b) on boundary pillars to be set that from any point on the line, a line would be visible in every direction. The line in the case exceeded the kilometers. On the Sug Wajale, the channel was cleared of its water-holdings, and the channel was cleared of bush and survey marks made on both sides, as well as a motor track along each bank. In the cultivated areas of Ethiopian parts, standardizing a bed of stone and a motor track along each bank. In the cultivated areas of Ethiopian parts, standardizing a bed of stone and a motor track along each bank.

parallel paths, the path between them being the boundary. The hitches were made of wood and became water courses. On the savanna, the boundary took the form of a path across rough the boundary and travel, astride the line. Although obviously intended they would be used by men and animals in preference to the other paths, which were bad. Across the central part of the savanna, the transport of stone for the six wheel trucks built, the distance to the outcrop being as much as to 12 miles.

The demarcation of the boundary, for they feared it implied restrictions on their grazing, and until the Italian Government had accepted and collected fines, considerable pillage and depredations occurred. The demarcation of the boundary was completed in June 1904, after which the parties separated until the end of February 1905, in compliance with the Agreement, and studying the matter. Mr. Curle, Captain Taylor and his men then went to Aden, where the demarcation was traced on March 25, 1905.

Each party of the main Boundary Commission was followed by an survey, the work being done by a local force. The photographs were taken, and ground surveys were made of the utmost value, and provided the necessary information for the map. The work involved with the completion of a map of the boundary. The map was drawn on a scale of 1:100,000, and the boundary line was shown in red.

In the mapping of the boundary, the principal factor was the accuracy of the surveying instruments. The instruments were used with great care, and the results were checked with great accuracy. The map was drawn on a scale of 1:100,000, and the boundary line was shown in red. The map was drawn on a scale of 1:100,000, and the boundary line was shown in red.

The climate conditions, for example, the coast is delightful from November to February, but appalling during the rainy season. The shade temperature ranges from 60° to 80° in the day, and the average rainfall is about 25 inches. The climate conditions, for example, the coast is delightful from November to February, but appalling during the rainy season.

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# E.A. Research Conference

## Avoiding Unnecessary Duplication

Two years ago conferences were held in East Africa on the recommendation of the Governors Conference with a view to co-ordinating tripartite scientific, medical, veterinary and agricultural research.

East Africa now learns that similar conferences are again to be held, the main object being to arrange that there shall be no unnecessary duplication in the research programmes in the different East African territories and to allow the research officers to discuss with each other the problems of the diseases to be engaged. Medical and veterinary conferences were opened in Nairobi on Monday, Sir Joseph Rotich and the insects and trypanosomiasis research conferences will begin in Entebbe on January 20. Officers from the Belgian Congo and the Sudan will attend the entomology conference to report on their work in the Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya and Zambia.

The Agricultural Research Conference will open in Kisumu on February 1, under the chairmanship of the Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station. It will be an opportunity of seeing research work being done in the Ammani and other areas. It will be expected that the work of the Livestock Conference, Sir Joseph Rotich and the entomology Research Station.

### Grain Receipts

Customs returns in Uganda for November totaled 1,414, comprising the total of 7,700 bushels of the year to 1955. The total value of grain for the year was 2,320,836.

### Wholesale Distribution

More than 100,000 bottles of whisky are imported annually as the result of the first State excise take, of the low which is based on the manufacturer's headline price. This has raised more than £20,000 in its first year. This sum is to be divided into two units of £10,000, of which £5,000 will represent prices.

### Mail Subsidies

The question of subsidizing mail services has been discussed in the report of the Kenya Government has taken no action on the proposal by the Select Committee on Economy that there is a saving of 30% in the cost of mail services by the subsidizing of Imperial Airways.

### Reclaiming Tsetse Areas

As he migrates from the Central Development Unit, Tsetse Fly Research in South Africa, he finds that this year, the officers engaged in that work have been absorbed in the Kenya Wildlife Department. It is the area now reclaimed are to be developed, and if other areas are to be reclaimed, the services of a skilled unit will be required.

### Matre Maize Guaranteed


The Kenya Legislative Council has approved the Government's intention to provide a maximum of 10% to guarantee the free on-rail price of matre for export at its 10d a bush irrespective of its source. The Native will benefit directly from the increased internal price, states the Government's correspondent, but the Indians are opposed to it on the grounds that Government have capitulated to the settlers' influence.

### Water for Tana River

Considered by Government as an urgent necessity, water is to be built over the Tana River between the Embu and Kiuri districts of Kenya at a cost of £100,000. Under the Central Land Commission Report, the lands in the middle of the Narayan Yaga Plateau to be built on the Kiuriy, Embu, Embu and Embu rivers are to be built on the Embu and Embu rivers. The water is to be administered from Embu. Another reason for building the dam is that there is generally a considerable surplus of water at each of the various dam locations in the Embu district, whereas in Kiuri district, owing to poor rainfall and inferior soil, some of the most famable conditions generally prevail. Supplies for the Embu dam will be made available to Embu by Embu transport, with a special concession, in order to assist the Kiuri farmer and his stock to the Embu products. The construction of the dam will, of course, this lengthy and costly transport.

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Latest Mining News

Lupa Exploration Syndicate.

Prospects on New Concession

Application for a special exclusive prospecting licence made by the Lupa Exploration Syndicate, Ltd. over an area of approximately 300 square miles in southern Tanganyika has been granted by the Tanganyika Government.

A circular issued to shareholders states: "In view of the mining operations Mr. Whitelaw Hill, P.O. Box 187, East M., manager of the Syndicate, has been unable to provide information from a prospector who had visited the district."

There are four rivers draining the area, some of which are the Lupa and its tributaries carry fine gold. Flats near the mouth of this river are probably suitable for panning and some has been found. Fine gold has also been found by panning in the Lupa river, near which the large square pits are situated. The pits are 12 ft. deep and 12 ft. wide, but the water level has sunk to 4 ft. as the pits contain waterlogged soil. The water, however, obtained is over the area. The bed was sufficient and up to 10 grains per cubic yard were obtained by panning. A river drier has permanent stream flowing water of 200 ft. to 300 ft. wide, the banks are high and indicate alluvial deposits from 25 to 30 ft. deep, carrying fine gold. There is also a stream of dredging from the mouth of the river upstream a distance of 6 to 8 miles.

Prospecting work was started by the Syndicate in November, 1935. Pits which are 12 ft. deep, 12 ft. wide, and cover about 50 square miles. A very considerable number of pits have been sunk on both sides of the river with most encouraging results. Mr. Whitelaw Hill estimates the average developed in a depth of 7 ft. out on 21 square miles so far panned at 2,000,000 cubic yards, averaging 10 grains per cubic yard, equivalent to 100 tons of gold, which, with a yield of 200% per ton, would give a gross value of £1,618,200. The presence of water has not been possible to reach, because by pitting one pit was sunk to a depth of 12 ft. without bottom being encountered, and another showed gravel wash from surface to a depth of 12 ft. Mr. Whitelaw Hill says that he anticipates that the depth of gold-bearing gravel wash will be considerably increased when bottom is reached, and that during his examination he secured the gold occurs over the whole of the area exposed to date.

The manager adds that although no systematic prospecting has hitherto been done on the area comprised in the concession, it is estimated that the total area of gravel flats covered by all rivers within the concession is approximately 150 square miles, and that as far as can be ascertained there are no large boulders. None of other streams will be having conditions dredging operations.

Latest Progress Reports.

At the end of the month of December 30, 1935, 100 tons of ore were crushed from 100 tons of sands were obtained, yielding a total of 375 dwts. of gold.

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TO MINING COMPANIES The Aircraft Operating Co. of Africa (By.) Ltd. during the past few years have carried out Aerial Geological Surveys for Governments and Mining Companies, totalling 16,000 square miles. One of their survey aircraft will be operating in East Africa from about the middle of February 1936 and will be available for any type of Aerial Survey Work. ENQUIRIES: Head Office: P.O. Box 2890, JOHANNESBURG. Cables: "AIRPHOTOS". or: WILSON AIRWAYS LTD., NAIROBI. Cables: "WILSONAIR".





## BUSINESS POINTERS

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 make business reports; and to pay merchants the order to East Africa in towns with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

A company has been formed to conduct grey-board trading in Lourenco Marques.

The 1935 revenue estimate of the Kenya and Uganda Railways represents an increase of £180,000 over the 1934 estimate.

Exports of the Tanganyika Railway during the first eleven months of 1935 amounted to £535,948, as against £71,948 over the estimated remainder of the year.

The import duties on all articles and pieces of goods and on cargo entering the Sudan have been increased from 25% to 40% from 1st January 1935.

The approximate revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during November amounted to £182,700, compared with £170,741 during the corresponding period of 1934.

Exports of cotton piece goods to Crown Colonies under the Colonial quota system in 1935 amounted to approximately £5,500,000 in 1935, compared with £3,500,000 in 1933, the last complete year before the introduction of the quota.

The Mozambique Government has authorised an expenditure of £222,463 on railway extensions. £40,728 will be devoted to the construction of the Limpopo railway, £15,775 to the Mozambique Railway, and £44,020 to railway workshops and equipment.

The Kenya Select Committee on Economy has urged the withdrawal of the King's African Rifles from the Northern Frontier Province, adds the strengthening of the police in that area, but Government cannot consider the idea in present circumstances.

The Tanganyika house tax, which amounts to about £20,000 annually, is to be abolished. It is proposed at a time when non-Natives paid no direct tax; the measure required elaborate arrangements for assessment, for which there was no special training staff available.

Southern Rhodesia now allows a rebate of Customs duties on wheat imported by millers when such wheat is used and blended with Southern Rhodesian wheat in the production of flour or meal. For each bag of Southern Rhodesian wheat used the miller may import 2½ bags of wheat duty free.

Five Aberdeen Anglin, late Mr. Gallon, of Claverly, are on their way out to Kenya.

The development of civil aviation in Kenya necessitated the appointment of superintendents at the Nairobi and Kisumu aerodromes.

Only occasional small swarms of locusts have been reported in Tanganyika during the past five months. They have occurred in the northern and Western borders.

Messrs. T. H. Baydon and J. E. Rogers have been appointed to the Lupa Controlled Area Licensing Board under the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance.

£50 is the prize in a competition for architects in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar for a design for the East African pavilion at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

There is to be given pupils attending the European schools in Nairobi, the Government having provided £150 for the hire of bath and the necessary transport.

English, Dutch, German and Greek schools were represented at the first inter-scholastic sports meeting to be held in Arusha. Some competitors were invited to room in the city.

The Kenya Government has decided that the payment of contributions to the Inter-Territorial Languages Committee should cease when the dictionary on which the Committee is now engaged is completed this year.

On the suggestion of the committee of Imperial Defence, the Kenya Government is considering the internal and external defence of the Colony. The scope of the inquiry will include the future status of the Kenya Defence Force.

A plot of marshy ground near Liverpool is to be acquired by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, in which a replica of a Native village will be erected in order that students may gain practical knowledge of tropical housing.

The Kenya Government is to make a basic grant of £50 to the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, which is of financial difficulties; £150 is provided in the estimates for an additional period of grant to the Society. Directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. have declared the payment of an interim dividend of 5% per share, less tax, being at the rate of 10% per annum. The Bank's investment in the aggregate stand in the books at less than the market value as at September 30, 1935.

## News in Brief

The English language is now included in the curriculum of students at the Arusha Colonial University.

The Tanganyika Finance Committee recommends that the K. A. R. band should be reorganised as early as possible.

A collection of Zanzibar specimens has been added to the museum of the Institute of Medical Psychology.

Three R. A. F. machines have been flown to Nairobi from Cairo to replace a group of service machines which had broken down.



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# East African Market Reports.

## ANNUAL IN EAST AFRICA.

H. J. Easton, African Correspondent, Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

**Kenya.** *Week ended January 26.*—Eldama, 0.24; Eseldorei, 0.10; Fort Hall, 0.07; Fort Ternan, 3.00; Gilgil, 0.14; Kabete, 1.60; Kaimosi, 1.76; Kericho, 2.24; Kisumu, 0.28; Kilifi, 1.25; Karenin, 0.77; Kisumu, 1.04; Kitale, 0.28; Kibra, 1.83; Lamu, 0.11; Lugari, 0.70; Uthmaniyah, 1.02; Machakos, 0.82; Mackinnon Road, 0.22; Makindu, 0.72; Malindi, 0.24; Meru, 0.05; Mombasa, 0.20; Nairobi, 1.00; Mombasa, 0.16; Molo, 0.77; Mombasa, 1.08; Nairobi, 0.05; Nanyasha, 0.08; Nakuru, 1.30; Nansen, 1.24; Nawok, 0.48; Njoro, 0.00; Nyeri, 0.82; Rongai, 1.00; Ruiru, 1.30; Simba, 1.22; Songhor, 1.50; Soroti, 0.76; Thika, 1.20; Thomson's Falls, 2.00; Ulujuju, 1.00; 108 inches.

**Uganda.** *Week ended January 6.*—Amani, 0.00; Arusha, 0.27; Bagamoyo, 0.07; Biharamulo, 0.00; Bukoba, 3.47; Dodoma, 0.05; Iringa, 2.40; Kisumu, 0.70; Kilosa, 0.28; Kitwa, 0.23; Lindi, 0.00; Lushoto, 0.00; Meya, 0.00; Morogoro, 0.00; Mwanja, 0.30; Mwanza, 0.44; Njombe, 1.85; Old Shinyanga, 0.00; Tabora, 0.00; Tanga, 0.03; Takuu, 1.38; Utege, 0.12; and Uzungu, 0.12 inches.

**Tanzania.** *Week ended January 6.*—Butale, 0.85; Ifaha, 2.20; Fort, 2.20; Fort, 4.77; Holma, 0.04; Inyanga, 0.04; Kabale, 2.10; Kibaha, 1.22; Lira, 1.44; Mtsaka, 0.30; Mtwara, 0.06; Narara, 0.00; Nubade, 0.00; Namasagah, 0.42; Sana, 0.10; and Tororo, 0.12 inches.

### Sisal Market Review.

Reviewing the sisal market during the past year, Messrs. Wiggleworth & Co., State of America has been slow to replenish its sisal stocks. Europe has continued to absorb the major production of East Africa. In this respect, the new uses to which sisal is being applied, particularly account for the increasing consumption in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Tariff and currency restrictions in various countries have acted throughout as an impediment. Germany, for instance, has only a limited ability to import a fraction of her normal requirements during the second half of the year, while most continental countries are bound to buy from hand to mouth because of exchange restrictions.

### COFFEE

THERE was an irregular demand at last week's auctions, but prices tended to rise, particularly for good qualities.

Arabica	110s	110s
"A" sizes	41s	od. to 133s
"B" sizes	38s	od. to 78s
Peaberry	38s	od. to 151s
Tanganyika		
"A" sizes	42s	od. to 60s
"B" sizes	36s	od. to 58s
Peaberry	45s	od. to 60s
London cleaned		
First size	62s	od. to 57s
Second size		
Peaberry		
Arabica		
"A" sizes	40s	od. to 57s
"B" sizes	35s	od. to 45s
Peaberry	48s	od. to 60s
Usambira		
London cleaned		
First size	75s	od.
Second size	42s	od.
Third size	36s	od.
Peaberry	67s	od.
Kilimanjaro		
"B" sizes	35s	od. to 38s
London stocks	1,001 tons	(1,001,047 tons.)

### OTHER MARKETS

**Wool.**—Owing to steady demand, prices for 448 lb. for Californian are 400. Castor Seed—Steady at 113. Cotton—Zanzibar spot steady at 44. 1st. Jan. Alach nominal at 61d. per lb. (1055/548; 1034/11d). Coffee—Demand is easier, but the price remains at 234/10s. for standard. (1034/1034; 1034/53 5/2). Cocoa—Firm but over at 21s. per lb. (1034/1034; 1034/1034). Cotton—Limited business at from 21s. per lb. according to quality. (1035/61d; 1034/1034). Gold—Steady at 102.5/10d. per ounce. (1034/122s; 1034/1034). Groundnuts—Easy at about 21s. per lb. for 1st. Gum Arabic—Messrs. Bostall & Co., of London, state that exports from the Sudan during the first seven months of 1935 amounted to 2,830 tons, compared with 2,670 tons in 1934. Pyrethrum—Dull, Kenya flowers quoted at 22 nominal. Sisal—Belgium imported 27,000 cwe of sisal from East Africa during November. Kenya exports 826 tons of sisal during November. Tea—African basket of good East African tea realized 15s. 2d. to 15s. 4d. per lb. at last week's sale, prices were generally lower than from 1934 to 1935. Tin—Spot trading was active, but prices were generally for standard. (1035/222; 1034/1034). Tobacco—Messrs. Frank Watkin state that the 1st. Jan. Nov. consumption of the Empire was 2,200,000 lb. Nyasaland contributed 20.6% and the 2nd. Nov. 23.6% of the total Home consumption of 8,700 lb. of Empire tobacco. Wool—Kenya shearings sold well at the last London Greatly AA Piece fetching up to 12d. per lb. Greatly B up to 10d. Bellies and locks, 7d. to 7 1/2d. and Greatly Fine Romney 12d. to 13d.

### Rhodesia Railways Revenue

Complete figures of the Rhodesia Railways revenue for the year ended September 30 show a substantial gain in gross receipts but only a comparatively small rise in operating expenditure. The total gross receipts were £1,188,832, an increase of £663,112 over the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses amounted to £2,024,274, an increase of £744,020, leaving a net operating revenue of £1,014,354.

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