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MATTERS OF MOMENT

We have discussed the Paris peace proposals with a number of East Africans in London, with parliamentarians and military men of standing, with City men and responsible journalists, and have not found one who considers them other than disgraceful, or who does not believe that the British Cabinet, by its failure to reject at once the advice of its Foreign Minister, effectively gave the world the great measure of world confidence won by its policy in recent months. It is not necessary to be pro-European to regard the Home-Law proposals as discreditable and impractical. By no stretch of the imagination can East Africans be termed pro-European, for they know by bitter experience that the Ethiopians never went most unwillingly to their hosts, but rather, however, that the Romans really had been compelled finally to bring order out of chaos, to break out of mediævalism, and control their barbarism, and they expect some to be given a last play in any settlement. The great condemnation of the so-called pacification is that it would give Italy more than she was offered before, she began hostilities unprovoked, without declaring war, and would thus set a precedent in aggression, and be a violation of elementary justice.

More recently the mail has brought news of the new appointments to Italian political and financial missions, and probably many others, according to the following items:
TO FACTORY OWNERS. whose powers of restraining their troops from rusing to obtain a mass attack, has surprised those who have known the country. In the ten weeks of peace the

invaders have, in fact, achieved practically nothing in the north, where their main effort has been concentrated, and where there has been no serious resistance at any point, they have still no advance as far as did the small Italian forces in 1896, and there and on the Southern front the aerial bombardments in which they expected to destroy Ethiopia appear to have lost their effect, as five days ago predicted months back would be the case. By its disregard of these essential facts the peace plan stamps itself as unacceptable. It has shattered world confidence in British leadership, made the progressively severe inflictions of sanctions difficult, and in the opinion of many observers the American participation in an armistice certainly almost beyond the range of possibility. No doubt the whole truth is not known to us, in small inner circles, but the widespread conviction and general circumspect acceptance of the creditable basis of peace is not regarded by the public as justifying capitulation to invaders whatever their nature.

SIR ALFRED SHARPE, the young Old Man of Nyasaland, will be remembered after his death and mourned by settlers who were much helped by his services and by those who served him from the public service

SIR ALFRED SHARPE—the first Governor of a former Colony of Africa, in the century ago. His thirteen years of rule over Nyasaland Government was only a phase of his long and intimate association with Nyasaland, which made too many other Colonial Governors less readily deeply attached to his territory until the end of his life and any services he could render were gladly given. He preferred to remain in the background, working unobtrusively but seriously for the people among whom the best

years ago when he was still both at home and in the service, while the country he took a parental interest in their welfare. Ever thoughtful in outlooks and exceedingly vigorous mentally and physically, he could not dampen enthusiasm for African and British progress. He was a constant source of encouragement and inspiration to young men, and his influence could on the foundations he had helped so greatly to lay. His death is an impressive reminder of the youth of African settlement, and of the achievements of British administration in Africa, a more particularly short span of years. Sir Alfred was largely instrumental in suppressing the slave traffic in Central Africa and in extending the sphere of British influence among the tribes of the white savannah. He was also instrumental in securing the elimination of opium and spirit traffic, in developing the rails and roads of a decade's ago. Sir Alfred Smith in Nyasaland burnt brightly for nearly half a century. British Africa must always be deeply in his debt for his constancy and zeal.

A appeal has been addressed to East Africa from the Seychelles to support the case against the recently introduced Press Law, which, despite the assertion in the House of Commons

OPPRESSIVE PRESS LAW a few days ago by the Secretary of State that it was based on similar legislation in other Colonies, gives the Governor powers far in excess of those vested in

other East African Governors. The Government of the Seychelles can, for instance, compel any local newspaper to publish without charge "any communication of which the publication in the opinion of the Governor is necessary." If such a provision were linked solely with the powers taken by the Administration to deal with cases of sedition, such something might have been said for it, but there can be no justification for a law which gives the Governor power to demand the free publication of any statement which he may consider of public interest. Within the British Empire which decays press freedom in the Press and has suffered greatly from the final responsibility for publication of any matter rests with the editor of his organ. It has been left to the Seychelles to abrogate that right and responsibility to any Governor who may care to avail himself of the legal power now conferred upon him. According to the Act, a senior official can claim that the Governor's consent may be imposed upon the readers of the local Press records of his personal and departmental achievements which he may consider far more important than any editor could.

Enforcement of the provisions of the Ordinance would turn the free Press into Government organs, and deprive it of its right of editorial independence.

THE GOVERNOR AS JUDGE and **EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**, merit of his own, however, the author of the bill, Mr. John Parker, has a reputation in the bankrupt court road, would probably need a newspaper enterprise which is exceptional in the Seychelles as in any other part of the world. In most other medium is the expression of public opinion and free criticism of the management of public affairs, so serious that this interference with liberty of speech has become a scandal of the Seychelles, where the editor of the Seychelles Standard Magazine, Mr. G. H. D. of the church of England in the Colony, determined to discontinue publication immediately. The editor got into trouble

with the Governor of the Seychelles, though requiring a severe punishment if it is obligatory for Government to publish certain communications at the expense of the public purse. The paper was almost always ready to assist in exposing the public wrongs of Government's actions and intentions, whether in its official communiqués or otherwise. But now that the Seychelles should require a severe punishment if it is not inflicted. He at first gave an assurance was given in his Legislative Council by the Governor that he would not inflict lengthy communications upon the local Press. But that promise was not fulfilled; its ironic touch coming as it did on the eve of his departure from the colony. What is necessary is not an assurance by an individual, less of all by one on the point of laying down his office, as to the manner in which he may intend to administer the law, but radical amendment of the law itself. Another sound cause of criticism is that the legislation was rushed through with unseemly haste, the Gazette Extraordinary containing the text of the Ordinance giving no indication that the Legislature was to meet five days later to pass it into law.

THAT the experience of the Sudan in the education of the Native could be studied with profit by the East African Dependencies was evident from

EDUCATION IN SUDAN Mr. R. E. H. Bayly's address the other day to the Royal Empire Society in London. With its technical and trade

schools in the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, the recently opened classes for legal studies, and the manual training schools elsewhere in the colony, the Sudan is seriously engaged in the education of its people, but the important feature to which Mr. Bayly drew particular attention was the training of the primitive warrior in the arts of cultivation. He is taught to make the best of his own immediate surroundings, and his school is in an atmosphere with which he familiar. The class rooms, designed on the best style of Native architecture, are decorated with pictures of skyscrapers, or aeroplanes, but with models of articles used in the daily life. Of these terrible warlike, show-off cultivators, on the doors are no signs of European (or Japanese) manure, but the skills of which the Sudanese have made use for ages. A correct sense of perspective and balance is maintained, and ambition is aroused.

It is not an ambition to strip the steppes with bigger and bigger farms, but an ambition of the white man. The fundamental object is to make of the Native a good agriculturist, and to enable him to make the most of his local opportunities. Thus equipped his native soil and every demand for his products will give him infinite scope.

Mrs. J. J. Johnson, of East Africa, will leave London on Wednesday, January 8, by Imperial Airways for Nairobi, the first stage of a long tour of East Africa and Central Africa, and will be addressed to Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi.

With Africa Stride.

His Great Services to British Africa.

THE deep regret we announce the sudden death of Captain (now Lord) Ligard, the man who had unequalled greater services to the British Empire in Africa, though his modesty was such that the Press and public failed during his lifetime to appreciate how great were his achievements.

He was probably the most modest Governor of the British Eastern African Dependencies ever had, with the result that some of the standard reference books, in recording the great work of him with Rhodes, Ligard and Johnston, make no suggestion that he did as much as any man towards the establishment of British rule and justice in Central Africa, and do not even mention him as an elephant-hunter, though he was one of the greatest and most fearless, and when over seventy years of age shot seven on a lone trek across southern Tanganyika.

Born in Lancaster on May 10, 1853, he was educated at Haileybury, admitted a sotiot at 23, practised for some time in Leiden, and at the age of 28 married Miss Rosamond Bolling, daughter of the Vicar of Leverbridge, by whom he had three sons.

Always of an adventurous disposition, as a young man he made a voyage round the world, spent some time in Fiji as a stipendiary magistrate, and in 1878 went to Africa, of which he had read widely, for a shooting-trip, which would no doubt occupy a year or two, but the consequence of which was that he devoted the remaining 40 years of his life to the service of Africa.

Fighting the Arab Slavers.

The Shire Highlands, for which he made from India, then knew no government or civilising influence beyond that of its few Scottish missionaries, traders, and planters, most of whom were of a splendid type. Over most of the country Arab slave-raiding and slave-trading still flourished, and determined that the industry should not be spoilt by the incoming white men. Arabs from Zanzibar and the Congo had built strongly stockaded towns at the northern end of Lake Bangweulu, from which to operate. Sharpe, who was hunting elephants in the vicinity, sensible that an attack upon Karonga was imminent, turned in to one of the hills, to the five Europeans in the town, who had withdrawn to it. Some natives, including them, armed with spears, Sharpe had by arrived with the Arabs, under Alibzi, advanced to the attack. The defenders held a small fort surrounded by a shallow trench filled with thorn bush, and they might easily have been overpowered if the enemy, who numbered fully 500, had not entertained such respect for the Europeans, in that, for four days they came no nearer than 200 yards. But as they passed us and seized a storehouse whence they started so doing, round fire, the drastic action became necessary. Sharpe therefore took up his rifle and wooden door of the fort, with an incendiary bomb, a big charge of gunpowder, and it was afterwards learnt, killed six men with the explosion. A little party had come almost unopposed to the ammunition, several thousand rounds of the species, arrived and put the Arabs to flight, without wounded in the foot. Sharpe had been in the field four of the time, garrisoning circuitously, his force, so powerful - stimulating by his resolute behaviour - that they would win through to the last without fear of being taken prisoners.

He held up the fort, and the gunnery ammunition was exhausted, he would sweep out into the lake, but was debt more earnest than at the hands of the slaves.

Shortly afterwards Captain (now Lord) Ligard arrived from India to assume military command, and Sharpe again volunteered. On this occasion rising one morning Native levies, and ending the excellent service during which he was again wounded. When Mr. (later Sir Harry) Johnston arrived in the following year to establish the Protectorate over British settled areas, which were now threatened by Portuguese aggression in Mozambique and German designs as well as by Arab slaves, he enlisted Sharpe's willing help and deputed to him the difficult task of winning the allegiance of the natives on the west of Lake Nyasa. It was a commission after his becoming a grown man, and in the next three years he concluded treaties which brought a large part of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia under the administration of the Chartered Company.

The Blantyre Mission to Muziudi.

He did as much as any man could have done to secure for Great Britain the great mineral province of the Katanga. Sir Alfred was extremely reluctant to tell this story, but, a couple of years ago, East Africa extracted it from him, and was able to publish it in his own words, as follows:

"Sir Harry Johnston sent me from Blantyre to try and get Muziudi, the biggest King between the Zambezi and West Lakes, to sign a treaty with the British Government, giving mineral concessions to the Chartered Company. Joseph Thompson started at the same time from Blantyre to make his way to the southern shore of Lake Bangweulu to Katanga. I chose the northern route via Tanganyika and Lake Mweru. Poor Thompson became ill, ill-fated on the route, and died on the bank; he never fully recovered."

"I got to Lwero, but while I was to the town of Kazembe, a chief who ruled over Muziudi, he refused to let me go on. I tried to get away, but all my carriers except my goods longa, he refused to continue, and deserted. So, my six boys and I started off in the middle of the night, and had to cross the river, which ran down the bank of the Lwero. We had no boat, nor did we have any means to cross the river, tried to make a bark canoe, seven feet wide and ends narrowing. We tried to cross, but when we got about half way across the way it failed, with anger and we had to turn back. We capsule it while encamped, not half way across. We were soon lucky to get back. I had to leave the canoe, because we were so pleased at having crossed the river, and thought that he might give a bark canoe to our boatmen. Now when I mind not going on."

"I started back and the King finally managed to engage carriers. They were very obstreperous but after four or five hours they stole everything they could get hold in the village. Obviously a thief, who was never seen before, or in the house to catch six or eight of us. We were so frightened now that they misdirected where he directed they came back to me and said, 'We the King says you could use the canoe, we will go on,' and thereafter they were safe."

"I got to Muziudi, but he said 'No' and not going to sign any papers. Dan Crawford told me that if I signed any papers I should be killed anyway, so I explained the power of the King, saying, 'You will become higher of the Queen.' He said 'I respect you and look after you.' And the next day after his concession over your minerals, and you will get a contract out of the King's signature, but it will be nearly a year before my daughters you shall take, and about elephants, giving me one just out of every two. I said 'I must return, but I'll be back.'

After I had got back to Blantyre, Captain Stairs, an Englishman representing the King of the Belgians, arrived at Lake Tanganyika with two or three hundred armed men from Zanzibar. Myself, hearing the noise on the way, I joined both the parties. I had left and sent them off to me by messenger. These people afterwards I learned that those messengers had only given Stairs no news, and that he had torn up his papers. Thus he only got the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo."

Johnstone was appointed by the successive Governors of Rhodesia as Commissioner of Native Affairs. He was at the head of the administration for 15 years in which period he laid down the foundations of a country in which all races were interested. Appropriate to his talents, devotion and common sense whatever they were to be found in his relations with his officials and with the settlers, trading and missionary communities were fair and friendly. As far as the Native peoples, with whom he exerted himself at every point, he was a strong believer in firmness, kindness, fairness and humanity in policy in Native administration, and of maintaining the closest personal contact with them in their local communities.

As an English hunter he had no equals, and certainly none in Nyasaland. He had maintained this habit of getting away from Government headquarters in Zomba as often as possible, spending days shooting, improving his administration by enabling him to mix the different tribes, and in learning what the common people were really thinking and saying.

He was the first man in Central Africa to buy a motor-cycle and after a motor-car, the latter as early as 1911, and he gave the country its road system, always keen of the development of communications while he was in leave on one occasion he took the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia on a motor tour of the Central, with the object of getting him to settle back in his territory.

New Standard of Living

When he retired from the Government in 1910, having meantime made wife, and K.G.I.G., Nyasaland was regarded as a model for all other tropical African Dependencies, and it was a lasting regret to him that thereafter followed many years in which the Colonial Office seemed to overlook the country and its great possibilities. It had a faint inkling in its great possibilities from the agricultural and mineral surveys, of course, that the vision of a proper railway facilities was thoroughly justified, but it is difficult to realize the results of the migration of Nyasaland labourers to the Rhodesias and the Rand. In order to safeguard them on their journeys and to provide for the maintenance of their wives and other dependants during their absence by an arrangement that at least a quarter, or possibly up to one-half, of their wages should be sent as deferral pay through the Government's banker to them on their return home. In that way Nyasaland village boys would have been strengthened taxes could have been collected, the wage earners themselves saved from robbery while away or on their way back, and trade in their home country greatly stimulated. It was a great satisfaction to him that within the last few months a move in that direction had been made, and if his after-pleas had not been so long ignored, Nyasaland would meantime have gained millions of pounds.

He shall be one of the first and most persistent advocates of the encouragement of large-scale groundnut and maize growing in Nyasaland for export. One of the most convinced apostles of Beira as the natural gateway to Central Africa; among the earliest to propose complete union of Kenya and Uganda, a belief in one United British East African State, and he insisted that Germany had acquired her position in Africa by encirclement and must necessarily follow forthwith in the continent again.

He was a director of various companies operating

mines and in hinterland, a gold medallist of the Royal Society, and a past President of the East African Club.

W.W. was a true citizen of Africa. In pre-War days he travelled widely in Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Katanga, especially much of the Congo, and what was then German East Africa. During the War he conducted Sudan and parts of Ethiopia, and after the War he explored the interior of Liberia to examine its fauna and prospects of economic development.

The Friend of East Africa

For several years he had returned annually to Nyasaland, where one of his sons is settled (while another, formerly in the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, has retired to Natal), and he had booked a passage for tomorrow's mail steamer for the Cape. Only a few days before his death he heard that the writer of this notice had arranged to visit Nyasaland in a few months. At once he wrote insist that he should motor the visitor over the ground unless it was most necessary to call on him to do so, and a few days later came another letter in similar terms. There could have been no surer, better informed, or more congenial travelling companion.

He had been a true friend to East Africa from the first, encouraging its establishment, when told of the project, sending a message of good wishes to the number being formed to contribute to the correspondence columns throughout the intervening thirty years his "collaborating in such issues as 'Eastern Africa To-day' and 'Tomorrow'" and "Settlement in East Africa." Frequently he would telephone or write on the morning of publication to comment privately on some item or feature of article, and his advice was always given with an engaging self-deprecating and always entirely disinterested. More than once he telephoned from several hundred miles from London to suggest anonymously from which authoritative information on some difficult problem might be obtained, and when once he gave the editor precise, though letters of his sent for publication should be certain actions be intended, or withheld, he accepted the suggestion with rare charm and alacrity.

Wonderful Book Which Might Have Been Written

For ten years or more the writer had urged him to speak meeting to write the "Autobiography" which he could have given the world, but despite his most interesting "The Backbone of Africa," he claimed that books are not in his line. He was at last induced to read his diaries which were unfortunately lost in London, probably in a taxi, some months ago. The note began on the dictation for writing a work which would have been an entrancing story. Nobody else could now make his diaries yield their treasures, for many of the cryptic entries were meaningless to others. "Dinner with Elton" or "Pretty Close shave with elephant" was the way in which he had dismissed an incident which when he was persuaded to relate was shown to be worthy of permanent record.

His 82 years rested so lightly on him that he looked and acted like a man 20 years younger, and his sureness of spirit found pleasure in the society of younger men devoted to the service of Africa. That was the gateway to his respect and confidence.

He died as he would have wished, in the full

vigour of mind and body to the last. With him has passed a man whose like cannot be seen again in Africa as pioneer, hunter, naturalist, sportsman, in

every sense of the word, soldier, administrator, and law-giver.

*Mixed Farming**In East Africa**Mr. G. R. Morrison's Practical Handbook*

The time it has taken the nations that have sprung of European settlement in the Kenya Highlands, and probably in other parts of East Africa also, to reach a considerable degree of development upon the adoption of mixed-farming by large numbers of white farmers who now devote themselves to maize growing, there has been no guide which could be recommended to take such anxious to diversify his production.

"Mixed Farming in East Africa," the first book on this important topic should therefore be assured of a warm welcome. Mr. G. R. Morrison, a settler of some sixteen years standing and obvious of both a practical and a thoughtful mind—who, incidentally, is President of the Rift Valley Settlers' Association—has done his pioneer work well, and deserves the gratitude of his fellow citizens, many of whom should be induced by his advocacy to correct their own policy, and adopt one which abridges greater prospects for the individual and for the white landed community as a whole.

The author never allows his enthusiasm for the cause to obscure the need of detailed consideration, lightens his argument with telling similes and attractive turns of phrase, remembers that farming on paper is very different from copulating with Nature, and gives many examples of the many stages and disadvantages of the right and the wrong types of farming.

The Objects of Mixed Farming.

Mixed farming does not simply mean growing several different crops and possessing a few animals, and the farm which produces the greatest number of saleable commodities is not necessarily the best mixed farm. The principle is dictated purely by economic reasons, the main objects being:

- (1) to spread the interest over not so many commodities as possible, but as many as will work in together profitably under local conditions;
- (2) the rotation of crops in order to minimise plant diseases and to help retain soil fertility;
- (3) to retain, and even increase, soil fertility;
- (4) to spread as evenly as possible over the year both the work of the farm and the income derived from it;
- (5) the intensive use of pastures;
- (6) the elimination of waste and the maximisation of all by-products;
- (7) to produce as intensively as possible, in order to reduce the incidence of overhead charges; and
- (8) to produce as much as is economic of what the farmer himself requires.

Mr. Morrison's master and master are alike excellent and of equal value to present and intending settlers. "I can strongly recommend this book to intending settlers as likely to be of the very greatest value," writes Lord Francis Scott, the Kenya settler leader, in an appreciative foreword. The book is published by *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1., at 13s. 6d. post free, the format making it a companion volume to "Cattle Growing With Special Reference to East Africa."

In his opening chapters the author has painted an extraordinarily attractive picture of life on a farm in East Africa, and he has done so without glossing over the many difficulties to be encountered. He jumps right into his subject by composing life in England with that in East Africa. In England an architect will alter plans beyond recognition; in East Africa the settler will start with a mud and wattle

farm which can be converted into a workshop or garage when a more durable house, planned as he has, has been erected. So with the garden.

It can be laid out entirely according to the taste of the master or his wife, by aid of the bath water, will in most districts provide flowers for the house all the year round. One of the most remarkable features to English eyes will be the gardeners, for he will do what he is told. He does not share his head wisely, I avow, what time he turns down your seedlings once a day. The shambas however, gardening work, from the point of view of personal enjoyment, is here as such, so will tell you. Also note it is dead and leafless. If it suffices, he does not care what he plants or where he plants it in his heart, as often as ever, I suspect he thinks it all redundant business.

He goes on:

"... living in a colony with a common nucleus, the new settlers will find a little clearing not so high surrounded by a garden which you planned and which arose from bare earth, with trees which you planted and land which you bought, and which you will easily fail to appeal pleasantly to something within you. I would not agree that that something is vanity."

The author begins upon the new settler on his voyage to East Africa, describing things in a way which the old hand will enjoy, and shows the reasons why the past, studies in detail, principles and practice of mixed farming, considers the best method of buying land and stock, and gives many valuable hints in sections on building crops, cattle management, and various animal diseases. It is no exaggeration to say that the volume is indispensable to the young settler alike, and that it must be reckoned among those too few agricultural books available to the East African settler, who, for lack of such advice as here given, has had to experiment in many directions and at cost in time and money.

Mr. G. R. Morrison.

Mr. G. R. Morrison is a man of solid worth, literary merit, and a hardy soul. His bidding, austerity of statement, is coarse. Mr. Morrison's true quality of which may be judged to some extent from the following quotations selected at random:

"In spite of the trials of the past, I still have the instinctive feeling that Nature is at least on our side."

"The story of 'The Man' who intended to travel, because she preferred to go by train, is Nature intended her to it only an extreme instance of self-sacrifice with which many people, especially young men, do not think Nature really did intend."

"To continue with the old methods when they have ceased to be profitable in the hope that better times will put them right again half-a-hundred years will continue to turn the hands of the poor labourer and to an unsuccessful effort to make ends meet without success in raising the bonnet to fatten the trouble."

"The success of this scheme of mixed-farming depends upon the success of which all the branches of agriculture can be raised above present average."

"The legislation that deals with 'square' has been unfortunate. It can apparently long time to draft it, but in written form it defined all sorts of lovely things. But not a single one was unique. Well, well, no one can expect to break every little rule."

"Dairying may be no important but, yet, the most important feature of a mixed farm."

"The small farmer must (1) concentrate on the production of his principal commodity (2) include in his farming 'some' live-stock, either dairy or meat, at frequent intervals (3) milch his products and eliminate waste" (4) have some means of production independent of the market, be it even a roadside chancery."

"Dairy and poultry for this matter produce rightaway a monthly cheque. Such pigs also money will be earned in half-times in the year, and like 'the less, lighter' to distract the more animals."

"The cost of the farmer's own living is a constant overhead expense, and must, in the early stages at least, be kept as low as possible. Conditions are very favourable. His horse is free, his land will be worked out of the farm, and he will have milk, butter, cream, milk-sherbet if he cares to make it, eggs, chicken, vegetables, and possibly fruit."

*East Africa in the House**Nor Colonial Loan Conversion Committee*

and never made a better argument than I am using and when like the late Lord Delmére,
a considerable amount of a settler's time is devoted
to the labour of rather unprofitable material and
work, I still live in the hope of seeing a worthy
successor to Mr. Heath Robinson. As an influence
to the new Lord Delmére, I would place him secondarily
to the late Lord Delmére.

Some people prefer to take a living concern, but looks
can be very scarcely measured. They are more
going concerns that have almost none.

I urge that to take your land is far more fun.
The great of the previous owner has a really died, and
that you may for the benefit of all above you will
not do for his sake. Not for his sake, but for your
own sake, now your own thoughts than it is smoke
but because others are more successful powers of more
handsome smokers.

Nature has produced a native cow for South Africa.
Not very much to be desired, but you may say
well known. The cattle remanding to East
Coast never that affective cattle in the world have not
yet produced an artificer, means, and they will be six
under conditions that would overtake a well bred cow in
a few days.

No land valuer ought to be allowed to be a land
agent of have any connection with a land agent.

The East African Native is usually slow and seldom
thorough, there is apparently much to be said for him.
He has no evenings out, and a state content to take his
time of when he can get.

Very clear and definite in him without partiality, his
honesty order to have a certain number of cattle, the latter
he may have, which will on more than one day in the year,
have to leave the champion barbs from a month
simply for a wedding, a funeral or a children's party.

Clear thought and native writing are thus
equally evident in this useful book, which ought to
be added to the bookshelf of every European agriculturist in the territories, for it will teach him
them something and give most of them a great deal
of thoroughly practical advice of value.

*Rhodesian Amalgamation.**Support of Northern Rhodesian Unofficials.*

The elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council this week voted unanimously in favour of a motion approving the principle of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The motion was proposed by Mr. L. F. Moore, who said there was a general determination to bring the two amalgamations of which the members of Southern Rhodesia were also in favour. Although he had omitted Nyasaland and part of Bechuanaland in the motion, Northern Rhodesia did not oppose the suggestion that that should be embraced. Considering the system of Colonial Office government, he said, under the present system the Governor "played a central role, and relevance to an impossible position."

Replies for the Government, Mr. C. G. Dumas, Colonial Secretary, said that the official view was that given to Mr. Thomas in 1931, when it was said that the Government would not consider amalgamation for the present. Though the Government would convey the views of the elected members to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the conclusion of the session the elected members expressed their good wishes to the Governor. The manner of concluding the session had been much discussed.

Expanding the Empire.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., presiding at last week's annual meeting of the Empire Industries Association said that the sum that comes from Great Britain to Empire countries is now greater than to all foreign countries, was a result of and a justification for the Ottawa agreements. Sir Henry Phipps Croft asked for an official statement of what was meant by Sir Shapurji Saklatvala. He declared in Geneva that the International of the world must be made more accessible to the nations. The Socialist Party had expanded that phrase into meaning that we were prepared to sacrifice the British Empire forthwith, and demanded the handing over of all the Colonies to the League of Nations. But the British Empire was not for the Socialists, for either as a means anyone or as a bribe to further

Sir Percy Hildebrand asked whether the Government would appoint a Committee representative of the Australian and British treasuries, the South African and Rhodesian financial experts to consider means of carrying the burden on Colonial Exchequers by issuing the present era of colonialism, create a new Imperial loan with due regard to the safety of existing Colonial loans, with due regard to the safety of present stock holders.

Mr. Thomas replied that the possibility of consolidating Colonial loans was under consideration. Whether the proposal existed, or was about to mature, a number of schemes of the opportunity of concert of action, he said, he was not thinking the appointment of a committee which was envisaged would serve the useful purpose, since no option at present existed irrespective of any outstanding loans, of which advantage could be taken, and had not been taken.

Applying to Colonial Affairs, said the Minister of Commons, Mr. A. J. Douglas-Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, said that funds had been provided from the general Exchequer for the proposals relating to the economic development of the Bechuanaland Province, recommended in Sir Alfred Phipps' report. In the case of Basutoland, approval had been given for the payment of assistance to promote Colonial Development, effected by the proposals in the report relating to a geological survey, the improvement of livestock and the provision of wool classing sheds. The Advisory Committee had also agreed in principle to recommend assistance in respect of the scheme for dealing with erosion.

Asked whether Paling had the number of inspectors Tanganyika whose duty it was to ensure the welfare and protection of food for native labourers, Mr. Thomas said the constant supervision of labour conditions was among the normal duties carried out by the 150 officers in the District Administrations, but a supplementary officer was seconded for whole-time employment. The duty, he said, while one permanent inspector of the Labour Officer had been made and one was being appointed.

Mr. Paling asked whether it was not evident that there was a growing number of complaints about the inadequacy of the food and the exceedingly low wages paid and a large proportion of the foodstuffs eaten by the natives, so that there were enough imports to ensure that those who deserved what helped those who did not their rights. Mr. Thomas said he was inquiring in this respect of the question.

Captain Flower, the General Commissioner of Health, administered the Native Affairs Department, said that native nourishment than they were eating, though there was an improvement.

Replying to Mr. Paling, Mr. Thomas said it was estimated that 40,000 men were approximately 1,000 cattle employed as food carriers, a gangway of about 4% were released, and about 10% were recruited by Mr. Paling. Rather than depend on recruitment by the Labour Department, Captain Flower, Mr. Thomas said he proposed to determine the cost of the native unit, he had received the observations of the Tanzanian natives.

The Italian-German War.

Mr. Mandel asked whether any application had been made by Ethiopia for financial assistance through the medium of the Convention for Financial Assistance to States the subject of aggression. The Army Minister replied that the Ethiopian Government applied on November 20 to the League for aid in accordance with the principles of the Treaty Convention for Financial Assistance. He said the Convention had not entered into force, and it would be for the Council of the League to deal with the matter.

Mr. G. G. Jones asked whether the application to mobilise the British forces in Great Britain on account of agitations in Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland, and whether that application would affect directly to the policy of the British Government.

Replies to Sir G. G. Jones, Army Minister, said that as far as possible, war would be avoided, though it would be in the interest of the Empire to do so. Miss Churchill, the Minister of Education, said the Government was taking to heart the losses of millions in this country, and work had been seriously affected by the suspension of schools, amounting to 2,000,000 children. Warlike activities had been suspended, and a great effect in various ways the education of individuals in this country, but while the Government could not undertake to give compensation to every opportunity, would be ready to extend British military interests.

WHO'S WHO

Mr. George Roy Nevill
M.P.

M.P. for S.E. Lancashire

M.P. for Morley

Seychelles Press Law.

Mr. Thomas asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies had any responsibility for the heavy penalties imposed by the Seychelles Government in respect of the law which prohibited newspapers to publish any statement of opinion or expression of opinion and which imposed heavy fines upon such publications and newspapers under such circumstances.

Mr. Thomas said the provisions of the Ordinance were based on those of similar legislation in other colonies. It was intended to prohibit the newspapers were published by responsible and substantial persons that they could be submitted to a process of law and could not be serious offence and that was Governmental policy to try to secure the freedom of the press in this respect. He had no objection to the newspaper being suppressed if it was considered necessary in the public interest.

Mr. Kelly pointed out that the Seychelles newspaper had already had to close down and that it would consider the need to do so again.

Mr. Thomas: We do not know any of the details of the home-made law, but we have information available from the sure to the other members of this House, and I refer to see a number of Bills that call themselves "Press Laws."

Mr. Kelly asked whether the principle of excluding high-class officials in the Civil Service from the Civil Service in the Colonial Service was in operation. Mr. Thomas replied that since 1908, #032, Vice-administrative officers had been prohibited on secondment from the Colonial Service to the Colonial Office, usually for two years. The leaders of the Colonial Office had been selected for service under Colonial governments, in addition to giving special attention to social missions.

Replying to Mr. McInnes, Mr. Kelly said the only information he had concerning the Committee established in 1910 to inquire into the possibility of establishing a Livestock for High Industrial Centre, he was the Committee's Member and its terms of reference. He had no reason to doubt that the Committee would take into consideration the probability of its stock and meat interests being developed.

Japan Will Stay Way.

Asked by Mr. Kelly if a decision had yet been reached whether India's International Law, Japan was entitled to continue to enjoy existing rights of navigation and commerce when a Member of the League of Nations, he was told that Japan, having ceased to be a member of the League of Nations, had no legal right to claim equality of treatment in commercial matters in India and in other countries, provided that the Japanese Government was willing to accept the principles of the Anglo-Japanese Convention of Jan. 26, 1911. According to the Mandated Province administered by the British Government, and by the International Court of Justice, on the basis of these principles remain.

Speaking to Mr. Channon at Cheltenham, Mr. Kelly said that further action it was proposed to take in view of the difficulty experienced in arranging the Gomo-Saiji Treaties. Captain Wallace said that the Government had been advised the arrangements could be best made on a modified compact with the consent of the parties concerned, and that were imminent. France, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. were invited. The British Government suggested that the effective steps required to arrange the matter must be left to him.

Captain P. G. McDonald said his suggestion was that in the first Parliament the Board of Trade should be the question of the abrogation of the Gomo-Saiji Treaties was submitted, but that the Government should not do so without the consent of Captain Wallace, who had a right to be consulted given to the Japanese nothing more could be done. Colonel Sanderson Allen was of the opinion that the question of the Treaties would be considered in the settlement of the Ethiopian dispute which could be favourable enunciated in the treaties.



George Roy Nevill

By his book entitled "Africa Through My Eyes" Mr. G. R. N. Morrison has rendered excellent service to the cause of clean European civilization in the highly moralized territories. With a broad mind and for no hollow or the sake of阿谀奉承 been publishing a circumstance which made his writing the most valuable.

After serving during the Boer War in the Royal West African Frontier Regiment, Mr. Morrison was sent to East Africa in 1917 to join the King's African Rifles, with whom he served throughout the remainder of the campaign on the east and south coast of the country. In 1919 he returned to England and while there the following year went back to Kenya for health.

On his return to the R.A.F. he did with the intention of growing more. He was greatly surprised by the fact that the right course was to turn over to meadow farming a policy which he had for years championed through the Press and other similar methods. This was first done and with great reception. The result was that after a considerable measure of success and a well selected chairman of the Rough Valley Association which markedly increased its influence under his leadership. Other associations he has organized humorous group and "Kenya Karols" a collection of 1916-17 sketches.

PERSONALIA.

Colonel David J. Lopush was yesterday by the Foreign Office.

Mr. Leopold von Gomberg has been appointed Consul for Belgium in Kisumu.

Major A. C. J. Lovett has been appointed District Commissioner of Buganda, Uganda.

Colonel F. S. W. P. F. T. F. South African Army. He has sold his cars and farms.

Mrs. Sanderson Allen will leave for New Zealand within the next few days.

Sir Donald Cameron, formerly Governor of Rhodesia, has undergone an operation for his left eye.

The pastoral supervisor of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shimla has succeeded in saving his life.

Major R. D. J. C. G. H. Assistant General Manager of the East Afr. & Uganda P. O. Postal Service has been promoted to Major.

Colonel J. R. Bowring of the Royal Artillery is visiting South-West African ports with a view to settling the frontier.

Mr. A. M. S. B. G. has been appointed manager of the Bank branch of the Standard Bank, Nairobi.

Colonel W. H. G. G. General Officer Commanding the Northern Rhodesian Frontier Force.

Mr. J. R. Bowring and Mr. T. Bell of the Royal Artillery, Toronto, Ontario, have been born again Christians.

Mrs. Mary has left London for South Africa, where she will be joined by Sir Leslie Milne on Christmas Day.

Mr. A. L. G. Britton, Chairman of Barclays Bank (A.C. & E.) left England last week for South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Miss Dorothy Kretz, daughter of Baron von Kretz, a Northern Rhodesian settler, is to attempt the crossing of the Alps.

The Rev. Dr. John Bullen, the recently-consecrated Assistant Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, will take his appointment early in 1936.

Major Gerard D. Dymott, who has an estate near Nairobi, has died on the game while travelling from England to spend the winter in Kenya.

Mr. Keith Lukes, eight-year-old trout, while fishing the Mikumi River on Zomba Plateau, weighed 2 lb. 4 oz. and was 30 in. long.

C. M. Abbott, who was a considerable figure in East Africa, which she has visited shortly before her return to South Africa.

Major G. M. D. Macmillan, new Governor of Uganda, was the winner of the Uganda Golf Club championship. Captain W. C. Smith won the second place.

Major H. H. C. Sturges, the well-known brewer, has established in the Empire Weizenbier, a yeast-free beer. Show Your Coffees Grow!

Sir Henry Thomas, Viscount of Nyangala, former Foreign and now Governor of the British Settlements, has been elected an honorary Fellow of Oriel's College.

William Cole, the son, has resigned the presidency of the Knights' Plowter Association on account of ill health. He has been succeeded by Mr. Edward Lanier.

Mr. E. J. Cole of Durban, South Africa, on another extensive business tour of the southern areas of Africa, visiting the Cape, the Beaufort West, and Mysore.

Mr. W. McCollum, who was a passenger on the minaret of the printing department of the Standard Bank, has left Blantyre to take up the Postmaster-General's post.

Mr. J. F. G. H. Postmaster-General of Nigeria and Mr. T. Isakata, general post master, are absent on his way back to Kano. Their departure has caused consternation in Kaduna.

A sad accident has taken place in Busauwe, 11 miles from the northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, where their flying-boat, the 100 ft. long "Kudu" of Sidhamo Hunts, crashed.

The Nyasaland A.V.R. Club's machine was also damaged when it crashed at Zambia. Captain G. J. Unheld, the pilot, and his passenger, Mr. Evans, the Government ground engineer, escaped unhurt.

Commander F. T. Hale, Chairman of the Overseas Motor Transport Company, and Mr. F. T. Hale are leaving for Kenya on January 18. The company will open its service in February after the rains.

Mr. J. F. G. H. Postmaster-General of the Seychelles was re-appointed Auditor of the Mint on Saturday, and was also appointed as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Seychelles.

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Dr. A. H. L. Roddy has been appointed Chief Health Officer of the Uganda Commission. He succeeds Dr. J. C. D. G. T. M. who has been specially concerned with public welfare work.

Sir Montague Berney, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, who has been presiding over the Kevin Commission inquiries into the coal industry in Alberta has completed his tour of this country.

(M. 10, 1914) — Luttrell (Cape Town) — It is reported that gold has just been gathered from the Kavango in 1900, and has joined the King's African Rifles. Mr. C. M. Williams, General Staff Officer, has been promoted to Major.

Mr. Alex. Lincoln, who spent some time in Kenya and Tanganyika ten years ago, has been appointed to command the Sengatore Patrol. He was for four years in the Singapore police force, and at present is serving in the Park.

It is reported (M. 10, 1914) — Dr. G. D. Smith, M.B., B.S., has presented at the annual dinner in Edinburgh of the Uganda Society in Scotland. The speakers were Mr. J. L. Atkin, Secretary, Mr. P. Wilson, M.P., Mr. Lawrence, and the Secretary, Mr. H. A. Macmillan.

Mrs. H. S. Byng, only son of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir A. S. Byng, D.S.O., and of Mrs. Byng, and Miss Mona Barry, eldest daughter of the late Captain G. C. M. Barry, D.S.Q. R.M., and of Mrs. Barry were married in London last week.

We regret to learn of the death in Brussels at the age of 40 of M. William Dene, Vice-President and managing director of the Banque de Bruxelles, and a son of "General" Dene, who played a large part in the establishment of the independence of Congo by King Leopold II.

We regret to learn of the death last week at the age of 60 of Mr. F. Abbott, a director of the Union Castle and Steamship Company. Mr. Abbott entered the service of Vice-Admiral Sir Donald Currie in 1881, and was his principal creature for some years. In 1891 he was transferred to the freight department, and was made manager in 1912. He will be missed in the office of his firm, in which many old friends are still to be found.

It is reported that he retained until his death, although he relinquished it, the position of joint manager of the Uganda Company, also chairman of the Uganda Credit Corporation, a subsidiary of the Uganda, the Bond Insurance Company, and the Uganda Bay Agency Company.

We deeply regret to learn of the death in Rhodesia last week at the age of 51 of Dr. A. H. (Roddy) Owen, formerly director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Tanganyika. He first went to East Africa in 1912 to join the staff of Mulago Hospital in Kampala, and on the outbreak of the War was seconded to the Uganda Field Ambulance with the K.A.R., with which he served until he was invalided out in the middle of 1918, being mentioned in despatches for his services. He returned to Uganda, was transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1922, serving there until his retirement last year. Dr. Owen will be remembered by all his friends as a good sportsman and as an able medical officer who was fair in administration.

Sir Alfred Sharpe.

Tribute of an Old Friend.

By the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir — It was with deep regret that I have heard of the passing of my old and distinguished friend, Sir Alfred Sharpe, who had made his mark in many branches of African affairs.

I am reminded of the early eighties in Nyasaland when the African Lakes Company was fighting a hard battle for the North-end Natives when they were attacked by strong forces of Arab slavers. During the confusion Alfred joined us at Karonga, and with Lord Lugard rendered most efficient assistance. Afterwards he was engaged by the Government with important responsibilities which he discharged with conspicuous ability. His characteristic vigour continued with him to the end, and he paid frequent visits to Central Africa, from which he had just returned this year.

Nyasaland is the poorer for the passing of one of its few remaining pioneers.

Yours faithfully,

Glasgow,

FREDK. M. MORRISON.

Without Acknowledgment.

On September 10 East Africa published a long interview with Dr. E. O' Neale, Mining Commissioner for the Government of Tanganyika Territory. Though it was expressly marked "Exclusive to East Africa," the *Tanganyika Standard*, of Dar es Salaam, has recently quoted about two-thirds of it verbatim and without the slightest acknowledgement. Indeed, Dr. O' Neale's words are reported to have been given, in an interview to the Press, as though by were speaking at a general Press reception.

We say once more that we have not the slightest objection to any of our contemporaries in East Africa or elsewhere quoting at reasonable length from anything which we may publish, unless it is explicitly marked "copyright" — provided only that the normal courtesy of indicating the source of the quotation be observed.

In the case of occasional brief paragraphs being copied over, we do not ask for any acknowledgment, since the subject matter is clearly "public."

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Future Local Peace Plan

Condemned by World Opinion.

The terms of the Haile-Langi plan for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war as communicated to the Italian Government were published on Friday. They read—

THE CHANGES OF TERRITORY.

The Governments of Great Britain and France agree to recommend to His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia the acceptance of the following exchanges of territory between Ethiopia and Italy:

(a) *Local Cession*:—A strip of Italian territory approximately limited to the south by the river Gheza and on the west by a line running from north to south, passing between Wogera and the following points and down to the Italian State.

(b) *Rectification of Frontier between the Italian Country and Eritrea*, leaving to the south of the boundary line Assa and the east of Eritrean territory, necessary to give Ethiopia an outlet to the sea to be defined below.

(c) *Rectification of frontier between the Italian and Italian Somaliland*:—Starting from the injunction point between the frontiers of Ethiopia, Italy, and Italian Somaliland, the new Italo-Ethiopian frontier should follow a general north-easterly direction, cutting the Swiss Lake and Lake Tekele Daga, and reaching the frontier of Italian Somaliland without intersecting any maritime or rights of the Swiss or Italian frontier land to the sea, grazing areas and wells situated in these territories granted to Italy, and mineralization should be guaranteed.

(d) *Ethiopian territories under Italian administration*:—The territories of the former Italian colonies should be formed into a federal state, to which the whole of the former colonies of Italian Somaliland, territories across the port of Aden, and the islands of the Red Sea should be added.

The United Kingdom and French Governments will endeavour to obtain from the Ethiopian Government guarantees for the rights of the populations which do not share the prevailing slavery and oppression by the authorities ad interim by them.

II. ZONE OF ECONOMIC EXPANSION AND SETTLEMENT.

The United Kingdom and French Government will use their influence at Addis Ababa to obtain the end that the "Formation" in Southern Ethiopia of zones of economic expansion and settlement preserved as far as possible from existing slavery and oppression by the authorities ad interim by them.

The zone of ad interim would be—On the east, the regions of Omo River, Shewa, and Italian Somaliland; on the north, the regions of Gojjam, Amhara, and Tigray; on the south, the frontier between the occupied territories.

Within this zone, which may be described as North of Ethiopia, Italy would only have the economic, mightier than might be administered by a territorial committee or by any other like organization, but would be responsible to the authority of the Italian, Abyssinian, and future-giving the right of ownership of the occupied territories, the majority of the population of whom, of course, This organization would be obliged to contribute to the economic development of the country, and to devote a portion of its resources to maintaining a social character for the benefit of the Abyssinian population.

The control of the Ethiopian administration in the zone would be exercised under the authority of the Emperor by the services of the same or other members of the League of Nations, Italy would have a representation, but not an exclusive share in these services, this would be under the principal control of one or more special advisers attached to the Central Government. In particular another question of importance of Italian nationality would be the assistance for the affairs in question of the chief adviser given by the League of Nations, who would be one of the Powers bordering on Ethiopia.

The services of the scheme of assistance in the zone, as well as in the reserve zone, would regard it as their essential duty to ensure the safety of Abyssinia, its frontiers and the free development of their administration.

The Government of the United Kingdom and the French Government will willingly endeavor to assist in the preparation of the details in which must be elaborated the League's operations, thus safeguarding the integrity of his action.

Two modifications were introduced into the text communicated to the Ethiopian Government. The first paragraph of Section II is stated as follows—

The United Kingdom and French Government recommend His Majesty the Emperor to accept, and will use their influence to secure the approval of the League of Nations of, the formation in Southern Ethiopia of a zone of economic expansion and settlement reserved for Italy.

A few words have been added to the end of the second sentence of the fourth paragraph of Section II, these are as follows—

The control of the Ethiopian administration in the zone would be exercised under the government of the Emperor by the services of the scheme of assistance drawn up by the League of Nations, and already accepted by the Emperor as extending over the whole area of Ethiopian administration.

World Denounces Proposals.

There was prompt denunciation of the almost every country except Italy, criticism being particularly strong and general in Great Britain, its dominions, the United States, Switzerland, and the smaller European Powers.

It was reported that the League of Nations had instructed its minister in Addis Ababa to give the Emperor instructions to induce him to give a favourable assent to the proposal, and on his account, the Italian Foreign Minister expressed the hope that the Emperor would accept the scheme of assistance, as his statesmanship, by which he had secured the opportunity of negotiation, which was now available, would be possessed of the greatest guarantee of the good statesmanship.

Since the Ethiopian Minister is responsible to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, it is as if the Italian Foreign Minister himself had assented to the scheme, although the views of an act of aggression and of the formal recognition as a colony by the Queen and the Duke of Cambridge, of the title of Emperor, the Italian Ambassador in a more or less disguised form, and under the name of a similar name, Dr. Montebello, among half of the national leaders in order to secure the support of the entire population there, the Emperor of Abyssinia, of Nubia, should be given the title of King of Abyssinia, and the Italian Government should be given a disguised form of control over the other half of the country, without future annexation.

Both sections of the proposed Italian scheme in the scheme of assistance to the Emperor of Abyssinia, or the League of Nations, were condemned immediately in order by a full and open public debate conducted frankly in the face of the world, first by an American, Mr. Frank J. Verner, who could be enabled to impress the opinion, on the side of the dominance of the League of Nations upon the general problem of the condition which are indispensable in a settlement between the worth of property established in Africa, grass-roots and the agent of Government, not in reliance so far as clearly by the League of Nations, by giving finality upon the system of guaranteed collective security provided for by the League. The Ethiopian Government, having been compelled to do it, itself firmly opposed to any secret negotiations.

The Council of the League was summoned to meet December 19, to consider the whole subject in the interests of the League of Nations.

Not until the last several days consulted with his diplomatic and other political adviser, Mr. Joseph L. Starnes, the American Foreign Minister of Public Affairs and the military leaders of the nation, was he able to make up his mind, on Saturday, the 19th December, to do so.

He chose to emphasize the solemnity and gravity which the situation demands, and that our obligation to facilitate a peaceful solution of this conflict has not changed, but in the set of arms, given over in kind, the Italian and British imperials, we are not only bound to found a peace, but to keep it. The League of Nations and all the States which are shown to be able to co-operate in a now little try to achieve a definite result.

whose proposals were accepted and the abandonment of the first and second clauses became of no avail. The Emperor, however, would accept only the continuation of the interior and the discontinuation of the exterior. The interior of the country was to be left to the native tribes and their leaders, and the exterior of the country was to be left to the European powers. The former would be given a free hand in their economic development, while the latter would have to submit to the control of the country and its people. This arrangement, however, was not satisfactory to the European powers, who demanded that the interior of the country should be controlled by the European powers.

The validity of the peace is in question, and it is difficult to ascertain whether Sir Harry Sothern's considerations in accepting our proposal are not hindering the security of other parties, weak or strong. Sir Harry's willful denial of the peace conference should be accepted as a clear admission that the aggressor and the aggressor's supporters are not yet ready to accept the peace.

The war which Sir Harry Sothern has declared against the Abyssinians is to be fought against the Abyssinians, which is to say that the Parliamentary circles to be a good as dead. French opinion is divided in its support of the conflict, while English opinion is divided. I think, however, that the English public will be willing to follow the struggle, but the Press is not prepared to do so. The situation is, however, a political one, and the English public has said that, by accepting the peace, we would be faced with the problems inherent in a second African State. In view of a Politician at Addis Ababa, who said in the Assembly offered no confirmation of the peace.

THE COMBINED ARMS

Details of the combined arms continue. The Italian Government, in a Note to the League of Nations, denounces the Ethiopian bombing of Addis Ababa, and says that it is one of the targets of military attacks. At the American Hospital, the recognition of the presence of an American medical unit in the Ethiopian forces. If Ethiopian medical units wished to avoid this, they must place themselves in a position that does not interfere with objectives of the war. After the bombardment, Russian aeroplanes have been found everywhere scattered with Red Cross flags, including encampments of armed men and other Red Crosses. Italy, therefore, has filed a case against the Red Cross of Ethiopia.

London has called that five incendiary bombs hit the hospital and seven cinema operators made films showing the damage done, which will soon become known throughout the world.

General Bandiera, Generalissimo, said the disorganization of road communications behind the lines is "In full swing" and his concentration on perfecting the supply services is increased as follows: 1. Big military bush, at the front; 2. Small bush, in the rear; 3. More important Italian concentration from Matrice Army, which has, he notes, been reduced to a minimum; 4. The 2nd Corps has moved further north. From the beginning of the northern Italian forces is being sent from Gojjam.

It is noted that the Somalians front also indicate the possibility of an early clash, for some days ago, under Gen. Deita, an advancing toward the Tigray, a fortification between the Tekezze and Shire rivers, and Italian bombing raids are numerous.

Italian forces in East Africa have now been organized into military formations under Italian officers.

Italy has so far through the Suez Canal with 38,000 troops during November, bringing the total of military passengers from Italy during the month to 50,000. An Italian army corps with 10,000 men has passed through the Suez Canal last week end for Massawa.

The Vercelli Division, which is ready to leave for East Africa, is composed of volunteers from World War veterans of the Great War, members of Legions, and professionals belonging to all military classes, aged 18-25.

Marshal de Bona, who was given an ovation when he took his seat in the Italian Senate for the first time since his return from East Africa, said, "The Italian soldiers deserved a peaceful, honored and safe death. And I worked, matched, fought and died with them."

General Franchi, Lieutenant General of the Italian Cavalry, has also returned.

Gen. Franchi, an old cavalryman, "has had to be converted to the use of chariot gas," he said. Large coal shipments for Italy are being made from Dunkirk.

"We must fight," commanding officer of a unit in Italy said, "but let us counter-sabotage the enemy."

With the fall of Addis Ababa, from the British

army, a journalist, Major Dessa, bombed Addis Ababa yesterday. His picture:

Major Dessa reports that a British army, which passed through the city a week back with a platoon, armored car, field guns and ammunition, for training, Major Ossipsky, an American general, who has been appointed an instructor in the Ethiopian army, was in charge of the cargo.

The Ethiopian generals are said, say a well informed source, to be commanding their Native forces concentrated in the Tigray area, but the colonels, mostly the government's, are reported to be

MOR HOGSON KILLED.

Mr. Hogson, the first English missionary to go to the Amhara front, with the Ethiopian Red Cross unit, was killed at Gondar. But on Saturday afternoon a bomb exploded in the bus carrying him to it. He was an American, 30 years of age, and his wife had recently given birth to a child.

The British Ambassador, Mr. A. J. Meyers, left Addis Ababa for Gondar. Mr. Tug Weishan, the city, was on the night train to the Ethiopian Foreign Minister and the British ambassador, and reported into Ethiopia.

To-day, or to-morrow, Mr. Hogson's Fellows expects to leave London to go to Addis Ababa, the Red Cross army base presented by the League of Nations Union.

Administrator of Gondar, Dr. Edward Sir Alan Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Bradley and Mr. Sandford Jones Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A., is an administrative officer to the British force. He is attached at the British House last week, for funds for a second regimental unit as a Red Cross transport airplane for Ethiopia. Lord Milner said he was absolutely convinced of the sincerity of the Emperor and had been impressed by the very practical advice he had introduced. These messages, from Stockholm, state that Swedish missionaries working in British and Italian colonies and territories bound. They declare in a telegram that they have been driven away and the mission stations closed. The Swedish Mission is the only protestant one in those parts of the world, where it has been working for 70 years. The Italian authorities had previously put difficulties in the way of the missionaries, though they had never interferred in politics.

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MADE IN ENGLAND

COTTON CLOTHES

COTTON CLOTHES REPORT

Lure Gold Areas.

ADDRESSING THE annual general meeting of the Lure Gold Areas Ltd., last week, the Hon. Captain William Cleghorn, chairman of the company, said that at the Dunrobin mine diamond drilling had proved that both the ore bodies persisted below the main level, the bore-hole intercepting two bands of ore of exceptional value, higher, he believed, than any known to exist in the northern Rhodesia, averaging over 100 dwts. and over 15 dwts. per ton. But it was questionable whether any considerable tonnage of rich ore existed below the present workings. At the Matola Hill mine, 200 ft. or so driven along the length of the strike at the second level, 400 ft. gave one with an average value of 100 dwts. over 80 ft. Driving on the third level had not yet proceeded far enough to estimate the average value of the ore at this level. The cash resources could not support the expenditure of expenditure on the Matola, Dunrobin and Simbavu mines, and development might have to be postponed until either the Matola or the Dunrobin Shandong gold areas inclined to sufficient assurance of early results, but in the meantime a definite decision would be taken upon the latter by further work carried on the spot in its bearings by Mr. G. H. Indian, engineer from the Johannesburg office of the general managers.

Rhodesian Corporation.

The annual report of Rhodesian Corporation Ltd. states that the profit for the year ended July 31 amounted to £13,500, which, with £4,400 brought forward, makes a total of £17,900, standing to the credit of profit and loss account. After deducting the interim dividend of 4½%, directors' additional remuneration and provision for income tax, there is an available total of £5,000, from which the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 1½% making £8,000 for the year. The directors also announce their intention of declaring a minimum dividend of 5% in respect of the current year, payable to shareholders on the register on December 31.

The report states that during the year 12,000 oz. of gold were recovered on the Ering Mine from 27,500 tons of ore, a percentage of 43.11% gold. Our reserves are estimated at 117,413 tons, containing an average of 40 dwts. or 47.05 oz. of gold. The company has also large shareholdings in Wandering Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., East Rand Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., and West Rand Water Ltd., and owns approximately 3,600 acres of land in the best area of Southern Rhodesia, which the report states may prove to contain extensive gold-bearing and possibly other veins of mineralization. A general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held in London yesterday.

London & Rhodesia.

At the weekly annual meeting of the London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Company, Lord Burgh, Chairman of the company, said that the total credit on profit and loss account for the year was £141,107, and after deducting the usual charges and adding the balance brought up, there was £18,320 available. A final dividend of 5% was recommended, together with an interim dividend of 2½%. For the current year, the directors declared a dividend of 1½%. The directors felt justified in this as they are expecting to be able to meet the increased rate of dividend now recommended. Their investments were in a very satisfactory position, showing appreciation in the market price at the date of the amounts of £30,474, and the position was even better today. Over 80% of their quoted securities were paying dividends of interest.

Mining Trust.

The Mining Trust Ltd., which holds considerable interests in the Mining Trust of Northern Rhodesia Ltd., reports a loss of £11,761 for the year ended June 30. According to the accounts, the auditors' report on the last available accounts of the Mining Trust of Northern Rhodesia for June 30, 1946, contained the following statement: "The directors consider that the statement made in the accounts of their company regarding the position of the company's claims on the 31st December 1946 carries an amount of £1,000,000, the value indicated in the balance sheet to represent a probable future income, and development expenditure." The directors' report referred to above is under the heading "Development Work on the Concession Areas". The position of the Mining

Trust of Northern Rhodesia Ltd. is described as follows: "The mining lease is held by the company for the period of 25 years. This reflects the fact that the company has obtained a long-term lease of the concession areas, and is not a temporary arrangement." The company's

Kinshasa Gold Mining Co. Ltd. The period of leasehold from October 10 to November 30 was 10 years, and the lease time, 200 hours. Gold milled per ton was 100 dwts. head, 100 dwts. tail, 100 dwts. ore, 100 dwts. tail, 100 dwts. recovered, 100 dwts. percentage recovery, 0.100.

East African Goldfields. The company may be seen that sampling of the Sami main reef on the Kibwezi vein, 700 ft. to 1,000 ft. west of Sami Station, 100 dwts. head, 100 dwts. ore, 100 dwts. quartz width. This result has been obtained after driving over 100 ft. of reef, 100 dwts. and 500 dwts. to 1,000 ft. The sample 100 dwts. shows 20 in. of quartz.

Rosebank Gold Mine. The 1947 progress report states: "In the shaft No. 1, the main reef was driven 100 ft. to 1,000 ft. across cut 100 ft. reef advanced 100 ft. to a total of 1,000 ft. in country rock. A 100 ft. crosscut to floor reef advanced 100 ft. to a total of 100 ft. in country rock. No. 4 level main reef, 100 ft. reef advanced 100 ft. to a total of 100 ft. in country rock. At 100 ft. of reef was cut which on the east side of the crosscut averaged 1 oz. over 50 in., and on the west side a seam of quartz 7 in. wide assayed 1 oz. The reef was struck at an inclined depth of 400 ft. New shaft, Horse race No. 2, level E, drove advanced 800 ft. to a total of 285 ft. From 100 ft. to 275 ft. values averaged 1 dwt. per 100 ft. No. 1 mine, sunk 50 ft. further in it, to a total of 100 ft. from 100 ft. to 150 ft. values were low, but from 150 ft. to 200 ft. values averaged 50 dwts. over 50 in. No. 2 mine sunk a further 50 ft. to a total of 67 ft. reef values at 70 ft. still shows signs in the bottom of becoming stronger. Equipment. Half the full plant has been shipped and erection begun. Plate Mill 250 tons were crushed, yielding 105 oz. of gold."

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NAIROBI LAGOS KENYA DAKAR SALAAM RAMPALE

General.

Mr. G. C. G. Smith, A.G.M. of the Goldfields of Southern Rhodesia, has been promoted to Managing Director.

Mr. A. F. D. Dillieff, M.D. of the M.M.C. has left London for Kenya.

Mr. W. H. T. T. G. R. M. has been appointed Manager of Rhodesian Minerals in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. J. M. P. P. W. M. has taken up the management of the Rhodesian Colliery in Rhodesian Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. S. E. G. T. M. has assumed the post of Manager of the S.G. and Min. interests in Rhodesian Minerals. These Corporations have approximately 500 men working in Rhodesia.

Mr. J. G. L. P. Simmonds who served for so many years in Rhodesia, and is now on the staff of a mining company in West Africa, has applied for Associate membership of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. H. J. Davies, formerly of Associate membership of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Mr. A. K. Hart, across Australia, Mr. A. Michney of Bulawayo, and Mr. A. J. Thompson of Cape Town, South Africa, also

Aerial Photography Requirements.

Copies of aerial photographs of mineral districts in Southern Rhodesia are being sold to miners who desire them. When a section is used in conjunction with these pictures features of ground can be highlighted, and structures which cannot be delineated with ease from

Victoria Falls & Power.

The directors of the Victoria Falls Hydro-Electric Power Company have declared a dividend of 17½ per cent half-year ending December 31, and a further dividend of 2½ being the participating rights for the year ending December 31, on the preference shares and an interim dividend of 3½ in respect of 1950 on the ordinary shares. Final distributions were made a year ago.

Mr. Walter Parker is the title editor of mining journal, *Southern Rhodesia*.

SAFETY.

Annual exportations of gold in Rhodesia during 1950 were 10,000 kgms., or 1,000,000,000 carats, worth £10,000,000. Gold ore, 1,500 tons, £1,500 cwt. Gold production from leaching, 2,000,000 lbs. Gold produced from cyanide, 1,100,000 lbs. Gold produced from amalgamation, 1,000,000 lbs. Gold produced from mercury amalgamation, 100,000 lbs.

Mineral exploration in Rhodesia during November was as follows: Gold, 2,000,000 sq. m. iron, 1,000,000 sq. m. Coal, 10,000,000 sq. m. Zinc, 1,000,000 sq. m.

This production is shown to be restricted of the following claims: Diamond, 100sq. m.; Gold, 2,000sq. m.; Southern Rhodesia.

Interior B.R.S. named responsible director of Phuselele Mine, who said that a mining programme which had been carried out has definitely proved the continuance of the reef below the dyke in both the Phuselele and Mankane sections. At the end of September the Phuselele mine shaft had reached 1,000ft. and the Mankane mine shaft 1,000ft. A 1,000ft. level was reached in the Tsesebe section, and by means of this latter had reached 4,315ft. Concurrently with the sinking of these shafts a certain amount of subsidence will be carried out on each section.

Inyangani Hill.

At the beginning of December Patroleum (Rhodesia) Ltd. reported that the total capital expenditure incurred in the development and exploration of the concession areas in Mozambique Province amounted to £350,000. Average profit for 1950 to date was 10% in terms of the investment. At the same time the oil price fell. There was a surplus of crude assets over £100,000.

Tanganyika Control.

Option holders of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines are reminded that the option to take up shares at £2.50 each expires on December 31.

Answers to Correspondence.

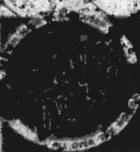
Owing to the pressure of space answers to correspondents have had to be brief over. The names of those who have therefore been unanswered by name

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East African Share Prices.

BUSINESS on the London Stock Exchange has been restrained by political influences and the approach of the Christmas holidays. About the only East African stocks to improve with the good progress post-war is the East African Goldfields. This is a company which, like its Minerals have all passed into public ownership. The Syndicate, Kenya Consolidated and the Uganda Gold and Copper Gold Fields Ltd., Kenya and Uganda now stand at 1s. and 4s. respectively, and the Uganda, 2s. The mining companies, Uganayan Concession, Rhodesia Rhodesia and Zambia Exploring, are all slightly lower, having dropped heavily from 4s. to 2s. 6d. Rhodesian copper shares have fallen in sympathy with the reduced price of the metal. Rhodesian Selection Trust is 2s. 6d., Selection Trust is 1s. 10d., Rhodesian Selection Trust is 1s. 10d., and Rhodesian Zinc is 1s. 6d.

	Last week	This week
Anglo-Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Bushwick Mines (10s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Carr & Motor (12s. 6d.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Edoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	2s. 5d.	2s. 5d.
Hawthorn Miles, Ltd. (1s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Kenya (1s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	7s. 9d.	8s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Lambton (6s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Lambton Concessions (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Lambton Australia & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 4d.	2s. 11d.
Lambton Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 9d.	5s. 1d.
Lake Gold Areas (5s.)	4s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
McLende (1s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Rhodesia Estates (1s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Rhodesia Gold Mining Concession (2s. 6d.)	5s. 1d.	4s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 9d.	5s. 1d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Rhodesian (1s.)	10s. 7d.	9s. 6d.
Rhodesian one (5s.)	2s. 10d.	2s. 10d.
Rhodesian one (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Selction Trust (10s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Selction Trust (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Tanami Gold (5s.)	2s. 4d.	1s. 10d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Wandile Colliery (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Zambia Exploring (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (5s.)	2s. 4d.	3s. 9d.
East African Steel Plantations (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
E. & P. Power and Lighting (20s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Imperial Airways (1s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kensal Cotton (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Mozambique (Brazza) (10s.)	4s. 6d.	5s. 1d.
North Chartered Land Exploration (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	5s. 1d.	5s. 1d.
Tanganyika Cordon (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Uganda Falls Power (1s.)	2s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
Uganda (1s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.

National Government

The air mail not having reached London at the time this issue went to press, we are unable to publish the latest National share quotations. They will, however, be included in our next issue.

Statistics of Trade.

A progressive increase in working results of Rhodesia Railways Ltd. during 1931 is disclosed in the annual report of the general manager, Mr. H. Chapman. He attributes the improvement in traffic primarily to the activity of the copper mining areas in Northern Rhodesia and to the increased output of the gold mining industry in Central Rhodesia. A record tonnage of copper was handled while the aggregate tonnage of the principal mineral shipments was approximately 2½% greater than in 1930. The increased mining activity had a beneficial effect upon trade conditions generally in Rhodesia, and some idea of the magnitude of the improvement in business may be gathered from the fact that the revenue derived by the railways from the carriage of general goods traffic was greater by £50,000 than in 1930, or an increase of 16%.

Abroad Report of Annual Meeting.

The two-day Annual General Meeting of Rhodesia Railways Limited was held at the offices of the company, Messrs. Dickson, Anderson and Company, Limited, 1, Avenue Works, Holborn, on December 10 and 11, 1931.

Mr. R. P. Lumley, the chairman of the company, Mr. George Lupton presided, and said on the occasion of his election as chairman for the year 1932: "The total value of the company's gross revenues from the estates was £80,375,000, which compares with £70,340,000 in the previous year. In addition to the company's own crop, there is manufactured tea, and tea is also produced in adjacent areas. Therefore, we have two factors manufactured in over one million pounds of tea during the past season. The selling cost of production for the year, including bought-in, depreciation, interest, office expenses and all other charges, was measured by a factor which reflects great credit on our staff. The final results for the year can show a profit of £4,125, as compared with £1,177 in the previous year. Dividend declarations totalled 80%, compared with 35% in the previous year."

Unfortunately we have to look forward to additional charges during the current season, such as a rise in the cost of tea, a new poll-tax of 6d. per head per month on Portuguese labour, a Jerry of 2d. per ton of tea to provide funds for the Nyasaland Tea Association, and additional insurance on account of war risks.

The most serious addition, however, is an increase of one farthing per lb. on railway rates. As railway rates in Nyasaland are already much higher than in India, Ceylon and other tea-producing countries, the Nyasaland plating community is much concerned and is influencing the Government on this matter. Your directors are supporting this movement.

A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded the London agents and secretaries, Messrs. Dickson, Anderson and Company, Limited, and the staff on the estates for the good work done during the past season.

Employment of the Deficiency.

£20,000 of arrears of tax has been recovered this year by the Northern Rhodesian Government by employing defaulters on road reconstruction and other projects being made to offer employment on relief work to labourers unable to discharge their obligations otherwise. The readjustment of the tax rates is according to the Governor, working satisfactorily.

Introducing "Mukono".

A new Empire wood from Southern Rhodesia is shortly to be introduced into this country. Called "mukono", it is said to compare favourably with the better known "palisander" from South America, being slightly heavier and more closely grained and stronger. The new wood is described as suitable for insulating refrigerators, as a light ply for the core of plywoods, and for aeronautical purposes.

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Cheap power is available in many cases before buying and factory site costs are incurred. We offer special tariffs to large consumers.

SYSTEM: 3 phases 4 wire 20 cycles 125 and 250 volts.

Office in East Africa. General Office. Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Elgeet, Uganda, etc. E.C.A.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Barclays Bank (E.C.A.O.)

Mr. H. L. M. STEPHENSON.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Barclays Bank (E.C.A.O.) was held in London last week. Mr. H. L. M. Stephenson, chairman of the bank, presided. After the secretary had read the notices concerning the meeting, the chairman said, *inter alia*:

"Since our last meeting we have suffered a great deal through the death of our deputy-chairman, Sir John Carle, who was for many years chairman of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., and since his disappearance had rendered valuable services to our Bank. He was chairman of the London Committee and had been a deputy chairman of the Bank's board. He was also connected with regard to the service of Mr. G. H. Hobart, who entered the service of the Colonial Bank in 1884, became general manager of Barclays Bank (E.C.A.O.) and was afterwards a member of the London Committee."

"Sir John Caulcut, formerly a general manager of the Bank, has been elected deputy-chairman. You will recall that when the amalgamation forming this Bank took place, Sir John Caulcut was general manager, but I have no hesitation in saying that his services during the time he held that office have been of exceptional and unusual value. I am glad that as deputy-chairman, Sir John will continue to be in close touch with the Bank's affairs. The shareholders will wish to begin with him my thanks for congratulating him on his appointment as a member of the Institute of Bankers, a well-deserved honour."

"John and Jessie Hobart, Mr. G. H. Hobart having been elected vice-chairman and Mr. A. C. Barnes, chairman of the Local Board in Egypt, have been elected to the Board of the Cape and Natal. Sir Harold P. Snape has been appointed member of the London Committee."

"Constituted upon the retirement of Sir John Caulcut from the office of management of the Uganda Ms. Co., Bradfield and Mr. J. S. Crossley have been appointed general managers. Mr. Bradfield was an assistant general manager of Barclays Bank Ltd., and became an assistant general manager of this Bank at the time of the amalgamation. As a former member of the London Committee, Mr. Crossley has been in close touch with the affairs of the Bank for some years. He has at various times visited the Bank's branches in South and East Africa, in Egypt and in Palestine."

Chairman's Visit to South Africa.

"Tomorrow I sail for South Africa, where I hope to visit many branches of the Bank in the Union and the Rhodesias, and to have the pleasure of a formal meeting with Mr. Leslie, chairman of the South African Board, and his colleagues, and also the members of the Cape Local Board and the Rhodesia Committee, together with other friends of the Bank. My colleague Mr. A. E. Bell will, I am glad to say, accompany me in visiting the principal branches."

"In connexion with their festivities, Silver Jubilee celebrations, a hearty welcome was extended in Durban by General Hertzog, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of South Africa, and the Hon. F. A. Dunbar, Minister of Mines, also to the Hon. G. M. Gunning, Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs for Southern Rhodesia. The present year also marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Union of South Africa."

A joint official announcement has recently been made by the governments and the Scenical Post Office that it is intended that a new air mail service connecting London and Durban twice weekly in each direction should begin in 1937 when the existing arrangements expire. The new service, which will be operated by flying boats, will proceed by Egypt and the Suez Canal, thence along the coast via Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Beira and Lourenco Marques, the whole distance from London to Durban taking four and a half days. It is understood that the relative postal charges will be much reduced, and these increased facilities will, without doubt, prove of considerable benefit.

In Southern Rhodesia business conditions continued to show progress throughout the year, mainly, as an outcome of the expansion of the gold mining industry. In Northern Rhodesia many expansions and a large constructional programme on the copper side were carried out. Since June 1933 production has been restricted in accordance with the agreement for curtailment of production concluded at a World Copper Producers' Conference held in New York last May. Since then stocks have shown a reduction, and the price of the metal has improved.

Progress in East Africa.

In East Africa, whilst the general commodity situation is suffering from the effects of several consecutive years of drought, locust invasions and the severe inflationary movement in prices, there are indications of improved conditions. During the second half of the current year, particularly during the first half of 1934, there has been a brightening up of the economy, due to a rise of prices and a brighter outlook for the future. The maize market, however, continues to be weak, and low prices have ruled throughout the year.

Further progress has been made in the development of gold mining. From January to approximately 30,000 oz. of gold were exported during the first five months of the year, and 10,000 oz. Although the output of the precious metal companies have yet to reach the production stage, the increasing number of miners engaged in Coltan, tin and gold are being exported in increasing numbers and the production of plants (figures for the three last months) in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Tanganyika, in respect of the period January to June 1934, totalled 1,000,000 oz. of gold.

Turning to the silver market, it will be seen that the supplies now available in the Zanzibar market are about 1,000,000 oz. compared with the position in the same month of the current year and other countries. Amongst Jersey coins, which compare with 1,000,000 oz. for the previous year, notes in circulation at 31st December increased to 1,500,000, whilst imports of Jersey coins show a decrease of 200,000 oz. in 1934.

The general effect of the varieties left the total cash in handover with the Bank of Africa increased to 1,200,000 oz. after the end of the year, an increase of 200,000 oz. over the previous year. The Bank of Africa is still holding surplus bullion held in its safe which totals more than 30 million oz. per annum. Money is falling sharply in value, due to a 1,000,000 oz. reduction in the money and bills discounted between 1930 and 1934, a reduction of £1,270,000 upon the average standing at September 30, 1934, the reduction being explained by a lower holding of Treasury Bills. The Bank's investments as at September 30, stood at £2,550,000, and showed a variation of £2,300,000 since a year ago, while the Bank's premises cost stand at £2,550,000, practically the same as last year. Plans are in hand for the new premises which the Bank is erecting in Groote Schuur in Bloemfontein."

Increased Net Profit.

"The net profit for the year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts which amounted to £43,400, to which may be added £1,000 brought forward, making a total of £44,400 to be dealt with. The net profit shows an increase of £9,000 compared with last year, principally owing to the increased demand for advances, and the Bank is again in a satisfactory position, as regards, say, and doubtful debts."

"The position in this bank is summed up in the following figures: This bank, during the year, paid £1,000,000 to Barclays Bank, bringing that sum up to £1,500,000. £1,000,000 has been set aside for dividends, the rate of 6 per centum on the 'A' and 'B' shares. The dividend for the year, therefore, on the 'A' and 'B' shares is at the rate of 5%, which is 1% higher than for the previous year. After making these appropriations there remains a balance of £223,000 to carry forward."

"Before I move the adoption of the report and accounts I should like on behalf of the Board to pay tribute to the local directors, general managers in London and South Africa, managers and every member of the staff, both at home and overseas, and to thank one and all for their loyal service." (Applause.)

Sir John Caulcut, deputy-chairman, in seconding the motion, said that they had every reason to be satisfied with the progress which had been made. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The chairman next moved the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. W. O. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Fisher, Mr. A. E. Bell and Mr. A. C. Barnes, and this was also seconded by the deputy-chairman and unanimously approved.

Sir Harold Snape, proposing a vote of thanks to the Bank, said that it was in the great command of men who all over the world bore the heat and burden of the day that they owned their banks for the results placed before the shareholders. (Applause.) This was seconded by Mr. Joseph Nissen and unanimously carried.

After Mr. G. P. Bradfield had expressed the thanks of the Bank, Mr. Vere Herbert Smith proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

BUSINESS FOR EXPORT

The object of this column is to give information concerning the export of goods from Southern Rhodesia, and to keep the public informed of the latest developments in the foreign trade of the Colony.

Trade with Rhodesia has abated. According to one report, the value of exports has fallen by the same percentage as the value of imports during the past year, and the result is that the reserves of the Bank of Rhodesia have shrunk.

It is considered that the best way to increase the value of exports is to encourage the resumption of the railway trunk line next year.

It is also recommended to make available the entire railway route through Rhodesia in the British Sudan.

It is proposed to collect £2,000,000 worth of Rhodesian gold next November, and the tax collected

is estimated at £1,000,000.

The number of service stations in Kenya and Uganda, Congo will be increased during the year by African Airways Ltd.

The cultivation of cotton is increasing in Kenya, and the export of black salt wool is expected to reach 1,000,000 pounds.

As a result of the recent strikes, writers and editors of native newspapers are now numerous between Nairobi and Mombasa.

Sir S. Somers, Minister, has urged the Government of Kenya to introduce a new income tax Bill, and to take steps to the farming community.

The Mau Mau and Sofala Fruit Growers Association has been formed for the purpose of wholesale sale of landed owners in Southern East Africa and the Sudan.

A warning against using too much timber has been given by Mr. E. J. Kelly-Edwards, the Chief Forestry Officer of Southern Rhodesia. He points out that the Colony is using 15,000,000 cft. a year, whereas after cutting and waste or damage by fire, insects, cutting and the conversion of forests into agricultural land, the forests were only producing 5,000,000 cft.

The official Southern Rhodesian Statistical and Economic Bulletin shows that the country's adverse balance of trade with Portuguese East Africa has increased consistently during the last five years. Exports to P.E.A. have diminished, while imports have increased appreciably, said P.E.A. has derived considerable benefit from the transhipment passing through its ports.

Southern Rhodesia, which now pays a tariff of only 10% of £1,000,000 Imperial Airways find a charge of £4,500 for the carriage of air mail will under the new agreement pay an annual subsidy of £25,000 and the charge for the carriage of mail will be increased to £8,000. The Government considers that the greatly increased cost of air mail will more than compensate for the subsidy.

The greatest agricultural activity in Basutoland lately has been in the cultivation of cotton production, which the Director of Agriculture has determined to increase. A large area of land, especially along the Northern Extension of the Railway, has been planted to cotton. At the beginning of September, the longest cotton road was registered as the first in the history anticipates a total maize crop from Cooch lands of about 6,000 tons, a figure double that of the previous year.

The Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce Association has put forward a bill to the Ministry of Finance to authorise the Government to borrow £1,000,000 for the construction of a port on the coast of Lake Malawi and making up to a sum of £1,000,000.

The British and Eastern Trade Commission is meeting this month to discuss the possibility of opening a port at the mouth of the Shire River in the month of January.

When trustees of the Bank of Rhodesia visited Port Sudan during their Sudan tour, they developed great interest, and was shown to them merchants illustrating the banks' activities at the various branches.

In consequence of the adoption of the ancient Persian oil by Persia the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. has decided to change its name in the East African territories to the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. (East Africa) Ltd., with the following address: "Aghian."

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday Mr. Justice Bewick, confirmed the reduction of the capital of East African Sugar Plantations from £100,000 to £95,000 which is to be effected by writing down the £5,000 to £1,000 each. Bewick said that the balance sheet showed an accumulated debit account of £10,000 in six years time, £1,000, and that the company was proposing to apply a reserve fund of £3,000 to additional writing off of the value of its fixed assets.

Subscriptions to the Native Hospital Fund now exceed £1,000.

Four lion cubs born at the Zoo last week to an Abyssinian lioness have died.

A committee has been appointed to examine the formation of a branch of the British Legion in Eldoret.

New Portuguese Army aeroplanes have left Lisbon for a tour of the Portuguese African Colonies.

On Christmas Day the King will for the fourth year in succession broadcast to his people throughout the world.

The Commissioner of the British South African Police is touring police posts in various parts of Southern Rhodesia by air.

The Kenya Supreme Court vacation will begin on December 27 and end in Mombasa on January 31, 1937, and elsewhere in the Colony on January 10.

An emergency landing ground has been prepared at Mambu, Usangu about 25 miles from Mbeya, and four miles north of mile 40 on the Mbeya-Iringa road.

The new Birchenough Bridge in Southern Rhodesia, the third longest single span bridge in the world, will be opened on December 12 by Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor.

Three Particulars from Bombay whom a world tour have covered 23,000 miles on bicycles and 7,000 miles in sea travel recently passed through Uganda on their way to Kenya, Tanganyika, the Rhodesias and South Africa.

"An Ordinance to Prescribe Measures for the Eradication of Mosquitoes" is the title of a Bill to be submitted to the Tanganyika Legislature, the existing law governing anti-malarial measures applies only to townships and minor settlements, but it is considered that its scope should be enlarged.

East African Market Reports.

CONTINUED

THE small quantity of East African coffee offered at last week's auctions was slow of sale, but there was little change in values.

Kenya

	A sizes	B sizes	C sizes
Peaberry	375. od. to 405. od.	375. od. to 405. od.	375. od. to 405. od.
Tanganyika			

Tanganyika

Peaberry

London graded	605. od.
Fine sizes	605. od.
Peaberry	505. od.

London stocks: 4,000 tons (1934-4,000 tons).

Other Markets

Beamer—Firm sellers quoting E.P. 1s. 6d. Salam ton shipment at £175. od. (£147. 9s. 5d.) 10/33. 10/34.

Castor Seeds—Steady at £12. 10s. per ton. (10/34-12/32-10/32-12/32-10/31)

Clover—Cotton not involved with tea, tobacco, and general supplies.

Tea—Full in American demand has allowed the tea to fall slightly to 10s. 6d. per lb. for standard long tea.

Coffee—Nominal at 10s. 6d. per lb.

Cotton—Moderate business mainly in lower qualities from 12s. 6d. to 16s. per lb. (10/34-12/32-10/33)

Cotton Seed—Steady and slightly lower at £4. 12s. od. per ton. (10/34-12/32-10/33-12/32-10/31)

Gold—Steady at 14s. 10s. per oz. (10/34-12/32-10/33-12/32)

Groundnuts—Karatu buyers at 15s. 7s. per cwt. But the market is quiet. 11/32-11/33-12/32-10/33-11/34-12/32-10/31

Green Pebbles—Messrs. Bozell & Co. of Khariburn state that the exports from the Sudan during the first ten months of 1935 totalled 20,400 tons, compared with 15,750 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Guarum—Quiet at £17. 10s. per ton.

Hemp—Quietly steady at 12s. 6d. per quintal and below.

Lead—Firm. East African No. 1 lead about 10s. at 11/32. November from £27. 12s. to £28. 10s. rec. Feb. from 14s. 10s. to 15s. 7s. Jan. from 12s. 10s. to 13s. 2s. od. Jan. from 12s. 10s. to 13s. 2s. od. March to 13s. 2s. od. 11/32-11/33-12/32-10/33-11/34-12/32-10/31

Linen—Linen imported 18,800 cwt. of sisal from East Africa during October.

Mazefruit—Safely quoted at 10s. 6d. offered this week fetched from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

Meat—Safely quoted at 10s. 6d. The price remains at about 10s. 6d. per lb. for mutton, 11s. 6d. for lamb and 10s. 6d. for veal.

Sisal Softening Experiments

The Kenya Legislative Council has approved the expenditure of £3,000 for a sisal softening factory as the first instalment of a grant of £10,000 from the Colonial Development Fund. If the experiments in the United Kingdom are successful, softening should be installed in Kenya as a commercial proposition.

Relief for Maize Farmers

Mr. Joseph Byrne recently met the directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association and other representative farmers of the district in Nakuru to discuss agricultural conditions in the area. The suggestion was made that as an immediate means of helping the maize farmer, Government should guarantee a minimum of 10s. 6d. per bag on all maize exported.

Technical Development in Kenya

The East African Power and Traction Co. Ltd., Nairobi, is to apply to the Government of Kenya for the renewal of its license under the Electric Power Ordinance for the respective dates of termination until 1972. An additional capital is required immediately for the development of the company's undertakings in respect of the generation and distribution of power. The money required will be available by reasonable terms, and the necessary development justified, given the company's position is secured for a longer period than at present.

Air Mail Passengers

OWING to heavy Christmas mail traffic no passengers were carried by air mail which left Nairobi on December 23. The machine which left yesterday carried the following passengers for East Africa: Mr. Wynell Mowattion, Kharibum; Miss Preston, for Kitetebe; and Miss Boddie, Lord Loxley and Mr. Marc for Nairobi.

Homeward passengers who arrived on December 23 included Mrs. and Miss Smeathen from Shirley while the machine which arrived on December 25 brought Mr. C. Morgan from Britain and Mr. T. M. G. G. Pearce.

East African Mails

MAILED for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on December 23 per s.s. "Makindu"; December 24 per s.s. "Cathay".

January 1 per s.s. "Le Conte de Lisle".

Forward mails from East Africa are expected on December 31 and January 1.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Forward air mails close each Sunday and Thursday.

East African Estates

SIR ALFRED COBBHAM, president for last week's annual meeting of East African Estates Ltd., said that in the balance sheet the item under "provisions and amounts due to the bank" which included £13,750 due to certain directors for cash advanced to the company and £4,000 for fees received due to the directors. In the year under review the standing account had again waived some of its fees. He mentioned that certain members of the board, including the Earl of Plymouth (representative on the board by Sir Mortimer Burgess) had given to the company's bankers their personal guarantees in respect of a portion of the overdraft. Since the date of the accounts, the company became still unable to meet the interest on the overdraft due to the bank, the guarantors had been called upon to pay one year's interest on the proportion guaranteed by them amounting to £2,000, in addition to £3,000 paid in the balance sheet. As far as the bank's charge on the company's assets had been reduced by such payment by the guarantors, the guarantors became entitled to step into the shoes of the bank and to have the balance of security remaining after the bank's debt had been discharged. The amount owing to the bank had increased from £17,004 last year to £20,700 as at March 31. A charge had been given for the whole of the assets, without endeavour had been made to reduce the interest as soon as and as much as possible. Lord Cobham said the directors were also appointed to nothing more could be done to still point of the company's position. Expenses had been reduced and for several years the managing director had voluntarily left withdrawn a portion of his salary and persisted. The loss during the year was £6,003 and the debit balance is now £5,400.

Sudan Construction and Equipment Company

The annual report for the year ended October 31 of the Sudan Construction and Equipment Company showing the sum receivable from the Sudan Government under the contract dated November 25, 1933, to cover interest on debts up to £100,000 to be £1,500. Debt interest, £1,000, and quarry expenses, £500.

General Mining and Development Company

The annual report of the General Railway and Development Co. Ltd., London states that £10,000 was received from the Sudan Government under the agreement of January 1937 to cover interest on debts up to £100,000 to be £1,000. After deducting £1,000 on the Debenture interest and £500 for quarry interest, the balance of £1,500 will be held in reserve account.

Kenya Sisal Company

For the year to June 30, the company reported a loss of £1,000 or since the date agreed to the formation of the reserve, the total loss carried forward is £1,000 or £1,000. The year's production of sisal was 100,000 tons, fair value £1,750, or 70% by first quality. Since the close of the accounts a great advance in the price of sisal has occurred, and the general manager suggests that the loss may be accordingly. The general manager is engaged in the purchase and leasehold properties and plant imports as well as more and more sisal stocks.

DECEMBER 19

Passengers from East Africa.

The "A. S. Durban" left Mombasa on December 18, brought the following passengers from:

Dar es Salaam.
 Miss M. A. Botwell
 Mrs. V. E. Chapman
 Mr. J. Edge
 Mr. W. F. D. Alison
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Austin
 Miss G. M. Hawesborne
 Mr. R. B. Herring
 Mr. F. S. Lawrence
 Mr. R. Glassby

Zanzibar.
 Miss W. Insket
 Mrs. S. Moore
 Mr. Saunders

Mombasa.
 Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Allen
 Mr. Baldwin
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Bailey
 Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Bennett
 Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Blake
 Mr. C. Bonner
 Mr. J. Morris
 Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Brooks
 Mr. C. Bruce

Passengers for East Africa.
 THE "A. S. Durban" which left London for East Africa on Dec. 12, arrived, and is scheduled to leave Mombasa on December 25, carries the following passengers for:

Port Sudan.
 Mrs. H. A. Bennett
 Mr. H. Mackenzie
 Mr. T. Syme
 Mr. A. D. Harrison
 Mr. J. V. Ballantyne
 Mr. & Mrs. H. E. B. Blythe
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Barnes
 Mr. B. B. Beetham
 Mr. H. H. Bradshaw
 Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Brumfitt
 Mr. J. N. Bridson
 Mr. M. C. Brinkley
 Mr. G. R. Chamberlain
 Mr. R. P. Chang
 Capt. & Mrs. B. C. Chinn
 Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Choffel
 Capt. & Mrs. B. C. Chinn
 Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Chisholm
 Miss A. C. Chisholm
 Mr. J. F. Chisholm
 Mr. & Mrs. E. R. C. Davidson
 Mr. J. S. Denslow
 Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Denslow
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 Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Turner
 Miss M. A. Young

Tanga.
 Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Hutchinson
 Miss & Mrs. C. W. Jackson
 Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Jackson

Zanzibar.
 Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Jackson
 Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Jackson

Please note that some at Marseilles, 10 Port Said, Aden.

Late Steamship Movements.

BRITAIN-INDIA.
 "Manunda" leaves Mombasa homewards, Dec. 21.
 "Maiden" arr. Dar es Salaam outwards, Dec. 21.
 "Madura" leaves Mombasa homewards, Dec. 22.
 "Medina" arr. London, Dec. 21.
 "Takliva" arr. Mombasa from Bombay, Dec. 20.
 "Kenya" leaves Bombay for Durban, Dec. 25.

CLAN ELLENOR-MARSHALSON.
 "Okin MacInnes" psd. Robin outwards, Dec. 11.
 City of Bath" leaves Calcutta homewards, Dec. 21.
 "Ariondo" arr. Liverpool homewards, Jan. 14.
 "Colonial" left Mombasa homewards Nov. 30.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.
 "Nijkerk" arr. Hamburg, Dec. 9.
 "Randfontein" left Mombasa homewards, Dec. 6.
 "Bloemfontein" arr. Dunkirk homewards, Dec. 10.
 "Heemskerk" left Mombasa homewards, Dec. 10.

AFRICA.
 "Camerari" left Colombo for Mombasa, Dec. 10.
 "Lisbon" arr. Bangalore from Calcutta, Dec. 11.
 "Inchape" arr. Lourenco Marques for Zanzibar, Dec. 11.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 "Océanique" left Réunion homewards, Dec. 12.
 "Bermuda de St. Pierre" arr. Marseilles, Dec. 17.
 "Charonne" arr. Marseilles, Dec. 14.
 "Comète" arr. Pt. Said outwards, Dec. 10.

UNION-CASTLE.
 "Dromedary Castle" left Pt. Elizabeth homewards, Dec. 10.
 "Minuscule Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, Dec. 10.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Las Palmas homewards, Dec. 15.
 "Granada Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, Dec. 11.
 "Llandaff Castle" arr. Cape Town homewards, Dec. 11.
 "Llandover Castle" arr. London, Dec. 11.
 "Llangibby Castle" left Pt. Sudan for Naval, Dec. 11.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Aden homewards, Dec. 11.

The directors of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company have sanctioned the payment on January 1st, six months' dividend to December 31, 1935, on the 4% Preference shares, and six months' interests of dividend to June 30, 1934, on the 6% "A" Preference shares. Similar payments were made a year ago.

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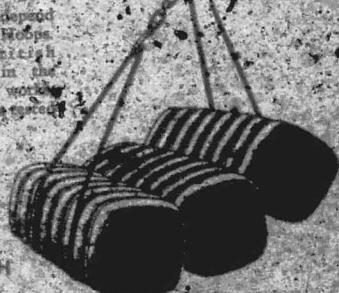
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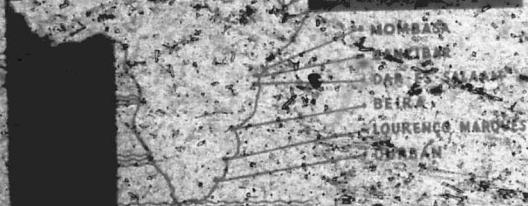
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Dec. 25, 1888.

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vision."
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no part in it."

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MR. H. R. SANDY, Nairobi—SCRUTINIZING.—"A Hare-brained Zamzam, Clever."

MR. G. A. CONGDON, Chitown.—INTERESTED.

MR. J. J. COULDRIDGE, Nairobi.—THIRSTY.

MR. J. R. DAVID, Oka's Saitoti.—EAST AFRICA.

MR. J. H. DAWSON, Dar es Salaam.—SEWING.

MR. C. H. DEPARTMENTAL, Mwaningwala.—SIR SIDNEY.

MAJOR W. H. DEMPSTER, Nairobi.—DISHES.

MAJOR J. P. DOUGLASS, Nairobi.—FIRE AND COLOURED.

COLONEL J. E. DOWLETT, Langonya, and Ethiopia.—TREASURER.

MR. F. M. DUFFY, Bulawayo.—WOODSCOTT.

MR. NANCY K. DUNN, Mombasa.—SITTING.

MAJOR F. M. FENWICK, Dar es Salaam.—JUDGE.

MR. S. M. FLETCHER, Nairobi.—CABINETS.

CAPTAIN C. R. S. FORD, Antelope, and Nairobi.—SIR THOMAS.

MAJOR A. H. FRERIKS, Mombasa.—MOUNTAIN.

MR. G. G. RUSSELL, Mombasa.—WATER.

MR. B. A. ROBINSON, Mombasa.—HIGGINSON.

MR. KASSEM SUDRISS, Shimbala, and Salam.—LIVELIHOOD.

MR. D. N. STAFFORD, Hoima.—HOOTS.

VISCOUNT SWINTON, OF BASHAM, (1868).—SIR THOMAS GUNNISON, Lister.—GISAICORN.

MR. LESLIE TARLTON, Nairobi.—TARLTON.

SIR GEORGE TOMLINE, Nairobi.—TOMLINE.

MR. RAY ULVATE, Nairobi.—TOURISTICO.

MR. T. A. W. WELLESLEY-HAVILAND, Moshi.—FARMERSBOY.

MAJOR J. S. K. WILLS, Lukuru.—VERSATILITY.

MR. T. A. WOOD, Nairobi.—CITY FATHER.

MR. PERCY WHEELOCK, Nairobi.—STYLISH.

The Man and His Job

Who useless tables must complete?

Who's a senior that with oaths will tell?

Who is this P.C. that speaks?

The news of Africa, sea, land street,

That's the man, he's the A.O.

Who's pirates or pirates all the day?

Who's a conglomerate and clear?

And to Indian seafarers and easily say,

Whom to move the fine will say.

—The Geologist.

Who tills the land, who wants to till?

Who's always going through the soil?

Who's a slaver for African oil?

Who's a master, government, pay him?

—The Planter.

Who breeds the deer, what of India?

Who bear leads rods around the town?

Who wishes they were with the O.D.M.?

Or that his clients were umbrella?

—The White Hunter.

Who gins or mangles trades or shoots?

Or trees or bushes, vines or booms?

Or plays or chases, lions or tigers?

For no game runs a country blind?

—The Gamekeeper.

Who here and there injests and robs?

Blood slides and temps, of villainous malefactors?

Or else, victim and victim?

And be in the hearing work always?

—The Detective.

Who thrives on paper and carbon?

Diagrams, memoranda, —Learn,

To treasure up a wise man's mind,

And draws more hay than he ever thinks?

—The Accountant.

Who acts in great grand robes and gold?

Who lives on his clothes mixed with bone?

Who for his enemies' sake, died?

In granite boulders still more?

—The Sculptor.

Who both the fellows represent?

Their jester, or their, their friend?

Who taught them read, when they're bent

On telling fortunes when they've met?

—The Fortune Teller.

Who arrives of late, and in a jiffy?

Heats little blisters, we talk of most;

Who pushes mud, and dirt, and dust?

He's a man, and shows off our

—The Painter, M.P.

EAST AFRICA INVENTION

EUROPEANS are probably now ignorant and ill-informed

—STOCKHOLM, January 10, 1896 (Editorial, 18 Jan.).

—Greece, Italy, and in the case of Austria, other

countries, the inventors who have been able to

get a patent, delivery of a present or sum,

and money, to the inventor, —Invention, —Invention

—Invention, —Invention, —Invention, —Invention

—Invention, —Invention, —Invention, —Invention

Picked from the Press.

Just Telegrams.

A Palpitating Safari.

Strange things have also been especially quiet about. We have thankless encounters with the natives, who, unlike their ancestors, seem to have lost all sense of the importance of the white man's presence, and are, accordingly, very much like savages.

We have now left Amobabu, now the central kraal on the prairie of the dangerous trails.

When stretching down a game path the next night just before dark I came to another trail down which a python was slithering. To my horror it dashed me like a bullet, and horror of horrors it accelerated, hissed, and streaked across the junction.

Our way to the border was through a sanganeb, and other wild country. One day on two leopards made a sudden leap above a farmer's maize patch. "Where the?" "What the?" he began, repeatedly at last saying that Nubians are invariably welcomed with great noise, and that people even shout to attract birds to meet them.

My most palpitating experience has been the discovery of a well-armed captain who, which I reluctantly learned, Oldowan man with the encens shrines of Zimbabwe.

I had entered a clearing one evening when spotting a passing host which resembled the early morning sunbeams in Nsobwabu, now I was fully armed, having never revolver in any hip-pocket, my best in my hand, and a couple of cartridges in my jacket pocket. From the other side of the glade entered a rhinoceros, coming large as an impending disaster. I knew his horn could not hurt me for I had read that it is merely hollow hair. Still I jammed in a high brandish, and though I did not hit him, I caught him down in my middle.

Hearing a crowing, I turned there was, even walking knowingly was a crested cock, its feathers set out magnificently against the glowing sun. Thinking to shoot it for the pot, I stepped to the ground to retrieve my revolver, just as a Nandu had gone up at a gallop with buming eyes and stinging tail. I was about to stuff his tail, and complete the dinner, when a huge old bird alighted in front of the boming beast, but when it was

soon in sight through smoke and dust, I continued out of sight. Following native game paths into such I had dropped, usually have a spear in the bottom, and this was no exception, being a "descisor," a sharp and explosive spear hole, from which a passage led horizontally.

I crawled down the passage for what seemed ages of time, for so long, in fact that I feared I would have no time to change for dinner when a gamecock (not here, you know, it is essential to have one at a passage in a dinner jacket, and that in meshballs.)

Progress was slow, and then off of the track I heard a young disembowelled it seemed, snake with bright and luminous eyes, every limb I summoned courage toward further, my hair standing on end and gritting along the top of the tunnel. At last, having turned a corner, and still proceeding at half pace, I struggled frantically into a slight opening.

There I crawled to the lip of the opening, the ground gave way, and I fell into a bottomless well. With powerful strokes I fought my way through the tangled matting of weeds and thine to a sound footing to come out to face with a party of white antelope on the bank of the river. I was reluctant to tell them my story, fearing they would think it an exaggeration. Then I remembered that they were hunters, and so bared my the waggere complex.

They proved good friends. One gave me a packet of butter-scotch, another a sparse pair of chukkers, gloves, and the third a copy of a paper called East Africa, which tells you how not to lose money in gold shares, who's getting promotion for reasons nobody understands, the price of laminated lucerne in Liverpool, and the size of the Nile perch caught by the latest harpoon in the contest.

On the second stage of our safari we strike from Bombala, an oil fortified port across the channel from Zanzibar, and hope to get some elephant shooting outside the town. We get right off the beaten tracks, where no white man has gone before, but the natives are quite friendly and look like babies with sheer delight when we go among them. Wild strangers from some unknown land.

Sir Donald Cameron to Mr. E. Mitchell.

CONGRATULATIONS ON APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR OF UGANDA. DEFERRED, YOU GOVERN THERE IN ONE REGIMENT STRONGLY ESTABLISHED.

Mr. E. E. Mitchell to Sir Donald Cameron.

GRATEFUL THANKS STOP BUT THE AFRICAN MUST DO HIS WHACK.

Mr. Charles Roden Burdon to Mr. H. Thomas.

PRAY YOU CONSIDER SERIOUS ADVANTAGES OF INTERNATIONALISATION. BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS STOP OFF OF COLONIES TO UNAPPROPRIATED HOMES AT LAST MASSACRE STOP SPEECH.

Mr. J. E. Parker to Mr. Charles Roden Burdon.

PREFER YOUR PREVIOUS TELEGRAMS EMPHASISING BRITISH FRIENDSHIP FOR NATIVES STOP YOU ARGUED IT SHOULD NOT BE SHARED WITH OUR TOWER-COUNTRY MEN SETTLED IN EAST AFRICA STOP STILL THIS SHOULD BE DELEGATED TO OTHERS STOP HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

Major E. S. Green to Mr. G. L. Lillicrap.

CONGRATULATIONS ON ELECTION TO COAST GUARDELLIEN STOP CORDIAL GOD WISSES.

Mr. Chaytor to Major Green.

YOUR TELEGRAM INSTANCE STERLING SPORTSMANSHIP.

Mr. Frank Sharratt to Mr. Frank Robson.

PLEASE SUBMIT PLAN KENYA HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Heath Robinson to Mr. Robert Sharratt.

REGRET FOLLY OCCURRED RECONSTRUCTING KENYA'S CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Bassano to Mr. P. D. Williams, Author of *Clouds of Saltam*.

RAILWAY CONTRACT GOING SOUTH SEA ISLANDS STOP WHAT ABOUT PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. J. S. S. Private Secretary to Mr. Sir Philip Ayerst.

CAPTAIN KELTAN WILLIAMS UNABLE ACCEPT POSITION ON ACCOUNT OF HIS SURE LITERARY POSITION AND AMERICAN EDUCATION.

Aunt Aspidistra Visits East Africa

WENT off *safari*, which means a run in a motor-car over the "left," or *bors*, which in the dry season means dry earth where the grass ought to be.

We saw many *Toucans*, and they are not soldiers, but a kind of deer which looks a deer, and of which the settlers speak affectionately. Other animals are called *tik-tiks*, dicer, *warthogs*, *leopard*, and *zebras*, whose stripes distinguish it, said my host to his host, from the zebra which leads its way into the savannah. I replied that every zebra would find itself in *zest* if he had his way, for so many of them have broken down his fence. When I asked him again about the *zebra* he side-tracked me with the statement that the skin of the zebra is *sued*. Then I said I had read that lions like the meat. Yes, indeed to be a lion to be a *lion* is all I could get out of him.

Which reminds me best, the *Class* will live with their *know-knows* and *assagais* to use the Swahili names. To do this the warriors put on shifts, which is the origin of the Abyssinian word still of the newspapers, *trunks*, talking so much about at present. Curious, isn't it, how good English words creep into so many of these savage languages? They don't seem to be able to manage without them.

For instance, they take about "boy" when there is a right *assistant* and *mistress*. Not for false, not for books, but by means of police was an insurance policy. I mentioned that to a friend here who said it reminded him of the American Hustle Company. It must be to use his *right* words. He said a man on the company's books tripped over a *maggot*, or *he* rolled *knocked* over *sky-scrapers* and went clean over the top, and that the President of the insurance company handed him his *insurance check* as he passed the *skylight* window on his way down.

Last week I went to *the Zoo* in Nairobi. There is now a company public school, and it was very hot at *zoo*. It was a full moon this morning, and the sun beat on the *lions* so that they were

They talk about all sorts of things I have never heard mentioned before, such as *petrol*, *cameras*, putting a roll of *p-wires* over a garden, and many other words about which the *native* tell them in the order to *tribe*, the *tribe* inspectors, & one we told them in the *tribe* everyone seemed to be talking about *champs* and *motor* motes, and *bonanzas* and strikes and existing options.

They are all very optimistic, especially those who keep hotels or shops or run motor transport services in the *tribe*. I think the *biggers* call them *suckers*, or perhaps it is *that* they call the *biggers* *suckers*. I wonder why.

All right, you again about *Ganda*. While everyone seems to be on *beans* and *cotton*.

ASPIDISTRA

The Jail Bird

Jamboree, *prison*, *minibus*, greeted the Acting Deputy Chief Native Warden, when Assistant Superintendent What-not of the Police and Prison reached the little jail outside Kazango, on its weekly inspection. Said reported briefly to the warden of his handful of Native prisoners, and informed the officer that he was out of the jail inside.

Nat. Chari bin Masau, asked the Assistant Superintendent hopefully,

The Native Warden thought for a short joke, but added also hopefully "One more." The new prisoner, it transpired, had been sent down by the local magistrate whose signature the warden had recognised on the day he brought him.

The Assistant Superintendent called for the *prisoner* and questioned him as to what was in his pockets. The prisoner had nothing but gol know. This he did not he seemed quite happy and contented in his confinement.

"All right," said the Assistant Superintendent, "but as the Magistrate didn't say and find out what he had in his pockets, and the sentence has been given to him to be sent to the *central medical officer*, you can't be held responsible." What happened after this afternoon?

Judgment

1917, Feb. 20, 1917, 1917

1917, Feb. 20, 1917

BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL

Whereas it was found the accused did on the 11th day before last privately to the said plaintiff cause to be adopted for otherwise settle his *shis*.

This is to let His Excellency Sir George Arthington Esq., whom I have heard that *was* some where, May, 1917, *and* may continue to be.

And counsel's address reveals fully *conclusively*. You gentlemen of the jury, being impartial guardians of the public well, will recognise that a threat to civilisation is constituted by the growth of chit.

Mr. Justice H. Arthington. In the tenth year, er, I met a gentleman of the jury, what is your verdict?

Foreman. Found *guilty*. Having temporary insanity, induced by *persecution* the accused to the protection of the court.

And so he was sentenced to spend two years as a single farmer, graduated poll, education and other taxes to be levied two months later than from any one else, in order that the offender might understand that the State would not be trifled with.

A Precious

Young Man

McDonald Brooks, *Esq.*, a previous young man, *on* the *judge* in his self-made aftermath (Hakik Press 1917) has the usual stuff of the cocky school-boy with only one visitation on the eve of his departure a list of the medications *holy name* in his vanity bag, early by *train* in bag, a talk

the city, *each* *post* *office* *men* in the *station* on the way, *old* *school* *word* pictures of *the* *city* *passenger* *waiter* *assistant* *lates* *when* *how* *the* *golden* *and* *the* *success* *in* *his* *plan* *police* *you* *strange* *and* *unusual* *be* *the* *company* *of* *the* *gold* *chairman* *that* *you* *are* *surprised* *and* *delighted* *to* *see*

How the Settler got the Hump.

This is the story of how the Settler got the hump.

The beginning of years, when the world was young and wild, and all the settlers were beginning to settle and were trying to make a home out of a Howling Desert which was alternatively called Earthly Paradise, there came a man to rule over them and he was a Howler himself. He lived in a tremendous big palace surrounded by countless ramparts, and when anybody spoke to him or made any suggestions, he said "Humph!" — just like that, and no more.

Presently a Indian, and much the greatest settler came to him and suggested this and that, and the Howler said "Humph!" Then came a splendidious Indian, and he suggested that and this, and the Howler said "Humph!"

And after him came a most malicious unslammy, and as he was thinking black, he suggested that, and this, and that, and the Howler said "Humph!"

Now the three men who had ruled to the Howler were all men of infinite resource and sagacity so much so, that no one of them could ever agree with either of the others, and as each of them wanted different things, this Humph Howler got into a hump every time because when he said "Humph!" to one of the other two complained him for his bruteless and sagacity.

But the leading and much-influential tribes thought he thought he was getting wise to say anything, and the others was equally sure that he must be the best unslammy, and so they said it to himself so he wrote to *The Star*, a local paper, and the splendidious Indians, with very much the same sort of ideas about the settling of his own visual eye-walkers, walked away in a roar, and said "We have nothing to do with any body else at all," while this most malicious missionary wrote to *The Manchester Guardian* and asked that he should be coming to —

Then the Howler signed his name to date till it looked as if he must swallow himself, but he did not only swallow and said "Humph!" — he burst open and disclosed all the things he was doing.

But though the splendidious Indian walked by him, it did not

stop him anywhere, the leading and much-influential tribes was a man of infinite resource and sagacity, and so in his case what was the greater and odious missionary, and the leading and much-in-earnest settler not only rattled his sabre and stamped and humped and pranced and danced, as he wrote letters to his influential friends in England, protesting about all the most malignant hat-shape put upon him, and his friends and relations, and people with historic names which are pronounced all different from how they are sich, but how they came by those names and how the pronunciations came in quite a different story, asked whole strings of questions in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons.

And the most malicious and mischievous missionary had been to London in the evenings and evenings and in the Vaughan Bridge Road, and these friends held meetings in the Central Hall and other places, and got other friends to ask more questions in the Houses of Parliament.

And the Secretary of State said he would ask His Excellency the Howler to report.

Now the Howler couldn't say "Humph!" to the Secretary of State, but he did say "Humph!" to the Chief Secretary and the Ambassador and to other people, to the Secretary of State, he temporised and wrapped up his answer most wilyly and fraudulently in a mass of verbiage and sent it off, and the Secretary of State informed the most influential people that His Majesty's Government did not see any need for further action.

But the influential people, especially the friends and relations of the leading and much-influential settlers, were very angry and held a palaver for hours, and were most terribly annoyed with the Secretary of State and with the Howler, sitting out there, most scrupulously and laughing at them, as they blushed on their amoungers, and started to raise the dust in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons.

So the Secretary of State scratched his head and while he was doing so he longed to make a speech, which was resting upon his desk, in *THE TIMES IN OUR TIME*. And the public appointed Commissioners to review and being

so many of them deposited by the Commissioners to look into War and Navy and Land and the means of fortifying the coast and the interior, and the Union and Education, and everything that was mentioned by the friends in the leading and much-in-earnest settler and the malicious mischievous.

And then he went to sleep. That gave great relief to the Cabinet, because the Cabinet was most fearfully busy with lighter post offices, safer crossings, ribbon development, milk boards, beet subsidies, sugar areas, armaments, and disengagement, quotas, rations, and all sorts of things, and didn't want to be bothered with the Colonies.

So the Commissioners came along, trailing in clouds of dust, and stopping here and there to give shout and how-ows with all the Three, or even the Indian who walked alone came out of his shell and was vocal.

But none of the Three was as vociferous as the least of the Commissioners, who instead stuck but his teeth and talked most of the time, — himself, because they already had their own opinions.

Then they went back and wrote reports which were printed. And in some cases the Government agreed with the reports, and in some other cases it disagreed, and in the rest it didn't know, but in every case it did nothing.

And last Africa had to pay the bill.

POINTS FROM READERS' LETTERS.

"What's good for the nose is good for Uganda," — the Financial Commissioner will say when he slips us wings."

"*Sabau, Africa*," — says the courteous old Arab, "and don't say I'm dead." Old boy, I shorted the pony and clink as soon as he saw me out in the morning.

"I see the Native wife is called harem pool in Northern Rhodesia. Is this a new name? If it would be kind, send me details, and I am importing a harem pool."

"Totonto is now looking ahead with real prices going up, the cost of living coming down, and the people going straight ahead to the goal of comfort and happiness, and the quiet leaders, right-thinking Government dealers."

"I have just been to Cape Town and travelled on the cable railway to the top of Table Mountain. This is an excellent idea which might be adopted by the few hundred settlers in the Transvaal who are trading on asparagus growing. With cableway they could travel direct with the stations on the top.

The author wishes to emphasize that the information given on the following pages is not necessarily accurate. The author has been unable to verify the facts in many instances. In some cases he has been unable to verify the facts in many instances. In some cases he has been unable to verify the facts in many instances. In some cases he has been unable to verify the facts in many instances.

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John G. ELLIOTT, San Francisco, California. San Vitus Mining Force was the manager of the company, which has no valid claim to be considered a concern.

George C. GOOLING, Atlanta, Georgia. Very pessimistic. If gold goes to 1,000 per fine ounce, if the general manager keeps on the beat, and if we could talk him into something besides drawing their fees, the shares may rise materially. Let's you and them here.

A. L. WOODLICH, You ask if there is an outside chance of getting your money back on Scimitar Scarab Mines. Yes, the chance is decidedly an outside one.

A. L. KONSTANTIN, Rhodesia. Will advise you to try the local market before investing. Gold. Despite much evidence to the contrary, those in the city are nearly always hard to catch, and you should be of much higher value.

P. S. SONGO, Rhodesia. Your personal greetings. Please excuse them by saying that the idea of writing back you what I'm coming into the club for your semi-annual dinner you happened to set the date which you otherwise have said it were not for Christmas we should apologize your example and apologize for reading your letter.

DAISY, INDIA. A fellow who could buy Hugo Baskin Powder at 10/- and sell out at 14/- is not worth salt. For B.P.'s are unscrupulous as the sun.

TOM NEARYKEET, Mombasa, Kenya. From Abetcorn Abatters, Elgin Electric, Goraiha Colombo, Mombasa, Mopoxis, Wasdale, Wambozi, Dang, and Zambezi, Zambia.

CHIRPY, CONGO. That had a sticky career. Registered in 1912 to acquire the photo. Called the Squiffy, which is the U.S. stream, a tributary of the Yards. Information is that of Mr. Harry Valley, the company, instead of the photo, a syndicate of London and New York traders (which has since been liquidated). It was later discovered that the selling engineers knew nothing about the mine. Company did not know it was the former company that had another interest in it.

W. H. RICHARDSON, SALAM, Rhodesia. The company has not officially opened its doors, but the present manager, Mr. P. M. Smith, is the present director. The company is owned by two men, one from Canada and one from Rhodesia. The Canadian has exchanged his interest for a silk hat, and a similar exchange has been made by the South African.

Mr. P. M. Smith, who is at the moment director of the company, has registered a stamp. The register states that the Chair man has agreed to sell at that price. I am informed that is the clause in the articles of association.

At present the company has no office. It is located in the residential area of the town. The company's name is not known, but the company's title, and whether it is "Mining" or "Underwriting," is being kept off record. The issue have refused to publish their documents. Assuming that these documents will be satisfactory, and that the shareholders will be satisfied, the company will go into production. Their anticipations before the closing of the last mail, however, seem to be that they may make up to 100 tons of gold per day.

JOHN APPLEGATE, MARSHFIELD, Massachusetts. I am in the coal business. I am not able to advise you on your question concerning coal miners in Rhodesia. Coal is very scarce in Rhodesia, and coal miners are not numerous.

JOHN F. COOPER, Cell No. 1, Rhodesia. I can tell you anything you can get and more about the prospects in Rhodesia. Gold is abundant even though our stockpiles have been reduced due to the recent civil war. I am not able to advise you on your question concerning coal miners in Rhodesia. Coal is very scarce in Rhodesia, and coal miners are not numerous.

JOHN COOPER, Cell No. 1, Rhodesia. We are obliged for your inquiry, but cannot understand your inability to obtain locally your Patented Adjustable Self-Finding Postprop Flex-Float.

The East Africa territory is in the hands of Mr. Abdulla Abdallah of Cairo whom you probably know, and he will be pleased to show you samples, etc., if it is more convenient, your own current literature from another African agent Mr. Voskuil, Box 120, Durban, Transvaal, 13, Dakar, French Congo.

JOHN COOPER, Cell No. 1, Rhodesia. I am sorry to say I have not seen any literature on the subject.

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Curiosities

Simsim—A new plant which grows in East Africa, and has ingredients of curries.

Simsim—Swallow equivalent of "there isn't" or "Good health."

Curr—Diminutive of "curr," the dilute watered not spiced, conversation.

Torre—Though sometimes known as the "Torre," however, this headgear is not so exact a replica of the City man's cranial adornment as to permit the injudicious New Yorker to suppose it was old fashioned and bring them to East Africa. It means bath, shop, and "shed." The retired admiral or colonel who embarks upon trade opens a shop; he buys his stock of merchandise, may arrive in a couple of small cases. The planter, whose maize has been almost entirely eaten, expects puts the balance in a store, never in a shed.

Chair-Box—Receptacle for a planter's mess, originated from fact that his servants had to choose between chicken and goat (alleged to be bouton) and usually profounded in favor of the latter, of which they ate the chops.

Water-Pore—Common name for hydrocephalus, or water on the brain. Arose from discovery of early settlers that there among their number were sickly messengers of boring for water, innocent sufferers from the complaint.

Deaconator—Combined face extractor and comb, applicable to sanitary purposes, but generally regarded as indispensable toilet accessory for ushers, who are presented daily to potential purchasers.

Bumsh—Made tempering of sisal plant from "bul" (abbreviated to "bul") male, and "bul" (abbreviated to "bil"), an account, or rendering of a statement of account.

Stunge—Other type of rendering of sisal plant.

Sunbawnee—A drink (tea and coffee excepted)

taken at any time other than sunup.

Corbs—Originally affectionate diminutives of

optimists, ardent admirers of whom bandied

themselves together to buy and sell on a mutual basis. As they grew to know one another better their optimism faded and co-operation resumed. The initials four letters of both words

were coined for philological and other reasons.

Winkaff—When times are good bars, managers press their called "accommodation" upon

settlers who, when a slump comes, find the bar-and-breakfast terms more than they can meet. "Accommodation" now becomes "over draft" because a draft has passed over the banking world.

The East Africa Office.

Mr. Knobels has lots of snags,
His settlement to settle,
The chairman Bill has strings to pull
That keep him off his mettle,
The railway's a sport, its transportation
For tourists rich and ready,
Wilde Morris's brief serviceable leaf,
Demands his urgent study,
Displays & shows are Corbeau's woes,
He's a potterage pleader,
This is the last of that Dakar muckieen,
The last of his tales.

Confessions

White, J. G.—Nairobi—My favorite card game.

Mrs. E. F. CLARKE—Lagos, Nigeria—My favorite number—Morawa.

Mr. G. B. COADY—Kampala—My favorite animal—Pigeons.

Mr. JAMES DUNSTAN—Dar es Salaam—My favorite beverage—Ox-Tail.

Mr. D. A. HESS—Blantyre—How I take my measure—With the curtain.

Mr. G. C. HETHERINGTON—Crangefield—My favorite cigarette—Lager.

Mr. W. F. JENKINS—London—My favorite virtue—Modesty.

Lord M'DYNE—London—My favorite advertisement—GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR YOU.

Mr. W. C. MITCHELL—Nairobi—My favorite point of the compass—North.

Mr. R. H. W. C. O'GRADY—P.M.P.—London—My favorite time—Midnight.

Major P. PHILLIPS—Nairobi—My favorite wife—Winchester.

Major von BRANDIS—Tanga—My favorite bomb—MAHENGES.

Appointments

Major WALTER KIRKBY—Limuru—To be Major Africa's War Correspondent in Adelabu, Japan.

Mr. G. L. JOHNSON—London—To be Technical designer to the East African Group.

Mr. C. E. LANE—Dar es Salaam—To be Secretary for Internal Affairs, East Africa.

Mr. A. J. WAKEFIELD—Mombasa—To be Director of Mixed Farming, Uganda.

Mr. C. R. LOCKHART—Lusaka—To be Companion of the Order of the Starling Room.

Mr. A. VANCE—Nairobi—To be Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, United States of East Africa.

Major F. CAVENISH-BERNSICK—Nairobi—To be Major C. Settlement Shock Battalion.

Major CONRAD WALSH—London—To be Chairman of British Lions Ltd.

Christmas Gifts

Sir Hiram Young—Lusaka—A copper bell.

Mr. W. G. NICOL—Mombasa—A helicopter.

Colonel MACGREGOR—Hong Kong—Framed photograph of present Regent Legislative Councilors.

Mr. H. S. STONE—London—Orders for caravans of natives.

Major K. A. BROWN—Nairobi—Season tickets to Nairobi bus services.

Envoi

It's been a year,
We rest and jee,
Twist fact and frolic baver,
Our jokes are done,
We've had our fun,
So now to matters graver.

NOTES FROM AFRICA

Mr. J. C. G. L. M. was appointed to

Mrs. G. H. Rossiter, who has been following the trials in India, has now been ap-

pointed to command the Finsbury has been promoted to Commander. Mr. Anthony Finsbury, from the South African air force, is believed to have established a new record.

Mr. B. S. Miles, manager of the Lusaka Golf Club, has been elected to the Zimbabwe championship section.

Major de la Bere Parker, who has spent many years in Uganda, Kenya and the Ruhut Areas, is returning to New Zealand.

Lord Governor of Nyasaland, accompanied by his lady, Master, recently completed an extensive tour of the Northern Province.

Sir Francis L'Estrange Joseph, who visited Rhodesia with Lord Kirkley's Mission, has joined the board of the Midland Bank.

Sir Humphrey Leggett has been elected President of the East Africa Dinner Club for 1943, and Sir William Gowers Vice-President.

Mr. J. A. Lewis, well-known Dar es Salaam hardware merchant, recently completed his circuit up-country business visit.

Mr. F. P. Oakes, M.M., is acting as Commandant of Police in British Somaliland during the absence of Mr. J. Beattie, O.B.E., M.C.

Mr. J. I. Morton, managing director of Hovis Ltd., who has been on a holiday visit to South Africa, will return to Entebbe by the East Coast.

In W. G. Pamplie Smith, chief officer of the Llanovery Castle, died in the European Hospital, Malta, while undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

The wedding took place in Aigburth last week of Mr. E. A. E. Taylor, who is in business at the Tudor, to Miss Mary Grace Atherton, of Sefton Park, Liverpool.

Mrs. F. K. Wilson has presented a challenge cup to the Burghill Sailing Club for competition between dinghy crews from Nyeri, Nairobi, Burghill and Nakuru.

The engagement is announced of Mr. B. I. Bowers, eldest son of Archdeacon and Mrs. Bowers, of C.M.S. Nambembe, and Miss Cecily Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walker of Huddersfield. Mr. Bowers, who is also attached to the C.M.S., is taking a course at the London Day Training College.

With this issue's date (Tuesday, December 26), it was printed on Monday, December 25.

Mr. G. A. Collier, District Officer, has accepted a post in the civil service.

Mr. G. C. Brown, Deputy Commissioner of Land Titles and Legal Government in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Tanganyika as Assistant Colonial Secretary.

James J. English, who is now rector of Keim, North Dakota, is very improving in health and still hopes that the doctors will let him return to Tanganyika later on.

Sir Athol MacGregor, who served in Kenya as Attorney-General for four years before his appointment as Chief Justice of Hong Kong in 1943, is coming home on leave early in the New Year.

We regret to learn of the death last week at the age of 62 of Mr. J. Spittle, for many years Superintendent of the Mental Hospital in Dodoma. He retired from the Tanganyika service only last year.

The wedding took place in the Mombasa Memorial Cathedral in month of Mr. W. E. E. Fredericks, of the Kenya Customs Department, to Miss L. Mount, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mount, of Desharia.

Mr. John Hopier, one of the greatest amateur boxers of recent times, in cricket blue, and English Rugby internationalist, has been appointed organiser of physical training in boys' schools in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Keith Steel-Maitland, son of the late Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, is shortly leaving on a Cairo-to-Cape tour by railway, aeroplane, river steamer and car. He intends to visit Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

Mr. L. B. Preston leaves at the end of this week for Nairobi to take up his duties as Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference. All who know him will join us in wishing him bon voyage and a very successful tour of duty.

The final leg will take place in January in Livingstone, N. Rhodesia, between Mr. T. A. Balme, son of the late Nettleton Balme of Chichester, and of Mrs. Balme, and of Molly, daughter of the late Major F. J. Brachwartz of Southwold, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. Phin Gillieson of Ayr, will accompany the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Rt. Rev. Marshall B. Lang, on his forthcoming visit to Egypt and the Sudan, where the Moderator will conduct the service in Khartoum Cathedral in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of General Gordon.

All services in the East Africa
will be suspended on January 1,
Imperial Airways, for General Gordon.
In the fifth ring
of the East African Department
Correspondence should be addressed to Standard
Post Office, South Africa, Nairobi.

No. 1 Anti-Settler Complex.

Mr P. F. Mitchell and Uganda Planters

Very Warmly, and regret I heard you speak since it is anti-settler complex. And Mr. P. F. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, when committing on a statement by the President of the Uganda African conference of the Uganda Planters' Association recently held in Kampala. Mr. Mitchell said he had seen no evidence of such a thing.

Whereas it is true, he continued, "some things which are purely anti-settler, for example, the low level of prices, the currency and import restrictions, and other manifestations of the generally disturbed condition of industry and finance. Unfortunately, nothing that a small colonial Government can do can have any effect on these things. It is difficult to see what anyone can do except what the members of your Association are doing—hold on with honesty and courage, hoping that times will improve, and determined in the meantime that our enterprises shall not lack for anything it is in our power to give them."

It may be that some members of your Association feel that their affairs do not bulk sufficiently largely in the eyes of the Government, and it is, of course, true that of Uganda's exports your produce amounts to about 8% of which more than half comes from two very large producers of Uganda but 8% of £3,000,000 is itself an important sum of great value to the country, and I hope that if there is in any quarter a disposition to think otherwise my words today will help to it. I am little likely to underestimate the importance of planters' savings so greatly come from a country of which they are one of the mainstays of trade and finance.

A Single East African Market

Other points in Mr. Mitchell's speech are of general East African interest.

"As the years pass, however, it will become more and more essential that there should be the closest possible understanding between producers in the East African group of territories, and if possible, some organisation transcending the boundaries of the separate territories which will make it possible for these groups, each representing a particular crop, to speak as it were with a single East African voice in extension demands.

Actions which you may take in this direction will always receive the help of my Government."

As regards tea—and much of what I have to say on this subject applies equally to coffee—it seems to me of the greatest importance that producers in the three territories should set up a common organisation for the development of the internal market by every possible means. Uganda is particularly fortunately situated in this respect of the 12,000,000 Natives in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, there are 6,000,000 within about 100 miles of the shores of Lake Victoria, and 4,000,000 more in the Belgian Congo closely adjoining. These Natives are very rapidly becoming capable of consuming great quantities of such things as tea and sugar, and those who are prompt in seizing this opportunity should reap a great harvest.

Producers abroad are glutted, controlled by a few and abridged by exchange difficulties, and while we ought not to neglect the opportunities of disposing of our brands profitably abroad, we must direct our efforts more and more to using the consuming power of our own population to the full. Sugar and fabrics to day, and it should be our aim to make them the necessities of tomorrow.

A suggestion by the President that a representative committee should be appointed to discuss improvements in the conditions of employment drew from the Governor the statement that there were too many somewhat dis-connected boards and committees, and that it would be well to investigate some reorganisation of the government, commerce and agriculture on the one hand, and the corporation on the other.

The Governor added that he had been unable to discuss exactly what the President meant by his words "representative bodies" but said that since the word "representative" was apt to be telegraphed all over the world he had thought without reference to the fact he had been asked to speak with great emphasis that there was no such thing as a representative body in Uganda. From the consequences of the whole situation, he said, perhaps the best thing to do was to leave it.

No. 2 Anti-Settler Complex.

Of London Chamber of Commerce

A day or two ago a section of the London Chamber of Commerce has been formed.

At last week's meeting of the East African Section over which Mr. Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman, presided, a confidential paper received from the Uganda Clove Growers' Association concerning matters previously raised by the writer was debated at length.

Mr. Gudgeford, of the Clove Sub Committee, disagreed with the suggestion that the formation of the C.G.A. had not created a monopoly, but his colleagues and he understood that the new clove crop would be considerable and that the best policy was to do nothing until the Association found itself in financial difficulties. Mr. Dent said his firm was not satisfied with the C.G.A. organisation and recalled that similar views had been expressed by Mr. Jenkins at the last meeting.

Mr. Wiggleworth urged that as in the matter London interests had not been consulted, representations should be made to the Colonial Office that all sections of the trade should be made acquainted with the intentions of Government before an alteration was made. Sir Humphrey Leggett, however, reminded the Section that notice had been circulated to all the interests on this side before action was taken by the Zambesi Government. On his suggestion it was decided to form a Clove Sub Section of the Chamber.

Mr. Franklin of Export of Clove Stems

News of an important change in policy came from Dr. Fisherwood, who said that the Government had now decided not to issue special export licences for clove stems to distilling firms after January 1, and that his firm would suffer considerably by this prohibition. When the tender inviting applications for the establishment of a distillery in Zanzibar was published, his firm had considered that the difference in freight between clove stems and oil was insufficient to warrant the overheads of a distillery. A distillery had since been established in the Protectorate, but he had had no idea that the firm operating there would have a monopoly of the raw material. They had definitely indicated that licences would be granted to approved distillers overseas. It had been suggested that if the export of stems continued there was no danger that spent stems would be sold in competition with original stems, but that would not happen, for in the past reputable firms had been under bond to destroy spent stems, and affidavies to that effect had been sworn and screened. The Zanzibar Government had taken a serious step in now putting out of business firms which had been distilling clove stems for many years, and this sudden decision to prohibit the export altogether had been brought on them.

Mr. Rapley said his firm had desired to ship clove stems from Zanzibar during December, but, finding that the ship was full, and that the next available vessel left early in January, had applied for permission to export them by the latter vessel. The Government had refused to allow the delay.

After a long discussion it was agreed that a strong letter be sent to the Colonial Office recalling the terms of the original Contracts, and protesting against the withdrawal of licences from reputable firms.

Increase in Ocean Freight Rates

Mr. Humphrey Leggett discussed at length the reduction of railway rates on the Uganda and Uganda Railways, which he said, would save about £5,000 a month. By an unfortunate coincidence the shipping companies had chosen the same time to alter their charges to forwarded freights of steel and iron. Producers looked on the shipping lines, and said that few they had to give would pay what importers said the Government called as "excessive" rates? The territories had passed through a appalling period of depression, industries had had to close, and the purchase of raw materials had been restricted, and the Government had recently said that they were the moment to invest again in the production industries. As a result of this, which would affect the cost to the Government, it would now be impossible for the shipping lines to increase the fees of the public. Was this not a comment on the shipping lines to take more rates, and to increase the freight rates of imported raw materials? The shipping lines had been compelled to do this, and the importers had to pay the increased rates.

The Italian War

Italy's peace proposals Dead.

THE ITALIAN peace proposals, granting Soudan independence, which have resulted in inevitable defeat for the plan of Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Minister, who, with Mr. Lloyd, was responsible for it, and in the admission by Mr. Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons that he had hampered him in carrying the plan.

The Foreign Minister said: "Mr. Baldwin and I have agreed to withdraw our support to resurrect them." The Foreign Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, gave the House an interesting account of his action. He spoke of the potential cost of small empires, and said the British Empire was too large to pay many Italian demands. He said: "We must be thinking of a limit that might be placed on British influence, and we must do so inevitably, but we must also be thinking of a limit that is not a maximum, for a maximum would be easily moved by any other means—such as war or military threat. Great Britain had been asked in action, and we must now be more collective security." Sir Samuel said that the discussion with Mr. Layard took place in an atmosphere of threatened war, whereas, like the Foreign Minister, he thought there was between Britain and Italy no real difference in their political discussion as far as the position of Paris on which the French Government were perplexed on agrees.

The Foreign Minister obtained only the support by a majority vote of 125.

In Geneva, the peace plan is dead, and the sanctions are to continue, but, although the Foreign Minister voted for it, the Italian were not even mentioned in the delegations left, whence they returned to Switzerland on 21st January.

Discussion of the Foreign Minister's proposal revealed that the contract held by the Italian firm of Albari, Farini & Co. from the British Government for 1,000,000 yards of Ethiopian railroads was not to be claimed should the road be built to the coast.

Italy will insist on her Ethiopian colony until she issues a declaration of independence when she commented on Wednesday on the British naval peace proposal. He reiterated that there was plenty of time left on a very long siege, especially when it was certain that right was on its side, while wrong was on the side of that Europe, which, in present events, is doing the wrong to itself. He added: "The war has begun on African soil, is a war of civilisation and liberation. It is a war of the people. Against us is ranged the front of conservatism of selfishness and of hypocrisy. A people of 1,000,000,000 does not allow itself to be throttled or treated with impunity. Sure of this profound consent of the Italian people, the regime will go straight ahead. We shall most certainly issue a declaration. That will be needed, but when a struggle has been waged in it, it is not so much time that counts, but the victory."

Fleet Heavy Engagement of Dernaglio.

Seven fighting took place in a fierce engagement near the River Takkare, in the southern zone, between an Ethiopian force of 3,000 attack, Italian forces composed and compelled them to withdraw northwards. At the same time, another Ethiopian force crossed the river Takkare west to surround the Italians in the Shire area. The Ethiopians attacked with such determination that the Italian had to bring aircraft and tanks into play.

The engagement gave rise to considerable anxiety in Rome, for it was the first major military engagement not to end successfully for the Italian forces. Marshal Badoglio reported in his *Concordato* to Rome that his Ethiopian forces had won great despatch, but had to retreat to the Demeragua Pass, and the Italian officers and nine men were killed, and 100 wounded. A later report put the Italian losses still higher, 200 killed and 20 wounded, and indicated that the attack had been a colonial engagement of the first magnitude. That the fight was desperate is shown by the number of wounded as compared with the killed.

Separate despatches from Eritrea give a somewhat version of the engagement from the Italian point of view. They report that the Takkare is represented as a vertical mountain to drive the Ethiopians over it, then crossing the river, it is of volcanic origin, rising sheer in mountain gorges. As the Italian report states, the Ethiopians came into the gorge where they were harassed by the fire and smoke of burning trees, and were driven into a narrow defile.

There are reports that the Ethiopians initially drove back the Italian, but that the arrival of the Italian Vercelli, attributed to the unwise entry of British cavalry, among Italian units to the south, of mixed Ethiopian regiments with special forces, selected to some dangerous task, made easier for them by the fact that British officers are untrained when in action.

In the northern zone, Eritrean forces in the Gash Valley followed up to a town, Keren, and captured a number of the Italian strength, but the British force, which had been sent to reinforce the frontier, had not yet arrived.

An effective official message on Thursday evening announced additional administrative training, a reduction for expatriates, the establishment of East Africa Tax Office of the new government, Ministry of Commerce, an authority to regulate foreign trade, and the formation of a ministry of foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs and Colonies.

There has been a considerable increase in Army December in the number of British troops passed through the Suez Canal, and a greater number of ships are now available for the reinforcement of troops in the field.

Count Ciano, Foreign Minister of Italy and Propaganda, was given an audience by the Air Force in East Africa, has returned to Italy, and reads commands of the Italian Ministry and the Italian Air Force.

Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Cobham, D.C.L., which family of nobility is now, incidentally, the Queen's representative in the Commonwealth, was given a gift of exchange for the nobleman.

Ambassador, Count Cesare De Vecchi, Governor of Tripoli, has been promoted to the rank of general, established while the Count was Governor in North Africa for eight years.

An official *Indro Montanelli* of the *L'Espresso* magazine states that the Italian Empire, either Italy or Ethiopia, has declared that its political neutrality has been observed throughout the world.

The Italian press, however, claims the Nations Union to be a military alliance, not a political alliance, and the substance points which the neutrality needed.

Birchenough Bridge.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Stanley, formally opened last week the Birchenough Bridge, presented by the Anglo-Southern Rhodesia Railways Trust.

The structure, which has been named after Sir Henry Birchenough, Chairman of the Rail Trust and President of the British-South Africa Company, is the third longest single-span bridge in the world and crosses the Sabi River with a single arch with a span of 280 feet.

The speakers at the opening ceremony included Sir H. H. Birchenough, which had been entirely funded in England, and in which he said that the bridge was provided from funds left by the late Alfred Beit to promote, among other causes, communications in Rhodesia. James McDonald, the present vice-chairman of the Rail Trust, was also present.

The bridge will provide access for the settlers in the Barkly East and Chinhoyi districts to the market at Sabi, Bury and Beaufort West. The former straddles a cul-de-sac bounded on the east and south by mountain ridges, and impossible for the greater part of the year on the west, by the broad floodbed of the Sabi River. The only outlet hitherto to that been by a mountain road into Umtali on the Beira-Sabatini railway. It is anticipated that the bridge will become a major tourist attraction.

Beira Town River.

Beira Town after 12 months' efforts for the first time will be able to clear the 14 months trading backlog in Beira when communications with Lake Malawi have improved. Trade handled at Beira has now almost full communication with Lake Malawi, the Zambesi River and the northern extension of the Transvaal Railways. Although only a few small parcels of land were sold by the company during the year previous to Beira has been substantial and steady, with further developments in view, amongst others being the construction of a bulk oil installation by the British Gasoline Company, and the extension of the port facilities.

Prime Minister on Tanganyika

Colonial Affairs was asked whether the House of Commons had received any information concerning the proposed scheme for the administration of the British Colony which had been submitted by the Government.

Mr. H. G. Smith, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said that he had received no such information, and that he had not been consulted on the matter.

Mr. Smith said that the only information he had received in regard to the proposed scheme was that it was intended to submit it to the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity.

The殖民地大臣說他沒有收到任何關於該方案的資料，並說他沒有被諮詢過。

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Emigration

Speaking in the House of Commons on the debate on emigration, Mr. Henry Lever, M.P., said: "The Empire Show has never yet us. Sir Henry Lever left us a very large legacy of the criticism levelled against him by Chamberlain, when he went to the Colonial Office to discuss his plan for developing the Crown Colonies, and created the wonderful railway systems, docks, harbours, etc., which at that time said it was a foolish thing to do because the Colonies were not paying their way. We have had much great faith and went forward, and there can't have been that with one or two exceptions during the whole of the depression all these Colonies have been self-supporting and have been in almost wonderful assistance to this country during difficult days."

"I am a man in a hundred pieces," said British India teeming with millions who sought new homes, but it was impossible that Asiatics and Europeans should live together in the same cities. He appealed earnestly for justice to my Native, or those who were not invited to the first Colonies. Indeed, there were wide areas in Asia which remained entirely without population, those countries to which Asiatics had gone centuries ago and carried out magnificent works in building the monuments."

"It is very reasonable that communities should establish in the highlands of Kenya. We have led them to settle there and the British are among them. It must be every possible opportunity given them best work in building their houses and establishing a prosperous land. Colonists. After very strongly that in our opinion every Colonist should be allowed to make new homes where he likes. I do not think it is possible to exaggerate sufficiently that this is to me to all if we and British subjects in India could take our share half in hand in utilising the resources of Africa and raising up the African people to a higher state of civilisation. When we go to East Africa I have seen Africa's evening the morning times of the past. I have seen that in some ways the spirit of East Africa is more suited to the conditions than in our own."

Assisting Nyasaland Settlers

The question of priority as between settlers now in Nyasaland and in India Army officers' colonies, settling there in regard to assistance, has recently been under review. In a recent letter Mr. S. suggested that applications from either class should be considered on their merits, and that funds should be made available for advances to either class, subject always to satisfactory security. He has pointed out the fact that the present settlers, army Service officers, who are severely handicapped in their selection of land, are less unsuitable than immigrants aggravated by the depression than which the country is now emerging.

INSURANCE

Colonial residents in East Africa who require insurance, whether educational endowments for old age, or other provision for their retirement, there are now many highly-reputable Companies which charge comparatively low premiums, and some which charge no premiums. We have made a special study of this subject, and would be glad to give information and gratuitous advice to anyone who may be interested. We also advise you to consult your local agent or broker, to any British insurance company.

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KENYA

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COLONIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

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GLAXO TODAY
MEANS HEALTH
TO-MORROW!

Glaxo knows more than
child Bonny Babes. The benefits
of health and fitness that Glaxo's feeding
gives are felt all through life. Give
your baby Glaxo — it will always
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T. B. Sheff, Director.



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DANGER

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Regular washing with Lifebuoy
will keep you free from the fear
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water washes away all the germs
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fresh and clean. Lifebuoy keeps
your home "clean, too." You
can be sure of protecting health
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disease germs.

You cannot prevent them
getting on your hands. But
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*Beta Matari.**An Impudent Life of Stanley.*

Sir Stanley, the first circumnavigator of the Victoria Nyanza and the discoverer of Lake Albert Edward and the Semipalatine, or the Mountains of the Moon, and greatest achievement of all the man who proved that Livingstone's Lualabwa was the Congo and not the Nile; Stanley who without a doubt so far as geographical achievements were concerned was the greatest of African explorers, died on May 16, 1904, at Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.

I have called that from Sir Harry Johnston's obituary notice of the young horse boy who achieved immortal fame, the only man to fill up the P.C.S. here those exacted its bold method which left a large mark on the map of Africa, done on the map of Africa which he himself visited in 1867 (Assimbo Campaign) and last in 1879 as the chief of the British South Africa Contingent in the Victoria Falls. It was quoted to you this what Frank Hurd compasses (A. J. M. Stanley, Stanley Paul, 188) and to show that once it is a fine class biography well written and easy to read, it is a book that concerns all English Africans.

Stanley's teaching of the simplicities of Christianity to Africa led directly to the founding of the Uganda Protectorate which in turn led to Kenya. Of that of the great ruler of East Africa, of the foundation of the Congo Free State, and of much else this volume enlightens us fairly and in due proportion.

The book has a greater value, however than a mere synopsis of a life of adventure, endurance and enterprise. It presents for the first time an accurate chronological history of the man—in different times the explorer and the hero of the world—and gives illuminating sidelights on some of his contemporaries, e.g. King Leopold and Gladstone.

On occasion Stanley had to fight for his life and that of his porters. Crossing Africa from Zanzibar to Demerara was, of course, the first crossing through really savage tribes, whose only ideas of civilization were of slaves; it is inevitable that he should have had to do so. He just had to run through or he and his party would have been annihilated, but the following is quoted in this book from Sir Harry Johnston an authority who has seen many of the scenes of Stanley's exploit:

No bargaining worth the name in my hearing, taken from the life of an African. He was serious, kindly, sympathetic and just. A universal respect was shown for him in Africa. His porters had as little fear of him as of God.

Two short quotations may be given, the first to show the value of the book, the second illustrating the author's candour—and I will make this now:

"It has been stated that Stanley's account of his services for a Congo State bore a strong resemblance to that of Livingstone. In view of this statement it is still believed that the idea of risking or the suppression of British influence in the Belgian and intensely valuable region of the Congo. The statement and the deduction are both untrue."

Every item that reader can think of was abundantly fuel. The village completely supplied by 34 huge tanks was made of iron, even pieces of pounding meat and pallid faces of the natives were tokens of the same state.

The author has not failed to find the link with the past. A good example is the chapter on "Three Great Men," in which the general map should have been pre-

*Ranching in Rhodesia.**Mr. W. R. Robertson's Book.*

SIXTEENTH OF MR. W. R. Robertson's "Rhodesian Marches" (Blackie, 5s.) is given to a straightforward and readable account of the author's experiences as a settler in Southern Rhodesia, from the time he first broke virgin land until it was converted into a productive area.

The last 30 pages will make a special appeal to African readers, for in them the author goes upon a number of points of greater general interest.

He refers, for instance, to the building of cairns by passing African travellers, a custom which has occasioned considerable correspondence in Eng. Journ. Sci. &c. Struck by the custom of casting a stone at the top of every rise, he inquired the reason, and was told that by casting away a pebble at the top of the pass we assist away evil spirits in the clouds.

The balancing of a pile of sticks in the form of a cross beside a forest path was explained as intended to prevent the sun from sinking before the wayfarer had reached his destination. The author's comment is that "as insects come probably from the placing of a votive offering to propitiate the powers of evil, it is likely Native fishermen cast in the sides of the forest at evening."

A custom new to the reviewer is thus mentioned:

"In the north, when a male was removed from the elephant herd, he was driven away from the camp into the forest, where the jelly matter which lies inside the tusk was scraped out and immediately buried by an old man. If young men were to do this they told me, he would never have children."

It would be interesting to know how widespread that belief may be in East and Central Africa.

Then there is the record of a rain goddess whose prophecy of the rain necessary to save the crops was fulfilled. When a few days later the chiefs discovered that she was no longer a virgin, they were so intent that they knew the reason for the failure of the rains, and she was deposed with humility while her punishment was tried, found guilty (the雨 goddess herself testifying against her in her original being disowned), and burnt alive. Odd enough rain falls in torrents that very night, convincing the chiefs that their act had appeased the spirits. But news of the crime reached the authorities, and several chiefs were arrested, charged with murder and condemned, though as the whole business had been conducted openly and in accordance with tribal custom, the sentences were commuted to imprisonment, and they were released.

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Federated East Africa.

A Tanganyika Official's View.

MR. GUY L. D. SAYAR, Acting Chief Secretary, and the Secretary of State's despatch on December 13th, in which he presented the Territorial budget for the last meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Assembly, has been published. In it he might have appointed to some sections of the community, but does not mention such confusions of personal belief as those he former the issue was assigned. The stronger would Tanganyika's position be.

"I have the greatest faith in the future of our territory," he added, "and the centre of gravity seems to me to be shifting slowly but surely from the north to the south, and the time may well come when Tanganyika will be the axis around which a federated East Africa revolves."

Blackwater Fever Deaths.

Blackwater fever was responsible for the greatest number of European deaths in Northern Rhodesia last year, namely, 17, or 71% of the total; the figure is however a decided improvement over the previous year, where 25 died.

Native Health.

In calling attention to the serious shortcomings of one of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa the Mission's state that there is now a ratio of 1 to 200 compared with two years ago. Last year they were able to wipe off the death and renew the frame of the Aborigines without making further cuts. An appeal is made for further support in order that the Bishengas may recover from their disease at least as fully as they suffered a year ago. The address of the mission is Central Africa House, Broad Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Uvumbu Delinquents.

SIR P. C. Fynn, Secretary to the Commission of Justice in Southern Rhodesia, has announced that the new law to establish the Umtali which covers delinquents might be set. An experienced committee of experts appointed by the Government will advise the Colonial authorities on the best method of dealing with the offenders.

Another Rhodesian Minister.

The Ministries of Justice and Defence and Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia have been separated. Sir Percy Fynn, Minister without Portfolio, has been appointed Minister of Internal Affairs, and Mr. V. A. Lewis, formerly Minister of Internal Affairs, has become Minister of Justice and Defence. Sir Percy Fynn will act in the latter position during the absence of Mr. Lewis.

Lady Noel-Burke's Candidature.

In publishing our list of defeated candidates at the recent general election we stated that Lady Noel-Burke had received only 3,330 in her contest with the Communist candidate. The figure mentioned, however, should have referred to the majority obtained by the Communist candidate, the number of votes cast for Lady Noel-Burke being 14,055.

Native Girls' Education.

The remarkable increase in the popularity of African girls' schools in Tanganyika was manifested in 1935, and it was necessary to refuse applications for attendance at the Dar es Salaam and Tanga schools. Following the tragedy at Mwanganzi girls' school, where 32 Native girls died there when an animal disinfectant was issued, from bottles supposed to contain shark oil, the school was closed and it was decided not to reopen until there was a general demand for it by the Natives of the district. A number of Africans have asked for re-opening, but the Education Department has decided to wait in order to ascertain how general this wish really is. "Sahambika" has opened one female teacher's training school, it is inevitable that a very large proportion of the girls would marry and that their services would in most cases be lost.

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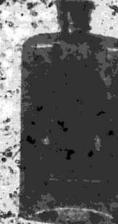
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Germany and Raw Materials.

Favourable Trade Balance with E.A.

Trade statistics by H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London entries refute the claim of Germany that she has difficulty in purchasing raw materials from those territories which in the last two years have spent with Germany approximately £100,000 more than she has purchased from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. This was also emphasized by Dependencies to which the statistics relate.

Similar statistics have been compiled in respect of Spain and Italy, the former having a very large trade balance in her favour, and Italy a small one against her.

The figures relate to the period 1930-1934 taken together and are as follows:

	Exports	Imports
Kenya and Uganda	£151,700	£110,100
Tanganyika	£17,500	£6,000
Nyassaland	£1,800	£1,000
Others	£80,146	£24,700
Total	£230,046	£135,100

The trade balance in favour of Germany was £95,000.

	Exports	Imports
Kenya and Uganda	£10,200	£142,000
Tanganyika	£30,000	£6,700
Nyassaland	£6,500	nil
Others	£21,300	£1,625
Total	£47,700	£150,325

Agricultural Training in Tanganyika.

Agricultural education in Tanganyika is undertaken by the Agricultural Department. At present one of the chief centres of Education is Kaptagat, however, work in the school garden of farm schools is a general feature of the curriculum, and this departure has been particularly successful at the Mwanga School, Kaptagat, of which readily find employment in Government Departments or with local farmers. Several Native districts have taken to the allowed to work on the school farm for nothing in order to learn the methods followed, and other evidence of their appreciation of the instruction imparted is the imitation of Mwanga's methods by surrounding Native farmers. The system of terrace and the planting of hedges along the contours started in 1931 on the Mwanga farm has proved so successful that chiefs and others have visited the school gardens to study the methods of agriculture adopted.

Tanganyika Veterinary Policy.

This has had some doubt as to the practicability and soundness of Government's rinderpest campaign was discussed before Harold MacMichael when he addressed the Tanganyika Legislative Council at its last session. The problem, he explained, was submitted to the Colonial Office Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, and the decision made by that body was that Tanganyika must continue to segregate absolutely the country to the south from the north, a complete屏ing off its effect. The complete eradication of the disease was not warranted, it was highly desirable to take all possible steps to cope with serious outbreaks. Native heads and importers graded cattle. Government, he added, proposed to follow this advice, and in could go to the Veterinary Department, he pointed it to the extent of its resources.

Africa and the Spyra Bazaar.

Sir Daniel Hall Urges Export禁令.

A visit with the breeding of new crops of grain, food value to cultivation in East Africa was made by Sir Daniel Hall in his Native Health Commission lecture.

After research and breeding investigations had been done upon the maize, which were being steadily replaced by cassava, it was thought it unfortunate that there had been pressure to grow the white dent variety for export instead of the round yellow maize or other early ripening and feeding values. From the standpoint of Native food theヨウカク of maize was third in shares the deficiencies of the millets, great shortages of minerals and vitamins and a protein of low biological value, excessive dependence upon staple leading to pellagra.

Though the Native had a wide choice of peas and beans, some indigenous and some introduced in Kenya neither Africans nor Europeans had arrived at the right bean for export and home consumption which could be grown in rotation with maize.

It was very desirable that some breeding work on a large scale should be done with soya bean in order to evolve varieties suitable to the conditions of upland Africa. The soya bean is one of the most valuable food plants of the world, its seeds contain an exceptional proportion of oil, an excellent calorific value, and again a protein content quite out of the ordinary. Moreover, the protein belongs to the basic group and possesses a high biological value. The soya bean is of tropical origin, and the varieties that have been found do not crop well in Africa. Dr. S. A. Newell's introductions have been made only on a limited scale, but there has been no serious selection and breeding work done, as has within a few years been done in America, in climates suited to their conditions so that soya bean is becoming one of the staple crops of the Middle West and extending to Canada.

It was felt that Africa, preyed to a remarkable degree to conditions of climate and soil that breeding for African conditions ought to be based upon a large test with full power and not restricted to a side issue in the already over-charged programmes of the agricultural experiment stations. A good bean that can either be consumed or fed is essential to both Native and Mission farms in Africa, and it is not to be expected that a ready-made one will likely to be found. The climate of Central Africa is very much the same as that introduced from other continents etc rarely of actualized soya beans are being long must go on until varieties are found adapted to the conditions.

The most effective means of increasing the dietary of many of the tribes would, it was believed, be to lead them to realize that the largest the task obtainable from their cattle and

Rhodesian Game Law.

A Bill submitted to the Northern Rhodesia Council will impose a levy on all cattle bought for slaughter and sold as meat in the country, and fees to be paid by the purchaser, but recoverable from the seller. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the cattle industry.

Tanganyika: 2,700,000 sheep.

Since Sir Harold MacMichael delivered this speech to the Tanganyika Legislature, a closer examination of the Railway accounts has revealed a number of still further improvement in the financial position, and it is now anticipated that after paying all due charges, the interest, temporary expenses, and meeting certain demands of supplementary estimates, Tanganyika ought to be in a fair way to surplus in its financial resources.

Restricting Cotton Bales.

Buyers were more easily dangerous at certain times this season, the Nyasaland Director of Agriculture proposed to make the Crown land cotton bales super bales and per pound higher market, and to make it compulsory for buyers licences to be taken. However, the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce is not in favour of the proposal, they argue that the number of buyers in any one district is too great, regulations should be left to the Home Office, and a general first time the right and the right business.

Lates^t Progress Report

Geological Prospecting and Development. General - At the Hill Centre, East-West, a shaft was driven down to a cross-cut, No. 1, 10 ft. drive advanced 6 ft. to a total of 30 ft. on quartzite reef, values low; No. 2, 10 ft. advance to 10 ft. in stope with some quartz. East prospecting shaft, Main N. cross-cut advanced it to 62 ft. in diorite and dyke with thin quartz stringers. No. 2, W. drive of Main N. cross-cut advanced it to a total of 108 ft. in mixed quartz and diorite, about 7 ft. 6 in. which is not exposed, values low; 10 ft. W. drive advanced 5 ft. to 20 ft. total 85 ft. in similar formation to No. 2, N. shaft, sandstone of 10 ft. at which depth a pump chamber was cut and a 10 ft. cross-cut started and advanced 40 ft. The first 10 ft. were quartz with decomposed quartz stringers and the last 10 ft. in hard cherty quartz. General - Purchase of stamping mill for crushing bulk samples has been completed.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. W. H. Reid has taken up duty in Tanganyika as Assistant Geologist.

Mr. C. V. Jessel, of the Lupa goldfield, has visited England for the first time this year.

Mr. T. M. Morris, of Tanganyika, Mr. G. G. of the Lupa area, has made a good recovery from his recent illness.

Mr. J. C. Menzies, one of the best known men of the Lupa Goldfield, has returned to Tanganyika after a long absence on a business tour.

The result of the assay was recently given in Nkanga by Collier S. E. Taylor, managing director of the Rhokana Corporation, to Mr. A. S. Winter, the Corporations' general manager, who has been on the Committee for six years.

Senegal (Rhodesia)

Leekham Rhodesia Gold Mines Ltd., annual report to August 31 states that the Company holds approximately 100 acres of gold mining claims in the Salisbury and Bulawayo districts. On the Oyster Mine (Gatooma) development work has shown unfavorable results on the 400 and 400+ levels owing to faulting of the orebody. A bore hole was put down for 1,200 ft. to locate the reef below the surface but results were negative and it was decided to abandon the mine. Milling was continued until March 1955, 2,000 tons of ore being crushed for 350-68 oz. of gold. The company discontinued its interest in the syndicate holding extensive prospecting licences in the Lupa goldfield. Negotiations were at one time proceeding by the directors for the acquisition of the areas owned by the syndicate, but they were broken off as satisfactory terms could not be arranged. An option agreement for two years has been obtained over 100 mining areas in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, and a program of immediate drilling is being embarked upon to explore the main lode channel at lower level. The property had already produced 37,621 tons of ore which yielded 1,000 ozs. of fine gold from comparatively shallow depths in oxidized rock.

Mineral Output.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during November included: Copper, 6,846 tons; lead, 62 tons; zinc, 200 tons; manganese ore, 344 tons; tin, 10 tons; vanadium, 42,045 lbs; cobalt, 157,800 lbs; and gold, 25 dwt.

Uganda E.P.L.s.

The Uganda Government has granted exclusive prospecting licences to Messrs. H. D. Morris and S. R. S. Fair, over 1 sq. mile in the Ankole district; to Mr. J. A. Marshall, over 1 sq. mile in the Kigezi district; and to Mr. G. Poole, over 1 sq. mile in the Kigezi district.

Owing to the Christmas holidays this record had to be broken in advance, as a result of which we are unable to quote full test assay figures. For similar reasons our "Answers to Correspondents" feature has been held over.

Watendo Mines (Kenya) Ltd.

Mr. J. E. R. Horner's Review

The first Annual General Meeting of Watendo Mines (Kenya) Ltd. was held on December 10, 1955, in London. The Chairman, Mr. J. E. R. Horner, gave a brief review of the accounts and in doing so drew attention to the fact that the company had made a profit of £6,354.49 to the finalisation of investment, a certain sum -

which will now sum to the position at the mine. When the company took over the property, were on the Chalumani area, and were carried out on an exceptionally rocky terrain from the Carlos West and East shafts respectively.

At that moment and according to my knowledge, we have records of the time the results of two further bore holes in the Carlos West area, 5 and 6, and of these results I am very pleased to tell you that No. 5, Bore Hole, which was put down the southern shaft, has intersected the vein at an intermediate level of 60 ft. thus defining the northern limit of the orebody in depth and that No. 6, Bore Hole, put down 200 ft. south of Carlos West N. 1 Shaft, has intersected the reef at an intermediate depth of no ft.

The distance of the reef, and the distance fairly constant, and the distance between the Carlos East and West shafts is less than 200 ft.

On the previous occasion the testing programme for the Carlos West area was achieved having definitely indicated the continuity of the reef in depth and length of strike, and the formation necessary for a large scale scheme than of utilisation and development with the assurance of a considerable tonnage of ore with high values rate yet to be determined underground development.

Latest Development Results

The latest development results obtained are as follows:

In the Carlos West area, a 10 ft. drive on the reef located by the 320 ft. level was taken to a depth of 100 ft. in Carlos East adit, and a 10 ft. drive was taken along the East Drive, averaging 12 ft. deep, and a 10 ft. drive was started 100 ft. along the West Drive, giving a width of 54 ft. over a width of 10 ft.

In Carlos West, a sample taken from the bottom of No. 5, Shaft at a depth of 80 ft. gave a value of 1,400 ozs. over 36.32 m. width, and these developments appear more satisfactory.

I would like to thank the railway authorities for the erection of a pier at Mohoro Bay, and the Public Works Department of the Government of Kenya Colony for the erection of buildings and construction of a new camp nearer to the mine. This will prove of the greatest advantage when we come to consider the importation of machinery at our mine. This will also will help us to consider in the future more seriously the deployment of the Carlos Mine resources to assist us in depth.

You all know that what is required is a new road, a standard electric transmission line, the creation of a new port, all that would be done would be the benefit of the agricultural population, but no doubt there can be no doubt that gold mining deserves all, and that this can be extended to all the calculation of income for the mine employees, farmers, traders and workers, and will indicate benefits throughout the land.

It is too early to fixed a date for the creation of a properly equipped mill, but continued good developments would hasten our decision. It is satisfactory to note that the 100 ft. stamp mill which was given over to the vendor of the property, has returned in a total of 6,307 ozs. dwt. from 1,000 tons of ore, an average of 6.3 dwt. taken from old adits and development work.

During the year Mr. T. S. Struthers, and on behalf of our constituents, visited the country, and he has maintained a file on the progress made of considerable use to the company in planning future development.

As far as I think shareholders have every reason to look forward to a prosperous future for our company, the financial accounts were unanimously adopted and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Copies of the Chairman's full speech and report and accounts may be obtained from the Company Secretary, 31-33 Bishopsgate, F.C.A.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

With the fall of the British pound in world trade throughout Asia and South Africa, South Africa is doing what it can to maintain its position in the territories to manufacturers and their orders and to get merchants and others to buy British goods, such as stoppers of British goods. The Government of Rhodesia has been successful in doing this.

The name of the Ismailia Tobacco Co., Ltd., London, has been changed to the Colonial Tobacco Co., Ltd.

The total area under cotton in the Sudan has increased from 35,000 feddans in the 1944-5 season to 39,757 for the 1945-6 season.

The railway in Southern Rhodesia-Kenya has been temporarily wound by its operators being Messrs. T. W. Hall and H. J. Doherty.

The Paganian Political Committee has issued a circular describing the call for a general election and the nature of black fever.

The present Southern Rhodesia cotton and wool mill has an initial annual output of 10,000 tons of newsprint, wrapping paper, writing paper and paper.

The Executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is asking the Postmaster-General to reduce the wireless telegraph fees.

When Nyasaland Native Labourers Board took over the territory's coal and mines each boy receives a free issue of clothing and, on reaching First Class, a warm overcoat.

The partnership between Mr. A. Goveas and Mr. R. T. Goveas, advocates, of Dar es Salaam, has been dissolved and the latter will continue to carry on his business in his own name.

Southern Rhodesia has risen to eighth place in the list of Great Britain's best customers. During the last eight months of 1945-6, Colony imports from U.K. amounted to \$30 million.

Southern Rhodesia's foreign trade transactions show an increase in the value of exports and in value of imports under the financial year and to exceed that of Central and East Africa.

The Portuguese government has appointed a Commission to study the revision of customs tariffs between the Colony of Mozambique and the territory administered by Mozambique Company.

Portuguese exports from Mozambique amounted to \$4,000,000 compared with \$3,000,000 in September and October, 1942. Imports for the same months show a total amount of \$2,000,000 against \$1,000,000 in 1942.

The total export traffic toled by the Uganda, the Kenya, and Uganda Railways for the first nine months of this year was 284,000 tons compared with 300,000 tons during the corresponding period last year. Imports from Uganda for the same period were 108,000 tons, while 8,302 tons.

According to the Economic Report on economic conditions in the Territory, issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, African printed cotton goods have sold at about seven times more in import duty than European goods, writing, Portugal, Africa, and despite this protective measure, foreign competition is making itself felt in the market for African goods.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

South Africa's aircrafts have been fitted with night-fight cameras.

A new cinema has been opened in Durban, the first of its kind in the country.

Assimby as it is now are submitted weekly to the Durban Cinema Cinematograph Censorship Board.

A new member of the party in Rhodesia Southern Rhodesia.

A provincial silver cup, thought to be from Napier, from Ethiopia in 1801 was sold recently in London for £20.

Messrs. V. E. Jessel, G. C. Rymer and G. Grimes have been appointed Men About Towns in the Mbaya district.

Mr. H. C. Lane, Kavio Kismayo, has Josephine assisted the cotton ginnery in Hobo recently opened by Mr. William Jirval.

Livingstone Collage, Leyton, Ego, at which miseries probe the several are given brief medical treatment, especially children.

Recognition has been given to Senator Jose Agostino Marques, director of the Bank of the Portuguese Colonies in Mombasa.

The Kenya emergency taxes have been imposed. The Kenyan, the members of whom from the Chamber during the debate.

Numbers are announced of Indian goods in Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) and municipal loads drawn for roads began on December 1.

A whale measuring 40 feet long was washed ashore at Oyster Bay near Cape Salmon last month. It is believed to be the largest ever recorded.

Kenya is to start in January a teacher training class for Indian students, the object being to train officers for local Indian work, and to avoid the expense of sending Indians.

Exhibition of books on East African exploration, including Stanley's own account of his journey to the Mountains of the Moon, was held last week in the Central Library of Nairobi.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia intended to introduce native teachers into schools during the next few years of instruction, certificates of education will take a year to fine-tune.

The annual report of Mr. F. J. B. Sauer, Commandant of the Police of Southern Rhodesia, shows that figures achieved indicate the high standard of training of the force, as well as the work of the Commission of Police in Africa.

The Collected Official Report for 1944 on Northern Rhodesia has been published by H. M. Stationery Office. It is a most authentic and comprehensive information concerning the Protectorate and its economic products.

The School of African Studies, founded in 1940, and situated in Pinsubur, Nairobi, will be accommodated in a building which will form part of the University of East Africa, Nairobi.

The Southern Rhodesia Building at the Empire Exhibition to be held in Chelmsford next year will be a replica of the Zimbabwe ruins. Another feature will be a life model of the Victoria Falls, the water flowing over the top and down the gorge. The one taken by the Colony has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 200 ft.

Latest Bank Report.

Cabled news from the Territories.

The following cabled news constituents East Africa appear in the current monthly review of the Bank of Central Africa:

Africa.—Yields and quality of the wheat and maize crops are likely to total 10,000 cwt. The demand is estimated to be 10,000 cwt. The quantity and quality of the coffee crop is still rather uncertain due to favorable weather conditions. The general position regarding the crop is improved; the general position regarding the crop is favorable to the Mombasa market.

Ghana.—Continued favourable weather improvement, which now has normal conditions; the crop planted to the end of September was 1,700 acres. The total of the year is more optimistic in view of the good coffee season.

Kenya.—The crop output continues satisfactory. The cotton and sisal markets are reported to be in a state of relative commodity control, with upward tendency. The sisal and cotton crops are exceeded 1,000,000 cwt. and 1,000,000 cwt. respectively. The 1932-33 season is likely to be better than the last.

Nigeria.—Trading conditions are general, but cotton is much steady. Tobacco importers report a stimulus to increasing availability.

South Rhodesia.—During October, general trading conditions in the Limpopo belt were generally unchanged. The new mining areas in other central Rhodesia districts are in favorable condition, the steady and improvement is expected during the next few months.

Sugar has been officially released and the market is the market is now considered to be in favorable condition. The sugar is now believed to be free from the usual south Rhodesian excesses. Exports are reaching a higher level. The South African Government has modified the restrictions on the import of tobacco from Rhodesia.

British Somaliland.

The Imperial Institute recently pointed out that the U.K. is less dependent on foreign countries for supplies of cotton, and drew attention to the efforts being made in several African territories to increase supplies and improve the quality of the product. Tanganyika and Kenya have contributed to this Institute, which reports the Tanzanian way to be of good quality and free from adulterants. A firm of importers offered to establish a committee of similar material at current prices if supplies were available in commercial quantities. The aim of the committee is to set a standard below which inferior material will be discouraged from entering the market in the future. It may be introduced as a durable standard of quality control. It is even though the opinion is given that it would not fetch as much as the ordinary bleached cotton on account of its inferior qualities.

East African Territories.

The annual report of Bird & Co., Ltd., dated the 29th June, 1932, states that the net trading profits for the year ended June 30th, 1931, and the net income from hotel and other undertakings and agency fees £1,177. Grosses against the same period amounted to £4,100,000, or £1,23,000 less proceeds, leaving the net amounting to 4,881 tons. The increase of exports over those shipped the previous year is due to the completion of major engineering works on port facilities and plant that has been installed during the past year, in spite of severe financial and political difficulties. During the year 1931, 1,000 tons of new equipment were delivered.

Ball Trade in India.

Unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Assembly are pressing for an inquiry into the division of finance in the area between the Kenyan Colony and Tanganyika Colony. Sir William Legge, at the time of the formation of the Colony, said the increase of Tanganyika's area was to obtain another railway system when it would be difficult to transport the heavy apparatus.

World deliveries of coffee to the London market for the first nine months of this year amounted to 1,000,000 cwt., of which 100,000 cwt. were from Tanganyika. Corresponding figures for the same period of 1931 were 1,000,000 cwt. and 100,000 cwt. respectively.

East African Coffee Imports.

into Great Britain.

Figures showing the total imports, by seasons, of East African coffee and from Great Britain and Northern Rhodesia, and the value of these have been issued by the East African Office, Dar es Salaam, and information office in London. The imports from the individual territories are as follows:

Tanganyika—1932, 103,035 cwt. value £1,033,214.15 C.L.
1931, 107,255 cwt. 1932, 117,807 cwt. value £1,135,812.00 C.L.

Northern Rhodesia—1932, 13,160 cwt. 1931, 13,531 cwt. value £1,134,500.00 C.L.
1930, 11,151 cwt. 1931, 10,971 cwt. value £1,097,000.00 C.L.

Kenya—Imports from Great Britain in 1932 were 1,000 cwt. of coffee, consigned from the following ports, as follows:

London—1932, 5,000 cwt. value £5,000.00 C.L.
Falmouth—62,457 cwt. value £62,457.00 C.L.

Southampton—27,751 cwt. value £27,751.00 C.L.
Bath—1932, 8,510 cwt. value £8,531.00 C.L.
1931, 10,310 cwt. value £10,310.00 C.L.
1930, 21,300 cwt. value £21,300.00 C.L.

With regard to East African coffee from Tanganyika, consumption in the United Kingdom during 1932 was as follows:

Kenya—1932, 10,018 cwt. value £10,018.00 C.L.
Tanganyika—1932, 3,360 cwt. value £3,360.00 C.L.
1931, 15,470 cwt. value £15,470.00 C.L.

Rinderpest in Uganda.

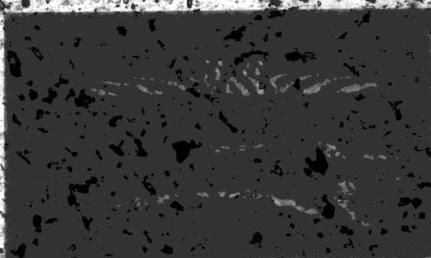
Rinderpest, which in 1931 was declared to be "eradicated" in Uganda, has again been brought under control. The disease was reintroduced into the Eastern Province, which had been free for some months, by the illegal movement of cattle during 1931. Although attempts to disintegrate the cattle subtribes in Kampala and Entebbe areas in May according to the annual report of the Veterinary Department, just received, but prompt action and the efforts of a special quarantine station saved many serious difficulties.

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Taming African Elephants.

"Taming the African Elephant" is the title of an interesting article in *Country Life*, written by Mr. G. H. Tremlett, who describes the experiments being carried out in the Belgian Congo. He says:

The Belgians run the farms in typical elephant country, so that the animals feel that they are living in their natural surroundings, and scarcely realize that they are in any way prisoners. The proof of this is that already there have been baby elephants born on the farm, despite the fact that elephants will not breed in captivity.

In most cases the animals are allowed to spend the days of their training in their normal elephantine way. Bathing parties is the first incident in the day, when they all troop down to the river for their morning dip. The fact that no bath-tubs are used, the elephant seems to worry them not at all, and there must be some amusing sights to be witnessed from the bank of one is fortunate enough to be given the opportunity of watching the scene. The natives become veritable circus riders, balancing themselves on any portion of the elephant that may remain out of the water in their efforts to avoid a dunking.

Another clever point in training these elephants is that they are practically allowed to feed themselves. Once more accompanied by their boy, out they saunter into the surrounding bush, and proceed to root up, pull down and browse among the trees in a manner similar to the heart of an elephant, who is accustomed to feeding as he goes, breaking down a branch here and there, or stripping bark off the trees, chewing a monkey rope vines for their juices, and sucking down wild plums, palm-nuts, mangoes etc., according to what fruits can be met with by the way.

Good News for Rifle Shots.

SIR ARNOLD HODSON, who has served so long in different parts of East Africa, particularly as British Consul in South-West Ethiopia, and who is now Governor of the Gold Coast, says in the course of an interesting letter to *The Times*:

"I cannot say how glad I am to notice the suggestion that the dimension of the bullet-hole should be reduced to two minutes of angle, and the jayne and magpie to four and six minutes of angle respectively. If this innovation is adopted by the National Rifle Association it will be welcomed by nearly all competitors from overseas. Rifle shooting has lost a great deal of interest to many keen shots owing to the fact that one shot out of the bull, although it may be a good cutting the 'lim', will ruin a competitor's chances. This is wrong and does a great deal of harm to this great and popular sport. It is almost the same as if a competitor in a big golf competition was debarred from any chance of success by missing one short putt! If the new markings are adopted, scores of 94 and upwards out of a possible 100 will be difficult to get, and even if one has several 'holes' out of the bull, the chance of winning will still remain."

A Percy Porryman Story.

FURTHER interesting "True Tales of Africa" by the late Percy Porryman, Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda, appear in a recent issue of *The Cornhill Magazine*.

Of the Bagishu of Mount Elgon he writes: "I believe them to be one of the original Kipsigis tribes, and the ancestor of many other better-known tribes. They are the only tribe I know which has no tradition of an early migration from elsewhere. They claim like the ancient Athenians to be autochthonous, and to have originated where they are now, and it is fairly certain that they have been there for at least 300 years, which is a long time in the history of an African tribe."

A good map of Ethiopia has been published by Bartholomew's of Edinburgh (cloth, 3s.; paper, 1s. 6d.). It shows by colour the motor roads, secondary and caravan routes, while full contour colouring gives a good idea of the rough, rugged and mountainous nature of the country. The scale of the map is about 65 miles to an inch, and the size 22½ inches by 24 inches.

The Bongo in Kenya.

Some interesting notes on the bongo, together with a delightful photograph of a male captured in the Aberdarens, are contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Percy Smith to a recent issue of the *Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire*.

This beautiful antelope, he writes, "although actually a forest eland, is like a bush buck in its habits, living up in thick bush during the day and moving about at night. The slow, stalking gait also much resembles that of the bush buck."

They resemble the eland in that they move about in herds, myself having actually seen six together—a bull, three cows and two calves. Solitary males however are common. It is naturally difficult to estimate their population, as they inhabit dense mountain forests and are travellers, but as far as the Aberdare mountains are concerned they are certainly few in number.

As regards their distribution in Kenya the Aberdare Mountains appear to be the farthest east that they extend for there, so far as I know, no record of their having been seen on Mount Kenya. There is, however, plenty of suitable country round the mountain, and there is no reason why they should not be there. I intend to verify this. They also occur in the mountain forests to the westward.

Buring the rains bongo will emerge from the dense forests to more open country in order to obtain the young grass, which is unobtainable in the forest, where they feed on creepers, mosses, and also browse. Although they frequent bamboo forests, they do not appear to care for this diet.

The young are brighter in colour than the old ones, in which the light chestnut turns to dark brown. The crest ridge from the withers to the tail is an interesting feature. It is more pronounced in the younger specimens, but in some cases it is absent altogether."

Wise Composting Process.

"THE MANUFACTURE OF HUMUS BY THE INDIGO PROCESS" was the title of a recent address to the Royal Society of Arts by Sir Albert Toward, whose work in India on composting is now being put to good account in East Africa. His paper, printed in the Society's journal No. 4331, is of real importance to East Africa's agriculturists.

Sir Albert quoted from a letter received from Major Ewart Grogan, who wrote: "Your process is spreading rapidly in these parts, and has now become recognised routine practice on most of the well conducted coffee plantations. The cumulative effect of two years on my plantation is wonderful. I have now established all round my pits a large area of elephant grass for the purpose of providing bullock and we have made quite a bit of pocket money by selling elephant grass cuttings to the country side. I am now searching for the best indigenous legumes to grow in conjunction with the elephant grass, and am getting very hopeful results from various *Crotalaria* and *Lathyrus* which I have brought up from the desert areas of Tayetet. They germinate quickly, and so hold their own against the local weeds."

Major Grogan, he explained, was the first East African to try the process, beginning on his Kingaroy Estate. The pioneer in Tanganyika Territory was Sir Milson Rees, Mr. J. E. A. Molyneux, who has adopted the process on three farms in the Rongai area; and at Hoey's Bridge Mr. J. P. Gill has obtained very good results.

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