

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEDICATED
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ANNUAL REPORTS.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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SEPTEMBER 1913

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THE EAST AFRICAN MISSIONS MARITIMES AND TRADING CO.

KENYA

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the author is indebted to Mr. W. H. Doherty, of Madras, for the material used in this paper, and to Dr. G. R. Gray, of the U.S. National Museum, Washington, for the identification of all kinds of shells used in the figures.

the first time in the history of the country, the new law will be applied to all the members of the family, and not only to the husband.

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Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, Vol. 132, No. 10, October 1997, pp. 3033–3038.

A dark, grainy photograph showing a dense, sprawling tree or bush with many branches and leaves, filling most of the frame.

FOR
ENCHANTING
MEMORIES

KENYA & UGANDA

10. *Leucaspis* sp. (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) was collected from *Psylla* sp. nymphs.

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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

10, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
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Matters in Kenya
Scholar Minister Speaks
in London
Leading Interests in
Kenya
Editorial Column

Round Table Meeting
East Africa Who Wins
Mr. A. Ward
Gardiner
Death of Mr. W. C. Campbell
East African News

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

WHEN on July 11 we considered the new scheme in Kenya there was no aspect of it as yet so far as we could be, and further none of its public utterances or otherwise to the improvement of agriculture which have occurred in many countries during the past year. There is now a sense among our compatriots which cannot easily leave much to be desired which makes us anxious to task, for many reasons, the Kenyan Government to experience grave anxiety. We never, for instance, that we have received many instances of personal agreement and surprisingly little friction. The most outspoken and detailed of these appears in our correspondence columns. In one such letter, with a directness which we welcome, a modern farmer expresses views which are particularly well by many of his fellow-peasants those engaged in coffee, maize, growing, and other crops. In nearly all cases of coffee, maize, and other crops of which a high percentage of Kenya's exports are assumed in the production of these, the total load of wheat are selling at lamentably low prices on the world markets. (Because what follows may take some of them it may be stated that we are not alone. There is himself a rather well-known planter who has sincere sympathy with those agriculturists who find themselves in so difficult a dilemma.)

That we have of producers in Kenya who are in a bad state of mind are the coffee and maize farmers. This is the case with Mr. J. H. M. JONES, one of the best men in our country, the representative of the coffee planters to the Indian Office, who has been in close touch with the

least reliable coffee planters and maize farmers were told of the trouble they were causing by refusing to let the railways negotiate. They had continued for years to realize very high prices on the world market, we repeatedly advocated proper co-operation, organisation of planters' research, marketing, and publicity in order to safeguard and reinforce East Africa's own strong position, making clear our belief that failure to ensure the future of such industries was very dangerous. It is no satisfaction to us that our predictions have been fulfilled, but when we are accused of overdoing, the need of co-operation we must in this case withdraw our really well-tempered advocacy of a policy of action instead of one of drift.

Such things like this, as before, we could do, but it seems begin seriously. Economic and problems, we plead, the need for a proper and effective coffee industry, which should stimulate production, encourage the use of coffee for production, would probably be the best way. This would mean a large research, statistical, testing, and publicity services. When we first approached the Government to help the coffee suggested which the best way to do it of all the various possible courses, that of having the coffee unions of one or two of several men in the Colony.

Mr. Kenneth Archer especially who coffee planters in Kenya from whom the result was allowed to grow weaker. Planters who complained after it was an unsatisfactory organ were invited again and again to help or its reconstruction and were wished that each could speak with one voice. The members were asked to meet the Government together. And the result was uttered

realised too late that they had cast golden opportunities to the winds, then, doing hurriedly what it would have been so much better to accomplish in happier days, the Coffee Board was founded. Despite the fact that it started under unfavourable conditions and has had to labour under the same handicaps throughout the Board has brought a most gratifying measure of unity to the industry without a host of rock-bound issues, with some of the research which should have been started long ago is grappling with marketing and finance, and is now marking upon some preliminary publications all those matters that were left to the care of themselves. Kenyan coffee buyers would do no worse service at a sight to do.

Now, which leads us to the second interval, aged in some and unaged in others, and correspondence with leading coffee growers.

THE RESPONSE OF THE TRADE. That it was a grievous mistake **PERSONAL FRIENDS** not to turn to account the help of personal friends, should readily be given by many ex-East African men resident in this country, and by the Kenyan coffee buyers of East Africa.

It is a simple and effective suggestion that these several groups will unite to extend the sales of inverted coffee vessels to their kinsmen. Such people represent that most valuable room to any advertiser—customers as well as to the paper to recommend an article purchased. Personal recommendation is unquestionably the most effective kind of trade publicity, but for some inexplicable reason the coffee industry has continued to neglect this manifestly successful and quite inexpensive means of increasing the consumption of its product. In this issue we are very glad to publish an announcement on the lines proposed for the Coffee Board of Kenya to have London representatives also, situated Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, and we suggest that our readers should alert the institution addressed to do this. All of them, whether resident in England, East Africa, or elsewhere, should send their names and addresses of good people in England who, by reason of personal ties with one or more of the territories, would number East African coffee regularly if reminded that that would be very practical help, or else furnish the names and addresses of friends who might be approached with the same suggestion. By this old "snowball" method of co-operation every good name submitted may ultimately result in quite a number of new consumers of the coffee, and these were generally adopted and practised by the coffee companies could soon be greatly increased. Kenyan coffee, in particular, should practise this measure of self-help, and other East African will surely not withhold their collaboration.

Two prime factors are needed to make and keep African coffee growing lucrative: (a) the maintenance of a high quality product, and (b) the importance of increasing outlets for it. The production of **QUALITY** is the first distressing factor. Planters result from non-fulfilment of the first requirement. This must be said at once that the poor quality of the coffee which has been reaching London in recent months is mainly the result of adverse climatic conditions in the countries of origin, and that, when coffee comes too late, the tree becomes exhausted and spoiling in quality. The consequence in the

arrival on the London market of "incommodious" stuff is that the dealers who have for years bid keenly for good East African parcels, mainly for blending purposes, have been compelled to purchase coffee of other origin. When really good Kenyan or Tanganyikas have been offered at auction there has been no difficulty in realising high prices, even quite recently parcels of East African have sold at approximately double the current average price of A's proof that quality pays. The small amount of Blue Mountain coffee from Jamaica which reaches London still sells at well over £200 per ton, a further indication that it is not the coffee market which is at fault, but the poor quality of bean which is doomed soon to go. When top grade East Africans rank in the mind of buyers almost in the same category as Blue Mountain high prices were assured; when owing largely to climatic factors which cannot be controlled, the quality of the bulk of the crop which beats the level of Brazil, unsatisfactory prices are inevitable. We believe that the fall in quality is temporary, that selling values will recover with improvement in the shipments, that there is room for immense expansion in consumption, and the present fears for the industry will prove unfounded.

It is unfortunate that the maize growers and the Department of Agriculture of Kenya likewise failed in better times to safeguard the **ANOTHER COST** Colony from the obvious danger of OPPORTUNITY.

Colonialism from the obvious danger of over-reliance on this crop. No one foretold such a calamitous fall in world maize prices as has occurred, but the Department of Agriculture in the first place and maize growers in the second were warned time and again of the folly of the *maize quo*, when a planned transference of effort from maize growing to mixed farming or to the production of some new main crop or crops was so manifestly desirable. The unwisdom of dependence upon maize by approximately half the European farmers in Kenya had been clear for years, but in that matter also time was allowed to hyematilise. When the European farming community expanded rapidly after the War maize was an easy crop for them to produce, but reliance upon it as a main export industry was soon advertised by many settlers, and, likewise, the need for a reorientation of policy was specifically discussed. Government speakers sometimes emphasised the desirability of a change, but they failed to give the *social lead* which might have changed the prevailing practice. On the contrary, the Kenyan Farmers' Association because they represented a conservative organisation in the colony, marketing practically the whole of the maize of European growers, and maintaining in them a feeling of security which was afterwards reinforced by the financial assistance given to the *industries* by Government in times of stress. In certain well-defined areas of Kenya maize yields are as high as, if not higher than, any in the world, but even there the increasing competition of native production must be faced, especially by those who have not great areas under the crop. Many men have now firmly resolved to something uproot their maize plots, and when this is regarded as impossible, unadvisable by the best authorities in the spot, who insist that salvation can be found only in mixed and intensive farming, with the *sovereign* Sanders manure made to visit their fields, and the cultivation of rotational crops and the breeding of animal husbandry.

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growers of coffee are here, them, and the Government which, though continuing agricultural policy did not set it on the right way. **WHY THE FARMER IS OVER-TAXED.** Farmers must share the blame of their over-taxation. John Ballantyne to whom we are very quite obvious that distribution of land is the first of continued prosperity. The reason, our correspondent says, is that large areas which were grain fields and even coffee plantations, are reverting to bush, and that many good fellows whose heart is in agriculture have to thank the goldfields for saving them and their families from complete ruination. It is only human nature that such men should nurse a burning anger, particularly when they have to pay heavy taxation. But there again the country was forcibly warned of the error of rejecting income tax. Had it been accepted, as *East Africa* urged, the farmer who, although he has been operating at a loss, has now to find money for the so-called alternative taxes, would have had nothing to pay.

Grave as are the difficulties of most coffee planters and all maize growers, and important as is their place in the economy of the State, alertness to their distress must be kept in Kenya's general interest; not obscure hopeful signs in other quarters. The price of sisal is firm at over £21 per ton, an increase of 50% within the past year, groundnuts, sisal, copra and castor seed, the important oilseed crop, are all something like 33% above last year's level; pyrethrum is a new industry of promise. Native production of all kinds is rapidly expanding; dairying has shown improvement; wool prices are up some 20%; the Italians are buying considerable quantities of flour, hay, limestone, beans, beans, potatoes, etc., Butter, timber and other produce for shipment to Somaliland and Eritrea, the capital of the Land Bank is to be increased by £500,000; and, but not least, the new goldfields of the Colony will now contribute increasingly importantly to the exports of the country, and at the same time provide local markets for settler production. These we repeat, are points too often overlooked, and facts which exploded the pessimistic cry that things in Kenya have never been so bad.

RECENTLY we examined a series of resolutions passed by the Land Owners' Association, which have laid bare exaggerated parochialism at its worst by showing an extremely shortsighted attitude towards the young

MINING AND AGRICULTURE. gold mining industry of Kenya. Mr. George V. Bennett, President of the Chamber of Mines of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in which Colony he is in charge of the interests of the great London and Rhodesian mining group, has now shown a far better spirit when addressing the annual congress of the Rhodesian Mining Federation. He urged the mining community to realize that agriculture is the real backbone of the country and suggested that by increasing the meat, meal, and other rations of their Native employees those engaged in mining could render valuable assistance to farmers at a very difficult time. Such practical concern for the primary producer is to be welcomed, and we hope it will be generally adopted.

be exported at a loss is it prudent to concentrate upon the extension of internal markets a lesson which all the Eastern African territories have been curiously slow to learn. Repeatedly in recent years we have returned to this conception, but it has needed the distress of the depression to achieve any notable advance.

Long ago we suggested that much more could be done in the utilization of the spot for local

INTERNAL MARKETS. East African grown, East African

MUST BE DEVELOPED. marked trades have been made

and again we have said

that it would be sound policy to reduce the mass of locally produced sugar and transfer it to another

Native consumption a proposal which has now become a reality in one case, not as a result of

deliberate commercial policy by the sugar-growers but

following the disruption of their distributing organi-

sation and the onset of a period of cut-throat com-

petition. The Native showed during the East

African Campaign that he could become a tea

drinker if he could afford the beverage. In

nearly twenty years' time, thanks to the great

extension of tea production, coupled with the

somewhat belated realisation of an obligation to

cultivate local outlets in order to avoid overloading

the home market, East African growers are

enabling the African to buy tea at prices within his means. In these and other ways are internal

markets being created. This is a trend in trade which

should be fostered in the public interest, and which

flourishing industries, such as dividend-paying

mining enterprises, ought especially to try to assist. Mr. Burnett's broad-minded appeal is to

be cordially endorsed, and may well have sin-

ificance far beyond the borders of his own Colony,

if only producers will sorrowfully themselves

to be able to supply the requirements of the non-

companies on a business-like basis. That

corollary which they must in fairness accept

which they have sometimes neglected to their own

Ethiopian Minister's Reply To Italian Accusations.

Dr. Harry, Ethiopian Minister in London made a strong appeal to the British nation to assist Ethiopia in maintaining the sanctity of treaties when last week he addressed an unusually influential audience of some 500 people gathered in London under the auspices of the Nile Society. Colonel Lord Sempill presided.

Trouble with Italy began, said Dr. Martin, when she was given by the Egyptians a foothold at Massawa on Ethiopia's north-eastern coast. The Emperor Menelik, in a weak moment, then gave Italy the highlands of the province of Tigray, now called Eritrea. "This unwise gift," continued the Minister, "as usual just sharpened the appetite of the Empire-hungry Power for further aggression and penetration, which eventually led to an unfathomable warfare. The justice of our cause triumphed and our independence was saved. Had our Emperor, had he been so farsighted, he would have taken back the territory and so generously given, but he was again deceived by gifts of money and professions of friendship. The result is the present menace of invasion and conquest, to justify which the following accusations have been made."

First, the Wal Wal incident. But anyone who reads the brochure entitled "Dispute between Italy and Ethiopia" issued by the League of Nations in January can see that that was no more than a trumped-up pretext to cover a bare-faced encroachment on Ethiopian territory.

Secondly, the plea that Italy needs expansion. Is that a justifiable excuse for a big Christian Power to threaten to massacre another Christian nation and take its country? Would the Italian approve if a bigger State were to attempt to take Italy or her Colonies under that pretext? If it were really a question of over-population in Italy—which has only 31 inhabitants to the square mile, against 500 in Great Britain, 37 in Japan and 600 in Germany—we would not object to their coming and settling peacefully in Ethiopia. But if they must have another Colony, why do not they bravely go and take one from those who have a lot?

Ethiopian Slaves and Italian Serfs.

The third excuse is that Ethiopians are savages and cannot administer their country properly. That this is not wholly true can be verified by any honest person going to Ethiopia, and seeing for himself whether the principal inhabitants are really savages, and whether the people are really treated worse than the Italians are at present. But granted there is some truth in the accusation, is that sufficient reason to threaten us with extermination and take our country? The complaint of maladministration is based on occasional border raids. But all Colonial Empires have wild tribes on their frontiers who often raid each other. Many raids have been committed on the Ethiopian frontier with Kenya and the Sudan, but they have been easily and peacefully settled by proper investigation and punishment of the guilty parties. As a result, these raids practically ceased and there is no trouble left between us, between the British and Ethiopian Government.

Our fourth pretext is that slavery is practised in Ethiopia. Isn't it curious that until now Italy had never put forward a protest on this subject? Again, it was her delegate at the League's meeting in 1923, when Ethiopia's candidature to enter the League was put forward, who kindly said in Ethiopia's defence that "progress of manners had reduced slavery in the country to a mild form of serfdom." Chambers's Twentieth-Century Dictionary says: "A slave is one who is wholly under the will of another" and "one who has lost all power of resistance." Apply those definitions to the state of the people of Italy and see if you don't think it applies to them completely. The poor Italians are far more in need of emancipation at present than the domestic slaves of Ethiopia, who can express their views freely and who can resist and prosecute any who dare to ill-treat them.

The fifth excuse is that Eritrea and Italian Somaliland are in danger of being attacked. Considering that Emperor Menelik freely gave Italy the best part of Africa, that Ethiopians have no longing for low-lying Somaliland, and that our men are poorly armed in the main, defensive for Italy to attack us with a thousand men is like asking the sky to rain.

The sixth excuse is that the British and French are encroaching on Ethiopian territory, while our good neighbours the British and French have sedulously respected our territory and independence.

Another excuse is that facilities for trade, concessions and employment in Ethiopia are not given to Italians. Considering there are no prohibitive tariffs, that Ethiopia is open to anyone for trade, that buying and selling depend on private arrangement, and that success or failure in trade depends on competition, there is not the slightest ground for blaming us on that score. As to concessions and employment there are no discriminating regulations. As a matter of fact, an Italian already has a valuable concession for mining gold and platinum, while the British and other nationalities have none. Moreover, when the British have proved themselves to be fables and abysmal savages against us, is it any wonder that they are not considered reliable enough to be employed in our Government service? Why are the hundreds of Italians in our country engaged in various undertakings? That being the case, is not this grievance absolutely baseless?

"I leave it to you as impartial judges to say if there is any valid reason for threatening us with bloodshed. In my humble opinion such barefaced trampling underfoot of treaties, covenants and pacts and the wanton disturbance of the peace of the world are a great blot on civilisation and Christianity. The eyes of African and Asiatic peoples and of the world are fixed on the League of Nations to see what will be in a dispute between a small African State and a great European Power which threatens a wanton aggression on a coloured nation, both being members of the League."

Attack upon Signor Mussolini.

"What a wonderful change has taken place in Signor Mussolini's ideas and principles since he started on his political career! In 1914 when his country embarked on an aggressive war of conquest against Turkey in order to snatch her colony of Libya from her, an enthusiastic and peace-loving political novice had the courage to protest against the 'Turko-Italian' war, and for this laudable action had to suffer five months' imprisonment. Now the same champion of peace and justice, on obtaining supreme power, considers it quite just and correct to go to war against a weak and peaceful nation in order to take its country for the purpose of establishing a colonial empire for his people. Isn't it wonderful how success and power change some persons from amiable, peace-loving individuals to proud and aggressive brutes?"

It is not surprising that Italy, after the awful treatment she meted out to the unfortunate inhabitants of Libya while trying to subdue them, and her unfair administration of Eritrea and even of South Tyrol, should think it fair to rule us, Ethiopians, for cruelty and barbarity! We have our faults and defects, but there are none who grieve over the ignorant and uncaring or I—but I assure you on my honour that under the enlightened rule of our Emperor the younger generation are progressing as fast as the resources of our poor country have so far enabled them to do. Let us have peace for 20 years and the loan of £20,000,000 to enable us to open schools all over the country, and Ethiopians will be as advanced at the end of that period as anyone could wish.

Signor Mussolini appears to hold that killing most of us is better than the instant death to ourselves and civilians. But there are many very able men here to differ from his Most High and Mighty Excellency on that point. If the worst came to the worst, and people would rather be under the just and considerate administration of Britain than of Italy, All we want is simple justice and permission to get means to defend ourselves against aggression. We don't want other nations to get embroiled in war or other difficulties on our behalf. We just feel certain that with the favour of our God, Christ, and the sympathy and prayers of our well-wishers, given a fair fight, we shall not fail to defeat anyone who attempts to take our beloved country away from us. We are the one's slaves. That is as certain as a mate the human to stand before you. (Applause.)

Mr. Vivian Adcock, a London barrister, contrasted the present state of lawlessness in Ethiopia with those of Italy and Eritrea. He said that the number of slaves of Ethiopia are still deemed to be less than the political strife of Mussolini's country, where the ruin of law among the nations. If Mussolini's projected warfares is allowed to develop in Ethiopia, we shall be left back into the Dark Ages, and that will be the result of his policy.

A prominent Egyptian business man, formerly manager of the Anglo-Sudanese Sugar Plantations, also spoke.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1935.

BEST AFRICA

League Attempts to Solve Italo-Ethiopian Dispute

CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE OF FIVE APPOINTED

Italy has agreed to the League's demand on terms of equality and her representative has the right to settle the dispute in her own way, and the resolution of effort at Geneva last Wednesday to reach a peaceful conclusion of the Italo-Ethiopian problem.

A voluminous indictment of Ethiopia was handed to the League next day by the Italian delegation. It summarises the relations between the two countries from the middle of last century. It declares that Ethiopia has failed in her duties as a member of the League and has no right to claim the protection of other Powers under the Covenant; asserts that she cannot make a voluntary offer to raise herself to the level of other civilised nations; denounces the anachronical conditions in Ethiopia; says that certain border regions have been completely depopulated by Ethiopian barbarity; refers to barbarous moral and atrocious practices such as cannibalism; and makes the charge that "Ethiopia, laying claim herself outside the League, cannot retain her seat without injuring the prestige of the assembly of civilised nations."

When Professor Jezé, Ethiopia's French barrister, rose to present Ethiopia's case, Count Aloisi, the Italian delegate, left the Council Chamber, and his substitute, Signor Rocca, soon followed him, "because the statement of the Ethiopian representative was untrue."

This action, it was explained, was not a withdrawal from the League, but taken in accordance with Italy's decision not to recognise or enter into discussion with Ethiopia.

Professor Jezé alleged that Italy was attempting to dis honour a country which she desired to suppress. "Italy is trying to outlaw members of the League. We solemnly pledge ourselves to respect all the international obligations to which we have subscribed, and are ready to accept help from disinterested countries in the modernisation of our country."

M. Litvinoff, the Soviet delegate, voted in favour of sanctions if necessary.

After protracted private negotiations Italy withdrew her objection to the appointment of a Committee of Five to re-examine the dispute. It consists of Señor Maragall (Spain) as Chairman, Mr. Anthony Eden, M. Laval, Colonel Beck (Poland), and M. Aray (Turkey). The British spokesman is understood to have proposed a collective mandate over Ethiopia, the Emperor of which was offered further concessions in the hope of obtaining a peaceful settlement.

The Italo-Ethiopian Commission of Conciliation and Arbitration has reached a unanimous decision on the incidents at Walwal and at other places on the disputed Italo-Ethiopian frontier. It absolves both Governments, finding that no international responsibility could be involved. The authorities on both sides were convinced that Walwal formed part of their national territory, and it was the mutual atmosphere of suspicion and tension which caused the tragic incident in which a misunderstanding sprang into a generalised and others' continuation.

Support of the League

General Hertzog said a few days ago: "The South African Government's attitude is that the League should do its duty and adopt all measures at its disposal to secure on the part of the parties in the dispute compliance with the obligations undertaken by them as members of the League, and abstention from all hostile acts in conformity with the obligations they have undertaken to observe."

The Trade Union Congress, meeting in May, adopted by an overwhelming majority the proposal of the General Council to use "all appropriate means to ensure the security of collective peace." Special attention was given to the question of war, but the Trade Union movement clearly indicated that it fears Fascism more than war.

Contrary to the attitude of the British Trade Unions, the Trade Union movement in Australia is officially against sanctions and any action involving Britain or the Dominions in the possibility of war.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, meeting in Geneva, decided that the League of Nations should not apply all the provisions of the Covenant, including all sanctions.

been made by the executive council of the South African Federation of Trade in defence of the Cape Town dock workers who refused to load an Italian ship with a loaded train for the Abyssinian front in East Africa.

Mr. Gruber, Lazarus's colleague, said there should be a world economic conference to end the war.

Sir Oswald Mosley, leading a vigorous anti-Ethiopian campaign, said that Italy should be allowed to conquer Ethiopia.

The African Development and Finance Corporation, now admitted as a subsidiary of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, has issued a circular from the American branch of the company, warning of the complicated nature of the situation in Abyssinia and the colonial policy of the Italian Government.

Mr. G. E. Martin, the Englishman who has been engaged by Mr. Laval to represent France in the negotiations, declared that he will remain in Abyssinia until the League has been convened.

The Italian loan to Abyssinia has been reviewed by representatives of the League. The Ethiopian Minister of Finance - who was given a loan of £100,000 for building roads - has received a concession of 170 square miles which he has no intention of settling in the Soddo area.

Only instead of 100,000, he is unable to repay the loan with the accrued interest, and the concession has been transferred to Dr. Chaves. The latter declares that he is ready to advance £100,000 to the Ethiopian delegation in London, and that Dr. Martin has assured him in a Transvaal telephone call that he is prepared to complete the negotiations.

Rasmay and keen disengagement were raised in Addis Ababa by the American "withdrawal" in the case of Mr. Ricketts, who is now in England and has declared his intention to expose the public disarray.

Health Ministry Lists

Only 14 soldiers and 4 men of the Italian forces in East Africa died in a bad accident between June and August 31, during the total deaths reported since the beginning of the year up to 1930, says an official statement issued yesterday, though observers in Port Said report that hospital ships and other vessels are returning thousands of sick men to Italy each month, and being estimated at between 10,000 and 12,000. From information received by *East Africa* direct from Italian Somaliland it is evident that the deaths in that theatre of operations alone far exceed the officially admitted figure of Somaliland and Eritrea together.

Addressing ex-Servicemen of 16 nations on a pilgrimage to Rome the Pope said all the world desired, implored and begged for peace. Sainte Marie told a delegation of the missions that he too desired peace, "but peace with justice."

Italy's sanitary regulations order affects men for class formation, about 200,000, "broadminded and only sons," who would normally be excused service for family and other reasons. They are ordered to report for duty at the end of the month.

Among last year's immigrants to Italian East Africa were two battalions of machine gunners and a special warfare corps.

Hundreds of guns and stores shipped from Timor to Italian East African ports were captured by our steamers and sent to the North German ports, including Aden, which had been sold to the Italian government.

Cairo reports that Sir Herbert Escombe intends to enlist 1000 Native troops in Somaliland, in addition to the 2,000 already serving there and in Italian Somaliland.

Italian transports have arrived at the Maltese Islands, where attempts are being made to resettle inhabitants in the Maltese Islands.

Italy's imports from Turkey last year included cereals, cotton, tobacco, fruit, olive oil, cotton seed, shipments from 260,000 to 300,000 to Italy having increased from 1929 to 1930 by 50 per cent.

Cremeria's Cooperative Creameries have received through Messrs. Galloway & Co. an order for five tons of butter, all destined to be sent to Mogadishu.

For the first time since 1929 exports of cattle to Eritrea have exceeded imports, due to a recent agreement. The Italian Government has issued an order commanding timber imports from the Sudan.

Colonel Gallo, of the Italian Foreign Service, broad casting a few days ago from Asmara, Eritrea, a speech to the Amhara tribes, said he had just returned from a visit to Massawa, where he found Mussolini's two sons, Prince Umberto and Prince Emanuele, in the Ethiopian capital, and that they were improving the economy of the

country, which had suffered and was still suffering from the effects of economic crisis, aggravated

Conditions in Kenya

Are They As Bad As Suggested?

To the Editor of "Last Sunday."

In your issue of July 11 I have read with some regrettable ignorance of the real state of affairs in our Colony, as contained in the article headed "Kenya is Recovering." That article the Kenya Government would like everyone to believe, contains all living lies. It squeaks out of desperately poor Native overtaxed economy and new capital imported from England to develop our goldfields.

Examine agriculture, on which the whole country depends. See the fall of 60% in exports and the enormous fall in the prices of maize, sugar, cotton and other products. Come and see hundreds of thousands of acres, which were once fine and green plantations, deserted, ruined, houses and houses deserted and falling into ruins on the farms. Talk to any farmer who has suffered general civil strife, or noble earl living on his mansion, and you will then learn the true state of agricultural Kenya. Or visit Nairobi and talk to the shopkeepers in their empty shops. Then you will not mislead others by utterly falsehoods about Kenya, making it out to be a second paradise. Come out yourself and look here. Government will sell it at 10/- per bag, 200 lbs., and 10/- per ton delivered in London. Pay import export 3,000 Government officials, each up to £18,000 a year, and remember these figures, there are 15,000 European males and 500,000 male natives here paying 2,000,000 yearly in taxes. Also, remember that Native earns an average of £3 a year, so that Kenya's indebtedness increases continually as prices.

The false policy of our master and his Government is to paint a rosy picture, so that they do not mind reflecting their principal soldiers before the public eye. The railway and customs to receive no extra revenue, and increase the cost of transport, disaster follows in the wake of the 10/- the Colony is to receive.

For the last two years the Native has been under martial law, and the Native is to be taxed under martial law.

1000 BOYS IN ENGLAND

to receive County Education

Sir, I am thoroughly convinced that we must make an impression to the world, and doing the best to settle the Native difficulties with a force of arms.

Encourage and assist the three Powers concerned, Great Britain, Italy and France, to obtain a 99% peace of the whole of Ethiopia, paying the Emperor a reasonable sum of rent. He could still remain Emperor of his country in a position of honour at the head of his subjects. These three Powers divide the country between them, Great Britain taking over half, Italy and the Blue Devils the rest. France can have the remainder.

Once as a hobby of mine. Of course, all slavery should be abolished. This enormous force during a multitude of incursions of the population of the country.

My wife, among the Ethiopians I found the most truly peace-loving people, was whom I never met any trouble, they were always willing to help me, and as well as all the food I required for my caravan. In the other hand, I found the soldiers a bold, fierce, arrogant lot of swashbucklers, always looking for trouble, and everlasting raiding the savansas for food and slaves, which is not surprising as neither got no pay. I have in those districts denied 50,000 inhabitants by these bloodthirsty soldiers. The Central Government is well aware of all this indeed, until recently, at any rate, it encouraged such practices, so that they collected its taxes.

Kenya has for years had to maintain a larger and more expensive force on her border to prevent Ethiopian raids. I brought back from that country a "Swahili," born in Kenya, who had been a slave in Ethiopia, and who was force of a tax trading sabor which had been sent to collect taxes from a good many miles of the land on the border.

There is no real peace in Ethiopia, or for that neighbour until the country is controlled by the European Powers.

Nairobi.

Kenya Colony.

TRUTH

Truth View of the World

To the Editor of "Last Sunday."

Sir, Why should officials be paid travelling allowances over and above their salary, including his 10/- in different countries? And then if he does his duty to do it. A number of old Servants of the Crown, this office, especially at the levels, should always be servants when sent in foreign countries, as they receive fixed sums, which must normally cause some detriment to the official travellers. These administrators, these men officials, have money to pay for travel, while a lot of the others, the army should be given for the pay, say, 10/- a day whenever he is away from (overseas). However, it is not the case, as many another country provides special gratuity. It is not to say for nothing that the British Government Commission of Enquiry, also, said that out of any of whom could be expected such much hospitality. Still, universal entertainment and entertainment is not being provided. In fact, some where the Government an additional allowance because he comes from his headquarters.

On one, a hypothetical case, is stated merely as an example for in varying cases, the sort of thing, points down the other.

Yours etc.,

Somewhere in East Africa.

QUOTE FROM LETTERS

Eastern Africa To-day and Tomorrow

Colonial Affairs, African and Indian and the most brilliant and most interesting, in fact, the most important, indeed, in the world.

Eastern Africa To-day and Tomorrow, and the future of the Empire.

Policy of Pension in Kenya. Lord Francis Scott's Appeal to Governor

The latest news from Kenya, arising from the alleged visit of the Governor to the Government to provide against the economic problem and the long-standing difficulties with the Crown Colony Government, will help the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, who referred to by Lord Francis Scott in a speech coinciding with the return of the Governor Sir Joseph Byrne.

Speaking at Nairobi, Lord Francis Scott said:—
 "We are living on the brink of a volcano to-day. These unscrupulous had limited to a producer have reduced us to a state of despair, and when people feel hopeless they are apt to become helpless. Our feelings have been unnecessarily exacerbated by the apparent lack of sympathy and understanding on the part of the Government. Even at the eleventh hour it is not too late, and I make this most earnest appeal to Sir Joseph Byrne, on his return to this country to grapple with the situation immediately. I urge him not to let the difficulties seem too great but to come forward with a determination to save the situation by whatever means may be practicable. On the other hand we are faced with the same situation as last year, then I fear that there will be serious trouble in the country."

Lord Francis Scott expressed the opinion that the Crown Colony Government system was bound to produce friction between the official and unofficial elements, and he tentatively suggested the possibility of an imperial conference of the London representatives of the Colonial Empire for the purpose of presenting a united protest to the Colonial Office in the hope of stirring the authorities there from their contented apathy.

Official commissioners in this respect. They were experienced administrators with practical experience of Native affairs and even if Secretaries of State were not continually testing the country, full reliance could be placed upon them to safeguard Native interests in their several provinces.

Natives Production and World Prices.

Lord Lurgard said the policy of the Tanganyika Government had been to urge Natives to produce more in order that by an increase in quantity they might realize the same amount of cash in spite of the fall in prices. The fall in price was due, he said, to the fact that the supply was in excess of the demand and, if the supply were increased, prices would fall still lower. An official memorandum proposed to curtail this, the opposite policy had been followed, no schemes for reducing the output of rubber, pepper, pine-tea were employed. He did not suggest that the policy followed in Tanganyika was wrong, but invited the Governor's views on the subject. The African body, he added, was to reduce the costs of production for example by co-operative societies.

Sir Harold said that perhaps the best answer to the fears regarding a fall in prices resulting from the campaign for increased production was that prices had gone rapidly downward. The quantities of most of Tanganyika exports of primary products would for some time be merely what they are at present, and be unlikely to affect world prices.

Questioned as to the formation of co-operative societies, the Governor said the society started in the Kihanga area had proved very successful, and it was hoped to establish societies in other parts of the Territory. There was no idea of introducing any single scheme system applicable to the country as a whole.

Asked if the Natives had been requested to make a contribution to the cost of anti-lacustrian campaigns and whether neighbouring territories had been invited to co-operate, Sir Harold said that the Native contribution had been mainly in kind, and that it was the natural and best practice for contiguous territories to keep in touch with another with the object of giving warning to each other of approaching swarms and in co-operating in their destruction.

Lord Lurgard asked whether there was any proposal to interchange staff between Kenya and Tanganyika or to interchange method of appointment to the Civil Service. Sir Harold was not aware of any such proposal.

Asked by Ashek, "Is there no possibility in the near future of placing Africans in the higher grades of the Civil Service?"

Sir Harold replied that this might some day become possible. Tanganyika was however a very young country, and it was obvious that many years must pass before an adequate number of Africans could be sufficiently trained to warrant consideration of this question.

Interchange of Posts and Classes.

Colonial Secretary Ashek suggested consideration of the transfer of chiefs to the civil service and the entraining of local tribal administration to persons retained on the civil service staff.

Sir Harold stated that the two categories were very different. The world was opposed to any arrangement where Native chiefs were living as members of the civil service of their tribes and were ruler in accordance with tribal customs. Their powers being limited in a large measure from the respect in which they were held by the tribe, a highly successful chief would probably be unable to do good office work. Conversely, an office worker would probably be extremely embarrassed in the affairs of a tribe area.

Mr. Sturz, also speaking out, said there were only two hundred Europeans in Tanganyika, said the number of Europeans in Kenya for a country of 3,000,000 was small, and in which Africans were employed by the civil service.

Asked by Miss Downing whether she did not consider that the number of skilled workers available in Kenya was greater than the number of skilled workers available in Tanganyika.

Miss Downing said that all three factors should be taken into account.

M. Orie assured Mr. Ashek that when he joined a member of the local administration, still enjoyed the benefits of the civil service, and economic penalty to himself, if he did not, was not so great as a percentage of his salary. The question of gratuity to the civil service.

Mr. Ashek, however, ruled that Jensen still enjoyed the benefits of the civil service, and

Kenya and Tanganyika.

Chief and Mandates Commission.

When Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Kenya, appeared before the Permanent Mandates Commission in Geneva to make his report on the condition of the Kenyan mandate, he spoke of the amelioration of the services and the welfare various sections of which they had attention had been given during the year.

Lord Lurgard asked whether the colonial administrative officials, whose duties were more or less independent of the Native Councils, had been transferred to Native communities to carry out policy decisions and Chief Secretaries were changed or abolished. Sir Harold said that in the country, keeping in touch with the Native areas and giving useful advice to Native Chiefs, was a great disadvantage for the Native to be dependent on the whites.

Sir Harold said that he had on the date of his departure from the Chief Secretaries' department, 100 Native secretaries and 200 Native clerks. His suggestion was, however, that these figures were probably not related to one man, and the result of a article which suggested the need for Native administration.

Lord Lurgard asked whether he thought might not be that these figures were being set up in the Native areas, and that the Native areas did not

have the opportunity of developing their own economy to suit themselves.

The Governor said that opportunities were

Zanzibar Clove Problems

Discussed by London Chamber.

A NEW clove distillery was again discussed at the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at its last week's meeting, over which Sir Humphrey Drygate presided.

The Chairman said he had sufficient information to ask the Colonial Office for further details of the concession granted to Zanzibar Distillers Ltd., and this contained a Government licence for the distillation of clove stems in Zanzibar, but owing to Mr. Gidderd's absence on holiday the information desired had not been forthcoming. The text of the necessary notice inviting tenders for the licence had not yet been issued, though certain members had been unable to obtain particulars of the terms of the licence granted. Several speakers having expressed dissatisfaction that full information could not be obtained from official sources, Mr. Humphrey pointed out that the Section's remit was to see that everybody had a fair deal and that distillers in this country were not deprived of their legitimate business.

Mr. Gidderd recalled Major Dale's statement at the last meeting that the licence was only temporary, and contrasted that with the public notice inviting tenders, which said that the licence period would not exceed five years.

In a letter submitted to the Section Mr. Dent stated that the sale of cloves on July 1, 1934, totalled 184,482 bales of £5 16s. each, and added: "This stock is 52,000 bales in excess of the shipments over the previous 12 months, and even assuming the new crop is not in excess of 55,000 bales, it would make a total of 200,000 bales, or two years' supply of the stocks of imports during the past 12 months." The Clove Growers' Association reported that the exports from January 1 to September 30, 1934, covering 10 months, did not amount to 17,614 bales. Thus, for the 12 months before the control of the Association became effective, shipping was nearly 15 times in excess of those for the 12 months during which the control of the Association had been in operation.

Interview with Secretary of State

Mr. Gidderd referred to a suggestion that the Clove Sub-Committee of the Section should ask for an interview with the Secretary of State and the colonies on his return from holiday, and the proposal was adopted. Though members of the Section knew nothing about the agreement outside of cloves, some of them knew much about merchandising these comodities, he added; they felt most strongly about Government interference with the usual free trade.

Mr. Gidderd agreed with the Section's suggestion with Mr. Gidderd's view. It was agreed that the Section was not concerned with the produce of cloves, and there was doubtless a great advantage in having an organisation to protect the Native greater from improper treatment. The point was from the point at which control began. The Chamber was interested, namely, the entry of the Clove Growers' Association upon the scene. The matter of the local distillery was left to the members for the underlying principle was the same. There was no secret about the Clove Growers' Association's methods of working.

Mr. Gidderd had heard that the Association had given lower quotations to America than to London or Frankfurt, but he could not confirm the assertion. The Association had probably had an agent in America, though Major Dale had said at the last meeting that he had been withdrawn. Major Grazebrook said that so far as knowledge the Association had no such representative.

Referring to the subject of East African banking charges, Sir Humphrey Drygate, having spoken to several of the leading banking institutions in London, who had pointed out that the charge of 1% for transactions between this country and East Africa represented the revenue which enabled them to open up branches in such young territories. He said that if there should be an increase, they would know the rates, the stimulus was that so much transfer business was now done outside the banks. For instance, if one had money in East Africa which he did not require, and he required to transmit from London, they would exchange cheques and then cash save the 1% banking charge. Mr. Chairman had been told that a committee in the Curzon Hall Club would make little difference to the situation, as this would affect the whole of the banking system. The Committee of the Colonies' contribution to the Colonial Office in London should be reduced, was then considered.

With regard to the domestic affairs of Kenya, it was a matter in which the Section was interested. The total contributions to the office originally amounted to £100,000 per annum, but owing to the financial crisis and the Dennis incident had fallen down to £60,000 in 1933, a year since £1,025 of which was now expended in thekeny section of the office. Furthermore it would be desirable to take care as a commercial body to pass a resolution on the subject, he felt they should say that they looked to the Office for information concerning the territories. In this view, it would be deplorable from the commercial standpoint for the financial structure of the Office to be put down to serious members' enthusiasm this position.

Official Inquiry Ordered

into Nyasaland Gold Transaction

Sir HAROLD KITTERMASTER, Governor of Nyasaland, has appointed a Commission to inquire into the substance and source of rumours relating to gold transactions in the Treasury and other revenue collecting departments of the Government.

The Gazette Extraordinary appointing the Commission states that the Governor's unofficial advisers have represented to him that public confidence in the Government is being impaired by rumours which are said to be current within and without the Protectorate, and that the Treasurer has also said that they should be investigated. The Governor has therefore appointed Mr. Justice C. E. Johnson (Chairman), Mr. F. A. Mosley (Counsel General) and the four "unofficial" Members of Council, Messrs. W. Tait Bowie, T. M. Partridge, H. R. Wilson and the Rev. W. P. Young, to investigate and report upon all gold transactions in the Treasury and other revenue collecting Departments subsequent to October 1931, and to inquire into any conduct in connection with such transactions which may be brought to their notice.

The Commission is to sit in public, but the names of persons may be excluded by the Commissioners.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey's Work

Many interesting remains have been discovered by the fourth East African Archaeological Expedition under Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, who is on his way to England. Materials at Olduvai Gorge produced a number of new animal species, including an almost complete skull of a baboon, a sheep, the size of a buffalo, while north of Lake Elmenteita fossil beds earlier than those of Olduvai were found together with the remains of a primitive man. The sequence of cave paintings found in the Ndondeziabari district in 1929 was closely studied, some were found to be obviously prehistoric and others of more recent origin. Tracings have been taken with a view to publication. Dr. Leakey has collected evidence to corroborate his theories about Kanam Man. He has given details but is satisfied of his ability to convince dubious critics. He thoroughly investigated the ruins of the city of Engaruka, the population of which he estimates to have been from 20,000 to 30,000.

Cleo-Resin from Kenya

The Imperial Institute has interests in a firm of manufacturers perfumers in cloeo-resin from Kenya. This is extracted from a deciduous or semi-deciduous tree which occurs in East and South Africa, and is commonly known as "Simba wood". The cloeo-resin's most probable application is as a fixative of soap perfumes and to a lesser extent as a fixative in alcoholic perfumery. It is suggested that the product is sufficiently interesting to justify a small quantity being prepared for sampling to soap-makers and perfumers. If the cloeo-resin proves acceptable the firm's market is said to be worth about £2 per lb. under present conditions.

African Game Reserves

An excellent article on the location and use of the wild American Game reserves, introduced by the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection, is published in the latest issue of the publication containing an account of the African game reserves in the various territories and also treating the subject of the protection of the animals. Included in the latter is an illustrated list of animals and plants which the deluge

Some Statements Worth Noting.

...and to stand up for justice and for
the administration of justice.

...and the Government in the interests of
the people of South Africa, in England,
in America, in Australia, in the London
Stock Exchange, in the City of
London, in the Stock Exchange of
New York, in the Stock Exchange of
Montreal, in the Stock Exchange of
Buenos Ayres, in the Stock Exchange
of Rio de Janeiro, in the Stock Exchanges
of the United States, and among
the financial centres of South Africa?

...and the opportunities in the rest of the
country has been a great consequence of
the development of the country, and
the opportunities for investment in
Africa.

I think our opportunities are still there and
intermediate, and I hope now that the two young
men have had the chance to think it over.

...and the opportunities are still there, but
they are not so great as they were — Mr. J. S.
M. Stewart, Director of the British Chamber of Commerce in London
and the opportunities for investment opportunities in
Africa.

...and the opportunities are still there for
investment opportunities in Africa, and I must confess to
you that I am not so optimistic — Mr. J. S.
M. Stewart, Director of the British Chamber of Commerce in London
and the opportunities in Africa.

...and the opportunities are still there for
investment opportunities in Africa, and I must confess to
you that I am not so optimistic — Mr. J. S.
M. Stewart, Director of the British Chamber of Commerce in London
and the opportunities in Africa.

I believe that opportunities for investment in
the Sudan will increase in the near future and that
such investments will be satisfactory alike to
investors and the Sudanese people. — Sir Stewart
Stewart, Governor General of the Sudan.

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EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO
269 - Mr. Albert Waller OBE

As Director of the Public Health Service, Mr. Waller was responsible for the charge of a Department which included the Fleeters Conference, the Anti-Slavery League, the International Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, and the International Health Commission.

From the year 1900 to 1904 he was Director of the International Health Commission, and from 1904 to 1906 he was Director of the International Health Commission.

He was born in 1866, and in 1888 he joined the Sanitary Board of the Government of South Africa, and in 1890 he became Director of the Department of Public Health and the Anti-Slavery League.

In 1892 he became Director of the Anti-Slavery League, and in 1894 he became Director of the International Health Commission.

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PERSONALIA.

Major F. de V. Joyce is expected to return from Kenya.

Mr. E. W. G. Gandy, M.P., has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Mint.

John Townsend is staying in Nairobi on his return from Kenya.

Mr. J. C. D. Scott has returned from London from Germany.

Mr. T. R. S. Cowper, Director of the Administrative Service, has been promoted.

Dr. Obeng, the anthropologist, is making a study of the Batwa people of Uganda.

Mr. Louis Lloyd has been promoted Senior Controller of Customs in India.

Mr. Louis van Gorp has been appointed Vice-Consul for Belgium in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. H. McQuade, Commissioner of Customs in Dar es Salaam, has been promoted Vice-Consul for Europe.

Mr. George Fletcher, who has been Acting Minister of Health, has been granted leave.

The home of Mrs. Alice May, Lady Brown of Llanegwad, Nyasaland, has been destroyed by fire.

Miss E. M. St. John, of Nairobi, has been granted leave to rejoin her husband, Mr. G. St. John.

Mr. C. Symmyn-Hall has been transferred from Zanzibar to Tanganyika as District Officer Statistician in Tabora.

The Rev. J. F. Radley, who had served as a missionary at Andover since 1896, died last week in Tasmania.

Mr. Oscar Thompson, formerly American Vice-Consul in Nairobi, is undergoing treatment in a London nerves hospital.

Mr. T. B. Sandford, the Northern Rhodesian Consul, Commissioner, has been transferred from Lusaka to Ndola.

Sir Edward and Lady Dawson will have been on a cruise in the "Empress of India," and were back in London last week.

Mrs. F. T. Stephens, of Nairobi, has made a successful first solo flight in the motor-glider of the Club of Nyasaland.

Signor Rivo Shrine has been appointed Italian Consul in Dar es Salaam, with instructions to resign British Consulate.

Our congratulations to Mr. James A. Hill Wood and Miss Weston on the conclusion of their happy Wedding.

Mr. R. J. Williams, of Scotland, on leave from London, has been continuing with his family in Cornwall.

Mr. J. A. G. Fraser, formerly of Uganda and now in the service of Achimota College, West Africa, is returning to England.

Mr. E. A. Coffman has been elected Chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Miners' and Engineers' Association for the coming year.

Mr. C. F. Beauclerk, the London Assistant District Officer, has been absent from his post on his return from overseas leave.

Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Chief Secretary to the Zanzibar Government, left London last week by the m.v. "Liangibby Castle" for Zanzibar.

The Hon. James McDonald, younger son of the late Earl of Antrim, has been on a shooting safari in Tanganyika with Captain G. J. Dean.

Lady Maffey has returned to London from Amherst Hall, Kinger Lynn, and has joined Sir John Maffey, who returned from Macmillan's last week.

Lord Kirkley, who visited the continent some years ago as Chairman of a Trade Mission, is being dangerously ill at Kirkley, in Lancashire.

Mr. A. C. Grandison, public prosecutor for the Union Castle Line, and Mr. J. G. Smith and Miss Ann Grandison are staying at Majorca.

Vice-Admiral P. E. Rose, one of the key leaders of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died in the recent raid on the Mombasa coast.

Mr. H. M. Webb, who recently retired from the post of Government Education Officer of the German East African Protectorate, died in England last week.

Miss M. E. P. Doherty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Doherty, of the Royal Naval Queenie Inn, has been married to Mr. J. C. Doherty, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Buckland, son of Lord Warwick, Governor-General designate of Canada, has been in Nairobi on sick leave from University work there in the Administrative Service.

Mr. J. E. Pearcey, formerly of the Southern Rhodesian Native Administration, has come to London to negotiate with the studio bosses in the filming of the life of Rhodes.

We regret to record that Colonel Stanhope, a son of Major, who was an amateur fisherman, was severely injured in a fall while fishing in the river of Norway. He fractured his thigh and has been brought to London by ambulance.

Mr. J. G. D. St. John, formerly of Nairobi, has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Mint.

Mr. J. G. Heath, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Heath of Tatham, and Miss Neath Francis, daughter of Mr. A. E. Salt, of Chichester, were married at the church of St. John the Baptist, Newmarket, on Saturday, June 20, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen, who were regular attendants at East African functions in London, have sailed for South Africa with their daughter to resume residence at the Cape.

Mr. Alexander Ferrai, whose death has taken place at his residence, was a devoted lay worker in the town of Mombasa. He retired on pension from the British East Africa Service about two years ago.

When flying recently over the Nairobi aerodrome Mr. A. J. Master, a former R.A.F. officer, crashed the machine becoming a total wreck. His passenger was taken to hospital suffering from burns.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Nairobi of Mr. J. McDonald, owner of a dairy farm some miles outside the Kenya capital. He first went to Kenya before the War, and served in the East Africa Campaign.

His many friends in the Rhodesias will deeply sympathise with Mr. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, in the loss of his mother, who died in Co. Kildare last week at the age of 88.

The Hon. Mrs. Alice Deedes, who was a recent passenger by Imperial Airways from London to Salisbury, is the 72-year-old sister of Lord Boston. She has never flown before, and made the flight in company with her son in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. George Kenworthy, programme manager of the Amherst broadcasting station for the past five years, has been appointed programme director of new station now being built in Palestine. Mr. and Mrs. Kenworthy will leave Kenya immediately.

Among those outward-bound for Mombasa by the
"Liangshy Castle" are Mr. and Mrs. F. E.
Balmer and Miss Balmer; Mr. V. A. Beckley; Mr.
A. L. Block; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Danby; Major W.
G. Gresham; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Margach; Mr. and
Mrs. Reiff, and Mr. H. V. Yeomans.

The death at the age of 54 has taken place in Beira under tragic circumstances of Major A. C. de Sepe, secretary-general of the Companhia de Mocambique. He had begun in the territory 33 years ago and at the time of his death was Mayor of Beira and President of the União Nacional.

The engagement is announced between Mr. G. J. M. Blackwood, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Blackwood, of Boreham Holt, Boreham Wood, and Mrs. Phyllis Marion Cawcett, young daughter of Sir John Cawcett, general manager of Barclays Bank (L.C. & O.), and Lady Cawcett, of Oaklands, Wafford.

While motoring from Southern Rhodesia to Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, I met Mr. P. Noakes, the well-known烟商, who was buying tobacco, and his wife met with an accident, a part of which Mrs. Noakes was killed and Mr.

the first time since the days of the Phoenicians, when the Phoenician colonies were scattered over the Mediterranean, that the Phoenician language has been heard again in the land of its origin.

Commissioner of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who is so well known to us Americans, and is speaking in Northern Germany, took the trouble of his address. No doubt it will be of interest to all the scientists of the Empire to learn in the following pages what he has to say.

Mr. George H. Henty, who has himself visited East Africa, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Henty, daughter of the late Sir George Grey, have left England for the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Ceylon, India and South Africa. Their tour, which will last about nine months, is undertaken in connection with the campaign against the concentration of Empire within the Empire.

At the Imperial Statistical Conference, held at
Mysore, S. P. Ghosh, of the Mysore Forest De-
partment, gave a special address on "The Distribution of
Forests in Mysore," and Mr. G. C.
Trappell spoke on "The Application of Ecological
Methods in the Study of Tropical Agriculture." The
Conference was held under the presidency of
the Viceroy.

Dr. R. A. Whedden, Director of Medical Services Southern Rhodesia, was reported missing from the R.M.M.V. "Ariahake" on his outward-bound flight to South Africa before taking up his appointment at Southern Rhodesia. It was said he had done splendid work in Bristol in modernising and co-ordinating the city's health services. Shortly after he went to Rhodesia, ready to be married Miss Mabel Whedden.

Miss Helen Napier, only daughter of General Hon. Charles and Mrs. Napier, whose name is announced to Mr. J. W. Parker, the Lancashire Regiment, as a grand-daughter of Napier of Magdala, who commanded the British Expeditionary Force in 1855, and whose grandfather, Colonel Napier, was one of the chief leaders in the same campaign.

Keep on
Daily BOV
LAW CO.,

Mr. W. F. G. Campbell

Death of former Kenya

With deep regret we announce that after a week in Frankfurt-on-Main, where he had been visiting his son, Dr. Campbell, the famous senior Provincial Commissioner in Victoria, he was in good health when he went to Germany, but while there he suffered a stroke of paralysis, but notwithstanding all

After his retirement in 1931 the author became a member of the Board of Agriculture in 1930 after 23 years as one of the most popular senior officers in the Service, highly held in high esteem by his superiors, the European settler community and the public at large. The way in which he was regarded by his superiors, it may be recalled, that the former members of the Legislative Council placed him among the members of the list of administrators who might be suggested for appointment to the Board of Agriculture when a

He was a great believer in the importance of close contact between administrative officers and Natives and during his service he made a point of spending as much time as possible on sojourns so that he was always known throughout the district under his command. While in charge of the Kavirondo country during the War he was mentioned in dispatches for his enthusiastic cooperation with the military authorities and after the trouble, while Permanent Commissioner of Nairobi, he was most helpful to the farming and trading interests with whom he was brought into touch. When some years after Kikuyu agitators sought to inflame the Kamba of whose area he was in P.C. they found him unswayed by their influence. He was universally known as a man

He was a good *moutouer*. One story he used to tell against himself was of an early big game hunting experience. While on a return trip from the Simbu district he was badly mauled by a lion. Thereafter he always declared: "Now I shot nothing larger than guinea fowls in this charge."

He was a great lover of flowers, and whether in America or in England, was scarcely ever without a vase of flowers in his boudoir.

will be much missed in The Sports Club, a wide circle of other friends whose sympathy went to Mrs. Campbell, herself the founder of the Arts and Crafts Society and of the Royal Parks and Gardens Beautifying Association. Mr. Campbell was at one time Chairman of both sections of the Local Welfare Association in Kenya, for which he did a great deal of valuable work.

A memorial service was held yesterday at Hickfield

Stamp Collectors, Please Note:

In order to mark the recent inauguration of postal service in the territory under the administration of the Zimbabwe Company, a set of the triangular commemorative stamps will be issued. The denominations are 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 45, 50 and 80 centavos. Each stamp is monochrome in flight, the colors of the stamp being of course different. The sum total is to be limited to 100,000 sets. They will be sold at post offices in the country.

strongly, and they should sincerely thank stamp-colleagues for these breeches of the present set at the present time.

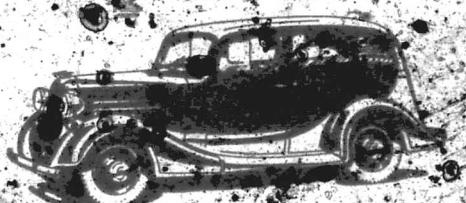
Diptera - *Abridae*

and the first stage of development has been completed. The second stage, which is now in progress, is characterized by the appearance of a number of small settlements, each consisting of a few houses, a church, a school, and a few other buildings. These settlements are scattered over the entire area, but the most numerous are in the northern part of the Mopsi, and the most important are in the central part. In several cases, these settlements have sprung up in the wake of the opening of new roads or the establishment of new settlements. They are usually built on cleared land, and are surrounded by fields and pastures. The people who live in these settlements are mostly farmers, and they are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing. They also engage in trade and commerce, and some of them are engaged in handicrafts. The economy of the settlements is based on agriculture, and the main crops grown are maize, beans, and cassava. The settlements are also engaged in the production of handicrafts, such as pottery, weaving, and basketry. The people in the settlements are mostly of African origin, and they speak various languages, such as English, French, and Portuguese. The settlements are also engaged in the production of handicrafts, such as pottery, weaving, and basketry. The people in the settlements are mostly of African origin, and they speak various languages, such as English, French, and Portuguese.

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EAST AFRICA

The Italian Dispute

and African saboteurs against human soldiers, and the general would indicate that the Italian Generalissimo's demands, Macmillan, Dagle and others have been withdrawn to a memorandum of the consequences of such. Ethiopian Government has been asked to consider the matter at these conferences, which are to be held by Italian Native troops.

The Emperor's troops have been withdrawn from Eritrea in Italian Somaliland, about 60 miles from the Ethiopian border.

The Emperor's Last Stand.
The last stand, lasting longer than usual, has been made, but if no peaceful solution has been reached, it will be necessary to begin operations about the 8th or 9th October.

Mussolini's troops moved from Asmara to Keren, Kassala and Adi Keyh as a preparatory measure against the capital.

The Emperor's war council is being organised. His Imperial Guard will be composed of 4,000 uniformed European sailors and mercenary soldiers. He will be accompanied by the Emperor and his ladies-in-waiting, following the example set by Menelik's wife who watched the battle of Adwa in 1896 in full top. There will also be 10,000 trained troops with the Emperor, including 1,000 African tanks and 1,000 cavalry. Communication between the Emperor and his troops is being maintained. It is still impossible to move troops in the northeastern areas of Ethiopia for the ground over which they must advance is unknown.

A final and unusual gesture, which states in general terms in *Le Figaro International*, a significant of the feelings throughout the country, has been made by the men who control oil companies, transport and labour from the railway. They have offered to release the Emperor's disposal over the oil companies, roads, railways and all other equipment and personnel.

Under military protection, transport is being organised for the movement of troops along the northern frontier line of defence where the Italian forces are concentrated in their offensive plan.

Eastern south an attack is expected on the frontier, and on the 1st September, 100,000 men on the part of the frontier have been concentrated in large numbers of commando troops. Addis Ababa.

There has been no news recently of the weak of the preparations undertaken in Italian bases, the British frontier, which could be made, and in accordance with an Italian advance over the eastern and southern deserts an attack on the Tigray desert could hardly be contemplated.

The continuation of the struggle to reinforce the Egyptian garrison in Addis Ababa is very seriously considered, precautions having been taken throughout the country from the coast to gain any false impression among the more ignorant of the native populations.

Last Appeal for和平.

The Egyptian Council of Ministers has received the Ministerial subcommittee's recommendation for an armistice, Sudan, pending securing the Nile waters from the Sudan. It is understood that the Sudan will receive 40 per cent of the water, nearly passing to Egypt. The Sudanese subcommittee has so far. Similar recommendations in the case of South Africa were received on account of the Rhodesian suggestion. The Council's decision is to go to the League of Nations to seek the conclusion of a permanent arrangement for Nubia, establishing Egypt's right to the water, i.e., to draw irrespective of the development of irrigation.

The Egyptian War Cabinet states that the Egyptian government, pending the final international agreement, will not be bound by any arrangement, in so far as it goes beyond the original and conceded object.

With regard to the same, giving vital importance to the obtaining of sources of water for irrigation, it is asked a personal advertisement in the *Times* to the effect that the Egyptian government, in view of the fact that the majority of Italian Somalians are Moslems, and the fact that the

Italian Somalians are Moslems, and the fact that the

Field for White Labour

Europeans and Natives of Rhodesia

and the concentration of the mines field, the European population must be increased at the effect of increasing Native participation in a field of work which were formerly filled mainly by Europeans, writes the Northern Rhodesian Commissioner for Unemployment in his annual report for 1934.

In the earlier stages of mining development there was considerable scope for the European, but now, and this still declining, scope of construction of the growth of an industrialised Native population does the mines, however, has been the emergence of a class of intelligent Native workers who are assuming many of the duties formerly carried out by the European handymen whose job in mining will carry with it more responsibility, and will demand a higher standard of intelligence, the character of which was generally inferior in the past.

The mechanical trades will, though, be claimed by Native members, many of whom show a marked aptitude for the work, and while they may be removed from the stage of skilled mechanics, an increased interest in mechanical work on mines, tramways and in agriculture is being shown by these helpers. It is difficult to say in what work is directed and interested in the field of employment for Europeans even in the mining industries.

Similar solutions will be found in other occupations in considering the entry of Natives into what were earlier monopolies either of employment, and the Commissioner's conclusions in contemnate that the Native will make little progress.

He argues that European youth of the temperance colonies prefer to be unskilled organisms, and an educational policy must be trained accordingly. The Territory cannot compete with complacency the European from the schools of children, so he suggested that, if confined here, they can only go to swell the ranks of unskilled.

East African Service Appointments

The following appointments to the East African public services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of August:

KENYA COLONY.—Assistant Auditor, Miss J. M. Gobius.

UGANDA AND TERRITORY.—Assistant Auditor, Mr. W. J. Murdoch; Assistant Geodetic Surveyor, Mr. H. Harris; Agricultural Officer, Miss E. G. Mills; Miss B. A. Thomasson.

UGANDA.—Agricultural Officer, Mr. G. B. Bardsfield; Meteorologist, Mr. S. H. Jackson; Inspector of Schools, Kenya Colony.

Mr. H. E. Baker, to be Financial Secretary, Kenya Colony; and Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands.

Mr. P. R. Balfour, to be Accountant to the Senior Deputy Governor, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territories.

Mr. W. G. Goss, to be Inspector of Police, British Guiana, to be Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territories.

Mr. W. D. Hartshorn, Assistant Geologist, to be Mining Engineer, Mining and Geological Department, Kenya Colony.

Captain E. S. Masters, Major, Royal Engineers, to be Technical Assistant, Technical Department.

Mr. E. Merrick, Deputy Financial Secretary, to be Chief Accountant, Uganda.

Mr. E. Robbins, Assistant Superintendent of the Uganda and Kenya Railways, to be General Manager, Uganda Railways.

Mr. J. W. Sparrow, to be Agricultural Superintendent, Zambia, to be Superintendent, News Capital Sites, Government House, Gaborone, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Williams, to be Agent, Uganda, and Kenya, for the African.

Proposed from Egypt.

A programme will be issued in October.

In Ceylon, the following are proposed:

Commissioner of Land Revenue, to be appointed.

Commissioner of the Land Commission, to be appointed.



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MINING SHARE ADVICE

It is now generally accepted that the best way to invest in mining shares is to buy them at a discount to their true value.

There are many reasons for this, but the most important is that the market price of a share is determined by the number of shares in issue.

If there are more shares in issue than there are people willing to buy them, the price will fall.

This is what has happened to the market price of shares in recent years.

The market price of shares in mining companies has fallen sharply in recent years.

For example, the market price of shares in the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd.

has fallen from £100 per share in 1960 to £50 per share in 1965.

Similarly, the market price of shares in the British Steel Corporation has fallen from £100 per share in 1960 to £50 per share in 1965.

These falls in the market price of shares in mining companies have been caused by a number of factors.

One factor is the general decline in the economy of the United Kingdom.

Another factor is the general decline in the value of the pound sterling.

Still another factor is the general decline in the value of the dollar.

Finally, there is the general decline in the value of the oil price.

These factors have all contributed to the decline in the market price of shares in mining companies.

However, it is important to remember that the market price of shares in mining companies is not the only factor that determines the value of a mining company.

Other factors that are also important include the quality of the management, the quality of the assets, and the quality of the products.

For example, the market price of shares in the British Steel Corporation has fallen from £100 per share in 1960 to £50 per share in 1965.

However, the market price of shares in the British Steel Corporation has not fallen from £100 per share in 1960 to £50 per share in 1965.

Instead, the market price of shares in the British Steel Corporation has remained relatively stable over the last five years.

This is because the British Steel Corporation has been able to maintain its market share despite the general decline in the market price of shares in mining companies.

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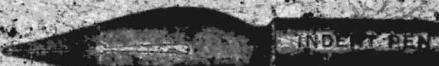
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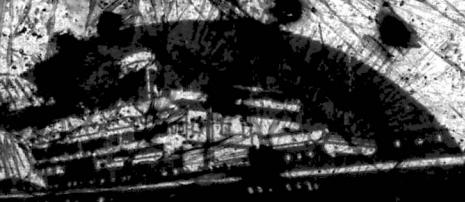
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September 19, 1922

EAST AFRICA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ROARE'S well-reasoned address
last week to the Assembly of the League of
Nations was so unequivocal that it seems impossible
to believe that anyone who reads the exact
INTERPRETATION given by the British Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs could
misinterpret them. Perhaps some people in
the discussions prior to the adoption of the
war guarantee resolution in Paris last week
were somewhat haphazardly indifferent to the
question in the first instance of an expression like
"any aggression against any member of the League" having
any definite meaning. But now that the League's
speeches have been read at one and the same time in
several languages throughout the world, there is no longer any
possibility of any interpretation being made which is anxious to help
anyone to misinterpret them.

interests would be prejudiced. In this matter the Empire has completely clean hands, having consistently made its raw material as readily available to the foreigner as to the Briton. The Germans, the U.S.A., and France, like America, or the other European countries, buy Kenya coffee, Uganda cotton, and so on, in Soudan, Sumatra, Abyssinia, and elsewhere, in tobacco, or Zanzibar, cloves on exactly the same terms as an Englishman. In the case of the last-named product, at any rate, a monopoly ~~trust~~ could have been set up by simple means to the detriment of the advantage of its own people and of the advance of the world, for Zanzibar produces more than four-fifths of the world's supply of cloves, far from monopolizing, Zanzibar has gone to the bottom extreme of permitting animal husbandry to expand at prices which have rendered the grower less than a living

Granted that the British Colonies imposed the free flow of the products of their soil upon the world, it is to my nation which is compelled by economic and imperialistic reasons, being part of the Empire, why should we not have an international inquiry or research, through our international committee which examines the possibility of proposing the establishment of some international monetary system to safeguard the economic and financial interests of countries not possessed of Colonies, there should be no objection to this, as the principle of national policy would remain unaffected, it is merely the machinery which would be changed. For America, the following is one of the reasons to show, as Sir

AMERICAN

Method of theological education of All
theological seminaries in connection
with the University, so that all the 100
seminaries may be under one roof administered
by one Board, especially that the Seminary
of the University, which has been usually
neglected, may receive the new Dr. Lynch's
Funds in Modern America. By the "University of
Princeton," the exact proposals are being considered
so that all of a solution is now in sight. The
Title "The Princeton Theological Seminary" will

an example of the best sections of the building.
I don't think it's been done in Germany, and
it is a rare example of what has been built.
It has been written by a man who had traveled
all over Africa, and nothing like it has been
done before. It is a very good book.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF AFRICA are growing, with a complete disregard
of racial lines. The black and the white press are protecting the
black and white settlements geographically as well as
politically from Asiatic encroachment.

is now with us. The activities of the settlers are limited to the transition from Africa to Rhodesia, in exchange for plots of land. During the last decade Rhodesia becomes British, Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy contributing mostly to the financial stipendiation to Portugal. Portugal to the complete dismemberment of its realm. Africa, British Somaliland becoming part of the Gold Coast, becoming the Cameroons, French in exchange for her West Indies, the new colonies of the United States, the Spanish dominions, the little Portuguese colony of West Africa, and the French Congo, Camerons, and Gabon, and its admission to United Nations, leaving the Anglo-Saxon dominions, the American Republics, Canada and Mexico, to withdraw from British dominions at the border that she has received, poor Germany, goes still further to suffer. African territories, the 19th century's stipendiation in the territory of other states, the 20th century's, leaving the Cameroons, the 19th century's French Congo, and the 20th century's, with nothing, the latter, to whom

Walter B. Smith
University of California
Berkeley, Calif.
Received June 1, 1950

Then comes Mr. S. C. Barnes with his system of *Hemiptera*, an unusually creditable collection. Dr. G. H. Peck's

MR. LEONARD SUMNER 75 yrs old shown
ALSO THOMAS 75 yrs old a Mandolinist

Although a detailed description of the sample is not given, it consists of a large number of small, irregularly shaped, light-colored, angular fragments.

members of the family. (b) The cortex, for example, is composed largely of a single layer of cells, the outermost layer of which is the epidermis, or skin.

Both methods have been used in the study of the hibernation of the insect, and it has been found that the scope of the two methods is different.

Estimate of fish species caught in such a place as this
is likely to give some idea of the species which are the
varieties most used here.

Landolt-Cierny visual acuity chart, and the same system type was used in a number of tests of physical conditions of speech organs.

Manufacturing is the way to build up a nation of a democratic community, and every man who every day knows that standardisation is essential to the efficient functioning of his work, and to the saving of time and the diminution of waste, will be a good citizen. Standardisation is a constant factor in our industrial life, and it is gradually increasing, not decreasing. The position of the interests of manufacturers, importers, exporters, and retail dealers, is such that the standardisation of our country shall be helped along by their services.

Mr. Lammons, we were bound over, wasted no time or expense in securing the African's release.

**MANUFACTURED BY THE
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from the native inhabitants, and the primitive language concerned, and for the first time among the peoples of the countries of the world, the name of God was given to man. The old

the first time in the history of the world.

...such a proposal
is not only contrary to reality, but it
is also contrary to the spirit of the law.

Mr. C. H. [REDACTED] Alonzo W. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

... it seems that it will be in Europe. We would prefer to have

WHEN Sir Howard Macmillan was in England recently as the distinguished member of the Department for Scientific and Industrial Research, he suggested that the Government should make a RESEARCH EXPEDITION to China that the Government should send a scientific mission to China to obtain information from the Chinese Government about the Food and Agriculture situation in China, the Department to study the territory sufficiently on the spot in order to ascertain its inherent resources, further as to which they could put, and finally to ascertain where the market was for the products of China. Mr. D. Mitchell, the Acting Governor of Hong Kong told the Tengchow and Canton Chamber of Commerce that the Government would seek the necessary co-operation of the Chinese Government and would give the schedule of the tour. While the idea, he said, was to interest the Chinese Government in the fact that for carrying industrial supplies to China, the port of Tengchow is the most convenient one, he also said that the Government would be very anxious to have the Chinese Government to have a favorable attitude towards the importation of manufactured goods which would require contact with the agriculture of the country.

In the plains were then there in sufficient numbers to render their labour completely available for the consideration of the Government, we may say that they were not best disposed to dispense with the services of the Natives. The average English emigrant, when in this country, goes hearted and full of hope. As he is, therefore, well the more courageous and confident due to his surroundings, and to say nothing of the fact that he has made up his mind to go through with his intended course, it is us, our stations, and our stations' agents, who must make the best of the opportunity given us to him by his arrival here, and by his desire to remain. We referred to the natives as the sum total of the best of the race. To people who had no means of getting information so far back as 1850, the causes of migration, the increase of native population, or the means of having it sustained, were all contributions to the advancement of many savages, with qualities of a high order, rather than to the reverse. This, however, is a country where man very much as he believes himself to be, is superseded by the animal, and the animal by an asceticism which can be tested on the estate for in almost any enterprise in Paraguay, in which any considerable number of Natives is employed. The employers whatever his type, will be found to differentiate in his attitude towards those on the pay roll, some receiving consideration than others. In the also called mission stations, on which complete care and consideration are usually extended to the Indians, should have been overlooked by Mr. ...

Colonial Raw Materials

Challenge to Our Representatives

The British inhabitants of Rhodesia have been told by their Government that they must not buy their raw materials from any other country than Rhodesia. This is a very bad view from the standpoint of the economic development of Rhodesia, because it is a fact that the Colonies are continually in need of foreign supplies of raw materials. It is also a fact that many Rhodesians are continually in need of foreign power as well as raw materials. Power is as necessary as raw materials to purchase raw materials in any part of the British Empire as is always conveniently ignored when these colonial claims are advanced. As a result, therefore, that Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was so explicit on the important subject in his momentous speech last week to the Assembly of the League of Nations. He said—

Foreign Trade in Rhodesia

"Abundant supplies of raw materials are a most important advantage to the colonies in securing them. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of such an advantage, however, there are countries which, having little or no natural abundance, have yet made themselves prosperous and powerful by industry and trade. And the fact remains that some countries, either in their native soil or in their Colonial territories, do things which appear to be considerably advantages and yet others less successful in the same way.

"Especially, as regards Colonial raw materials, it is very unnatural that such a state of affairs should give rise to first-class exclusive monopolies at the expense of those countries that do not possess Colonial Empires. I venture that in the view of many this is a big problem, and we should be foolish to ignore it. It may be said that it is exaggerated. It may be true that it is exploited for other purposes. None the less, the question is causing discontent and anxiety. The task of ours is to investigate, to see what the proposals are for dealing with it, to see what is the real issue of the trouble, and if the trouble is substantial, try to remove it."

In the view of this Member of Parliament, it is the naturalism of economic rather than political and territorial, that is the fear of monopoly of the vital supplies of essential Colonial raw materials—that is Rhodesia's view. It is in desire for a guarantee that the distribution of raw materials will not be unfairly limited that stimulates the demand for further legislation so far as this Member of Parliament is concerned. I feel sure that we should apply this to Rhodesia, since in an investigation of these matters.

In my impression, that there is no question to be raised in the existence of any Colony with holding its raw materials from any prospective purchaser. On the contrary, the trouble is that they cannot be sold at remunerative prices.

Terms of Reference Must be Limited

This side of the question was investigated with concrete results by the Commission of the Monetary and Economic Conference which met in London in 1907. The results were directed to this: "Rhodesia, rising to meet the needs of a responsible government, the co-ordination of production and marketing, and one of the stipulations of such action was that it should be fair to all parties, and procure and condone that it should not be an article discriminating against a particular country, and that it should, as far as possible, be worked with the willing co-operation of consuming countries in a plotting Committee."

This precedent fully indicates a sensible, timely approach to an industry which should be limited in respect to raw materials from Colonial areas, including Rhodesia and Mandated Territories. It suggests that the committee on the terms of reference should be given the distribution of such raw materials among the various countries which have them, so that there can be no discrimination or monopoly.

The Government, that is, the State in this case, should not interfere with the free market, but let the grouping to date in a free market be left to itself. A problem that is certainly troubling us is how to live in Rhodesia and may trouble them even more in the future. Obviously, now, there is a great number of factors, both social and administrative, which enter into the solution of this question.

Social Industry

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, P.M., M.P.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, P.M., M.P., has been a member of the Legislative Assembly of Rhodesia since 1906. He is a member of the African party, and a member of the Rhodesian Association. He has never been, nor can I imagine, a world proletarian; this is a very exacting condition for a person to fulfil, world proletarianism being something that last year's crop.

Both Rhodesia and Keppel were the greatest producers of gold in the world. The crop was the mainstay of Rhodesia, and upon it the Colony's economy was depended, and to whether Government could make it profitable even though it had been letting everyone with an attractive and growing field of gold mining. Analysing the cause which had led to the industry's recovery, Mr. Mitchell said the industry had been built on the foundations of an economically free labour supply, which had been paid fed and housed, as well as circumstances permitted. The factor was of the greatest importance. The industry had had no trade unions, so there demands on it no great problems of unemployment, no heavy burden of unemployment pay, no strikes—and all because the labour force was not entirely dependent on wages for its existence, but retained its connexion with the land, and could when necessary provide the food it needed. The economic freedom of the labour supply was a factor which should always be kept in mind; the master was dominant in the past, but since that phase is over, it behoves us to consider your pleasure.

Labour Problems

The appearance of the new factor of gold mining suggests that you will in any case be well advised to make a study of your labour problem at the earliest date. Mr. Mitchell continued, "You are about to be exposed to formidable competition for the best class of labour, and you need our protection of the best labour. Hitherto you have had things very much your own way—but perhaps a hat way—but since that phase is over, it behoves us to consider your pleasure."

Particularising the new treatment of money shall be in masters of health and hygiene. Have over a Diesel engine the fuel which parts to feed to it only the fuel that splits, or best. I have a doubt if we always take enough trouble about how we feed our human engines.

It is possible it would be useful to have a survey of the African by independent experts. This is in my mind because I have recently had the opportunity of discussing with Dr. Ormsby-Gore, principal medical officer of the Rand Group, of mines, and particularly the granite, the authority in these problems, who experiences which includes the Panama Canal, and many other distant parts of the Western Hemisphere, and that it is worth while Government, and you in particular, for such a survey, and with me, the Inspector of Mines, or, if I believe, the Vice-Chief Inspector, although I may resort to someone else. You must spend more money in this kind of direction."

Mr. Mitchell then gave a salutary lesson for the extension of the sphere of employment in the African: "I used to think I could do something about this; I have had to-day two excellent experiences, visits to the Ammanish factory and the Isando, Cape and Town, respectively. I have no doubt that anyone that anyone who visits those states will be struck with the fact that will give him cause for thought indeed. I think I may say that you will see some results in this lesson in the policy of Government in the main."

Mounting the price last advanced very considerably. When Mr. Maxwell spoke the value of No. 1 was about £18 per ton, per day. It is firm to open £22 per ton, the crop is to go to the same standard. I think you will think that is a very reasonable increase in the cost of production.

Is Italy Determined on War?

Mussolini and Chipping Power's Admiration

stands with his coat over his shoulders, and the other
is seated on a chair, holding a book. The background
is a landscape with trees and a building.

...and the people of the world will be gathered together to the place where I have prepared a city for them.

"...and declare that we are faithful
to our country and to our King. We do declare
that we are sincerely attached to the principles
of the British government, and that
we will always oppose any measure which
will tend to dismember the Empire, or
the independence of the countries of Europe. We
will speak the language of freedom, which does not mean war,
but we will be ready to struggle against any people
who attempt to interfere with the collaboration of all."

Mr. W. A. Water, the South African delegate, said that the people of South Africa are moved deeply by memories which to them appear to be directed once again to the intent of a new partition of Africa by European Powers. If Africa is to be consigned by Europe for its own purposes, then, as in ancient Africa, we are profoundly disturbed in heart and patient time, also and overthowfully, as it has done before in so long and dark history, and revert to that black barbarism which it has been your difficult destiny in the South to perpetuate and sustain.

the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. G. M. Higgins, explaining the Colony's attitude to the situation yesterday said: "So far as foreign relations are concerned, we are part and parcel of the United Kingdom. In this matter of existing conditions, we shall follow the course advised by Great Britain in its resolution in the House of Commons, which was passed last night. It is our desire to be one and be represented in the same discussions as the other Imperial Government. We are not part of the federal government strong enough to survive the day, they will be very good people to be associated with."

and the Italianans. Some received orders from their officers to do away with the rebels, but others refused to do so, and the rebels were given the option of becoming of one of the sides, and most of them resumed their former posts.

11 June 4, 1966, Go. Akhmed

After the fall of the Italian Cabinet, it was officially announced that the Cabinet had been dismissed because of the "most culpable conduct" of its members for aiding the economic interests and, at times, made

... the situation con-
cerning South Africa is probably
the most dangerous and imminent of
all. The military forces whose mobilisation
is already well advanced, have at their disposal of detailed information
and knowledge concerning the organization of the military naval and
air forces of South Africa, and are able to reply to any future
challenge from Berlin, that may come. ... The supplies
of coal and iron, in connection with increased but regular

...the above-mentioned speeches in Geneva of Mr. Samuel Hahnemann M.D. I could, for obvious reasons, not have given different terms what they were, in view of the British and French position as regards the League Covenant. For instance they have been received, with the greatest calm in irresponsible quarters and by the mass of the Italian people. The Council of Ministers examined in what circumstances Hahnly's continued in

Then came the startling news that King Mussolini had ordered a trial mobilisation of the whole of Italy's army, and that

to the index of the species of the genus *Leucosoma* occurring in the United States and Canada, and the names of the species which have been described from the United States and Canada.

and the following year he was invited to speak at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in St. Louis.

the first time in history that the world has now the opportunity to witness the birth of a new civilization.

the most important factor in the development of the High Tatras is the influence of the Alpine ice-sheets which covered the area about 200,000 years ago. The Alpine ice-sheets were formed by the accumulation of snow and ice in the Alpine mountain regions, particularly in the Alps and the Pyrenees, and they spread down the mountain slopes and over the surrounding lowland areas. The ice-sheets were formed by the accumulation of snow and ice in the Alpine mountain regions, particularly in the Alps and the Pyrenees, and they spread down the mountain slopes and over the surrounding lowland areas.

Sir Alfred, staying the night with his children in tropical areas who are recently married Chia Pei Adviser to the South East Asia Bureau in the rank of Inspector General.

Hallucinations are also common. The small state of Binh Phuoc in the central highlands this course would seem to argue that for the first time in its existence it has been unprepared

Many old British propaganda has been collected from India south of Calcutta, and others scattered over all provinces of India, and among Indian students in Rome.

The Italian Consul in Cardiff has refused to receive a delegation of coloured and white workers who planned to protest against the threat of Italian invasion of Abyssinia.

Concurrence of Five Still-Swelling Solutions

Meantime, the Committee of five have been seeking solution, desirous of creating statements from Rome to support their short-sighted intervention in Libya and Italy. The very foundations of the League have been made known by the time that issue is settled. Their policy of partitioning the country will give Ethiopia at the head of the Three Powers a definite advantage. Ethiopia is still ready to exchange its position of neutrality for the British port of Zula, 200 miles inland, as advisers, subject to the Emperor's veto, and by allowing Wallaces to build a road from Assab to Zula, in accordance with the old Eritro-Ethiopian Treaty, and to construct a railway between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

In addition, visible acts of provocative operations Europeans are entirely absent—a tribute to the Emperor's resolute and parliamentary firmness and dignity, and the perfect order he has established his subjects in the capital and elsewhere have greatly impressed British correspondents on the spot who report that the Emperor's control over the country is proving far stronger than had been anticipated by European visitors a few weeks ago.

On a religious message prepared by the Foreign Minister, the German people are greatly attached to peace, but they are animated by a great love of justice. The German peasants are jealous of their independence, and have no love for war and the coast as well as a strong aversion to the creation of dependencies. We must

Highly developed communities of plants and animals are found in semi-tropical regions.

...toured the various districts and by the time we reached the village of ...

John and Mortimer Ainsworth, who had
joined the main force being in the Army, were
distributed over a wide area, and
within Yezo, in the north, there were
nearly known, but an Ethiopian general, who
used to hold the desert road, was
known as the "Black Devil".

The first class of the "Athenian" ready to leave Adel, Alabama, on its return trip to New Orleans, is commanded by a wealthy young man, Captain Ambrose Clark, and is being crewed with a party of Mississippian aristocrats. Recruitments are continuing, two more steamers are on the way.

...from the Domesday Book of A.D. 1086, it will be seen that French, Scandaland, and the Channel are mentioned as the names of rivers which flow into the

What Italy Should Realise

the first time, the author has been able to demonstrate the presence of the virus in the brain tissue of patients with progressive non-leprosy.

possessing a large number of different species, including many which are not found elsewhere in the world, and forms which have been imported from other continents.

The British government has been unable to find a way to keep its troops out of the country. The British government has been unable to find a way to keep its troops out of the country. The British government has been unable to find a way to keep its troops out of the country. The British government has been unable to find a way to keep its troops out of the country.

The Shoal took up the diamond & I have
got our sand & very fine too with each 10
pounds of fish only like sand for fine pro-
cessing it was very slow indeed. we can be very im-
aginative about the many parts added in our
processes.

protecting the men who gain sight and hear the intimation of his countrymen's judgment, namely at once by adopting certain measures and providing institutes. Then, at the least, we may prove ourselfs worthy of the 1st rank. The English, who use to be good horsemen, will suppose us to be weak animals and consequently extremely mortified. The long lines of communication of our invaders will, therefore, be very vulnerable to Barbary-raiding parties.

Generally speaking the Ethiopian soldiers somewhat reluctantly follow for since 1935 the Italians have while he has become quite militant that they are capable of defending him who might be brought against him and he remains unimpaired while the two of them remain in Italy he stated account of himself is certain to be a warrior England has been his refuge since 1935 and even should the Italians establish themselves at the colony their administration of it will be altogether a bed of roses.

Addis Ababa is The New River, i. 2000 above sea-level is a straggling settlement situated on the slopes of the Entoto Mountains. At the time of my visit the population was estimated at 5000. The town is about a mile long and over the whole area blue stems have been planted in the streets, forming a green ground, the principal houses are kept in indecent disorder by the townsmen. The most conspicuous part of Addis Adabba is

The Cathedral of St. Peter, begun by Alfonso X., was completed in 1300, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Seven Wonders of E. Africa.

Reader's First List

The Editor of "East Africa."

- (1) The Murchison Falls
 - (2) The "Mountains of the Moon" (the Younger Range and Ruhengeri)
 - (3) Mount Kenya and Kilimanjaro seen from the same point.
 - (4) The Uganda Railways
 - (5) The Victoria Falls
 - (6) The Lake Victoria
 - (7) The development in Uganda
 - (8) The views and photographs of the non-official members (selected) of the Uganda Legislative Council
 - (9) The Uganda Legislative Assembly

London F. OTTERBOURNE

Why not Official Subscribed

The Editor's "East Africa."

Sir, I shall have been rather mean in always sending a personal copy of *La Vie au Japon*. I therefore enclose my cheque for £10 for your subscription.

—
—
—

Wadsworth - Stamford Valley

The transformation of the *Candida* spp. in living soil
and whether loss of colonization ability is due to a
very permeable and considerably changeable substrate
was of the primary interest.

Superstitions, etc.

Mr. Hayes in his annual letter, in which he mentions such as being called in hotels, at termes, &c., says in 1870, "that states in the north are numbered 130,000 persons. Back the man in the south seems to go about. Like the savage in the jungle, he does not venture to look for a chance to attack him, but if he finds him, he is upon him, and even the legal luminary who looks out for the safety of his corporation, and rule, if of course he is ignorant or extenuated, probably bears their own superintendence."

© 2007 Truth from Children

You recently quoted a mission in the Arctic. I am
not sure what you mean by the term "Arctic". Are
you referring to the polar regions of the Northern Hemisphere?
The polar regions of the Northern Hemisphere are
certainly very cold, but they are not necessarily arctic.
In fact, the polar regions of the Northern Hemisphere
are not even arctic. They are subarctic.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. G. C. Gurnett has been staying at the hotel in London.

Mr. D. G. Douglas, M.P., has returned to London from overseas.

The Rev. Canon J. W. G. H. Arden has returned to Archeside, Gloucestershire.

Mr. J. E. H. Gurnett, M.P., has returned after a six months' visit to India.

Miss C. A. Gurnett, M.A., District Officer, Limerick, has returned to England.

Mr. J. C. Gurnett, M.A., has joined the Kusini Technical Committee.

Mr. C. Gurnett, M.A., has been on a short visit to South Africa.

Mr. R. M. Davies has been an Assistant Senior Architectural Officer in London.

Mr. J. G. Jeffreys has been dismissed from the Kenya Service.

Mr. W. H. Williams, Assistant Director of Education, has been granted permission to go to Rhodesia.

Mr. J. G. Jeffreys has arrived in Lagos in his first appointment as Assistant and Officer.

Mr. R. N. Morris and Mr. D. P. Roland, the Kenya District Officers, have recently leave.

Mr. W. N. Baldwin, former Director and Mr. G. G. Fletcher, Officer, are on leave from Kenya.

Lady Betty Willes, of Syer, who is on holiday in England, will probably return to Kenya by air in October.

Mr. J. P. Bothwell, Acting Assistant District Officer, and Miss Emily Assistant Chief Secretary.

Captain T. H. Munro, of Kilimbo, Northern Rhodesia, recently made a solo flight and operation.

Lord Buckley, who has been on a commission to the Rhodesian mining industry, has left Northumbria.

Mr. D. Kefford, formerly Vice-President and Mr. L. R. Borden Chairman of the Rhodesian Economic Society.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Gurnett, M.C., R.A.M.C., has been appointed to command the Royal Engineers and Royal Corps of Signals.

Miss C. A. Gurnett, M.A., has returned from India, where she was a member of the Indian Delegation.

Colonel G. C. Gurnett has been elected Chairman of the Bulawayo Municipal Board, while Mr. H. Blackrah is Vice-Chairman.

Mr. T. R. Westhead, Assistant Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, has returned to Livingstone from overseas leave.

Colonel Sir Walter Evans is to conduct a talk on "Aid Rhodesia" in the Warwick programme of talks, G.M.T., on October 18.

Mr. Fawr Smith has been appointed Chief of the Transvaal Caledonian, to succeed Mr. J. Bisset and Mr. D. Kynoch as Chief.

Mr. C. M. A. Gurnett, Assistant District Commissioner in Fez, has been promoted District Commissioner and is stationed at Bugisbu.

Mr. I. W. Hawkins, of Kilima Kiu, Ubu, has been appointed an Honorary Permit Issuer under the Kenya Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold, who visited Kenya last year, is the writer of "Kenya: The Musical," shortly to be published in London.

Major J. V. Nicoll, Transvaal's Commissioner of Police, recently made an aerial tour of sections of the western end of the Territory.

Major Scott is paying a holiday visit to the Seychelles from Kenya. Other recent Kenya visitors have been Mr. and Mrs. Wolryche Whitmore.

Mr. R. Fletcher, of Murgut River Estates, Durban, has been appointed an Honorary Permit Issuer under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

Messrs. J. Campbell, A. J. Archer and A. H. Fitzherbert of Kenya have been appointed as Lieutenant in the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers.

Mr. N. P. Kennedy and Miss E. H. Windley, the Kenya District Officers, are now in charge of the Fort Hall and Lamu-Pana-Meru districts respectively.

Mr. P. B. Parsons, Chief Justice of Mauritius, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, was Attorney-General of Nyasaland from 1924 to 1926.

Mr. S. Longan-Owen, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, London, addressed the Glasgow Branch of the Overseas League last Tuesday.

Mrs. Ethelred Lewis, who gave the "Trader Horn" lecture to the world, has been visiting Dar es-Salaam, where son Maurice G. Lewis is in the Tanganyika Administrative Service.

On returning from overseas, Mr. H. G. Brooks and Mr. A. P. Bush, of the Provincial Administration, Southern Rhodesia, were posted to Malaya and Japan, respectively.

Shropshire 10/10/38

Mr. J. A. G. Lomax has been appointed to the Admiralty Warships Committee and Messrs. A. T. G. Wilson, K. A. G. Lomax, Mr. Sharp and Colonel D. McPhail have been selected as new members.

Commander G. C. Conder has been re-appointed to the Native Constabulary and Mr. J. H. Mousley, the Hon. Mr. L. C. Brown and Captain G. J. G. Mathews to the Native Municipal Board.

Miss Ethel Turfey, eldest daughter of Major Fred Turner and the late Mrs. Blanche Turfey, and Mr. F. A. Boreham, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Boreham, Daneford, Danbury, Essex, were recently married in Mombasa.

Some of Lady Alice Scott's water colours of East Africa, which were recently exhibited in London, have been presented to the Kenya Agent's Office in London. They depict some of the beauty spots of Kenya.

The Duke of Gloucester and Lady Alice Scott will make their first home in Kimberley, Surrey, after their marriage. The Duke, who is a major in the Royal Household Cavalry, was recently nominated to the St. George's College.

The appointment of Mr. Arthur S. Redfern formerly Governor of the Sudanese Province of Kassala as secretary to Lord Tweedsmuir when he assumes the Governor-Generalship of Canada has officially announced.

Mr. David Lewellyn, a son of Mr. William Lewellyn, President of the Royal Academy, will shortly attempt a flight from England to the Cape and back in record time. He will be accompanied by Mrs. J. Wyndham.

Archbishop Robert, who has succeeded Archbishop Haslebury as Apostolic Delegate to British Africa, has arrived in Somalia, where he will take up permanent residence. After a visit to Catholic missions in Tanganyika.

Sir Marmaduke Brainerd, Bt., and Miss Harrington Morgan, elder daughter of the late Judge Harrington Morgan, Judge of the Civil Courts, Khartoum, and Mrs. Douglas Campbell, Dundurnary, Argyle, are to be married shortly.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Lumby, M.C., who served in East Africa during the Campaign, and has also served with the Services Defence Force and the Camel Corps in Somaliland, has been promoted Colonel on relinquishing command of the 12th Royal Lancers.

Sir William Lead has been elected Chairman of the Usambara Planters' Association with Mr. O. Koening as Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. G. Manson as Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs. Wilkins, Brand, Thiel and Colonel Ingham forming the Committee.

The Kenya Crown Land Valuation Board has been appointed as follows: Sir Edward Gherardi (Chairman), the Secretary of the Land Bank, Mr. A. C. Tamallil, Mr. R. R. Oswald (formerly Mr. D. Mater) and an officer of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. J. F. Lomax has been appointed to the Admiralty Warships Committee.

The Rev. Herbert Gwynne, formerly of the M.S. Mission in Uganda, has been appointed Assistant Chaplain to the Duke of Gloucester, Gwynne, Bishop of Uganda.

Mr. N. S. Maxenden, son of the late Mr. F. E. R. S. Maxenden, and of Mrs. L. J. Chapman, of Battersea, 1921, and Mrs. Maxden, the only child of the late Major J. H. Knight, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight of Rockingham, M.A., Salisb., has been married shortly in Kenya.

Professor R. S. Trapnell, of Oxford, has been inspecting Tanganyika's forest resources. He was accompanied on his tour by Mr. J. Jacobs, Acting Conservator of Forests. Professor Trapnell contributed the chapter on "Forestry in East Africa" to "Eastern Africa Today" tomorrow.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Alan Bellhouse, younger son of the Rev. G. and Mrs. Bellhouse, of Herwell, Burford, and Miss Mary Fawkes, daughter of Mr. R. E. F. Fawkes, C.B.E., formerly of the Sudan Civil Service, and Mrs. Fawkes, of Lechdale, Glbs.

Royal licence and authority to wear the decoration of the Order of the Nile, conferred upon them by the King of Egypt has been granted to Mr. J. W. P. Miller, Deputy Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, and Mr. C. E. Fourdrac, of the Public Security Intelligence Branch.

The engagement is announced of Mr. C. C. Gummer, of the Sudan Legal Department, and Miss Kathleen Eleanor Gibson, of Stanwell Lodge, Stanwell. Another engagement of interest to the Sudan is that of Mr. Andrew Paul, of the Political Service, and Miss Elizabeth Lillian Hooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, of Oakhill, Reigate.

Colonel G. F. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London, has returned from Ireland where he has been carrying on a publicity campaign. He interviewed many prospective settlers in Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry. On his way back to London he visited Manchester and Liverpool, addressing a large meeting of the Rotary Club in the last-named city.

Mt. A. R. Laditay, who has been Administrator General and Official Receiver in Uganda since 1920, has been appointed to Tanganyika in a similar capacity. He has had a varied career in the Colonial Service, having served in the Administration of the Gold Coast and Togoland before going to Zanzibar in 1910 as Assistant Administrator-General.

We regret to learn of the death in Blantyre at the age of 66 of Dr. J. E. S. Old, of Limbe. He served for 20 years in the Protectorate as Medical Officer before retiring in 1924. Then he decided to settle in the country, and for several years he grew tobacco on his estate near Limbe. He was a keen naturalist and for some years has suffered from cancer and its causes. He has often written letters to *East Africa* on matters of public interest. Last year he spent a brief holiday in his native Cornwall.

Kenya Workers' Voice

Kenya Workers' Voice - *Kenya's Workers' Voice*

Kenya's Workers' Voice is a monthly magazine published by the Kenya Federation of Trade Unions (KFTU). It is the official organ of KFTU and its affiliated unions. It aims at providing information on workers' issues, labour legislation, and other matters of interest to workers. It also provides a platform for workers to express their views and opinions. The magazine is distributed free of charge to workers throughout Kenya. It is also available for purchase from bookshops and newsagents.

The magazine is edited by a team of experienced journalists and writers. It features articles on various topics such as workers' rights, labour law, industrial relations, and social issues. It also includes reports on union activities, interviews with trade unionists, and reviews of books and publications related to workers' issues.

The magazine is produced in English and Swahili. It is available in both print and digital formats. It is distributed through various channels, including post offices, newsagents, and bookshops. It is also available online at www.kftu.org. The magazine is a valuable resource for workers and trade unionists in Kenya, providing them with important information and insights into the world of work.

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Labour Day - Conference

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The conference was held on 1st May, 1998, at the Nairobi City Hall. It was a significant event, bringing together trade unionists from all over Kenya to discuss issues of common concern. The conference was organized by the Kenya Federation of Trade Unions (KFTU) and the Kenya National Congress of Trade Unions (KNCTU). The conference was opened by the President of Kenya, Daniel arap Moi, who spoke about the importance of trade unions in the development of Kenya. He emphasized the need for trade unions to work together to achieve common goals. The conference was also attended by the Prime Minister, Raila Odinga, and other senior government officials. The conference was a success, with many important decisions being taken and agreements being reached. The conference was a significant step forward in the development of trade unions in Kenya.

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DATA SHEETS AND ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

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CABINET MINISTER

Tanganyika Gold Standard and Gold Production

Governor's Mining Consultant and the Gold Industry

In the last issue of *The Standard* of 11th November, I mentioned that my inquiry has been completed to date, its findings will be submitted to Dr. Alan Teale, M.A., D.S., F.G.S., Director of Mines, who has a close personal acquaintance with the known gold-fields of the Territory, and where instances of new prospects of new discoveries have been reported.

It is about the end of October Dr. Teale will be returning and available for consultation regarding mining in Tanganyika. Many studies he has made have established beyond all question that while there is no gold in the country, there is a considerable amount of gold in the mineral resources of the Territory.

Despite the fact that gold has been found and worked in different parts of the country even in pre-War days, Sir Harold MacMichael and his successor, Sir Stewart Symes, have determined that the Governor should show any real anxiety to encourage mining. But, in view of the depression, some more serious changes to find money for the construction of a main weather road to the Buna-goldfield, and a more liberal mining regulation, may be more satisfactory than anything in stores. Both he and I have now recognized the importance of the work of the Geological Survey Department and the value of the issue of publications and those digests of reports and bulletins concerning mineral deposits and minerals of various areas.

Now Sir Harold MacMichael has succeeded in persuading the Colonial Development Advisory Committee to grant the sum of £22,000, spread over four years, for a joint political, economic and topographical survey of great areas, much of the land being of promise from the mining standpoint; and the Territory is itself to spend approximately £25,000 a year on communications, surveys and other works of direct benefit to the mining industry.

When the Land, Mines, Survey and Geological Survey Departments were amalgamated, some months ago, Dr. Teale, the then Director of Geological Survey, was made Mining Consultant to the Governor, and it was decided that he should spend part of every year in Britain. His present visit is the first made in execution of the policy then adopted.

Vast Scope for British Enterprise

I have the greatest possible confidence in the future of Tanganyika as a gold producer, he told me on East Africa a few days ago.

Though our knowledge of its mineral resources has increased immensely during the last few years, we have still done little more than scratch the surface in a few places. It can confidently be asserted that at least 20,000 square miles of the area covered by a total area of 150,000 square miles need systematic investigation. Even if the best estimates are made from the standpoint of mineral resources, no more than 25,000 square miles, if so many as 100,000 have been investigated. There is, then, a vast field of opportunity for employment for the services of British capital, geologists and management.

The regular twice-weekly air-mail service which connects Dar es Salaam to and from London, the building of good roads, and the gold market have made an enormous difference in the last ten years. Some years ago, leading London and New York mining and finance houses sent their experts to report upon opportunities in the mineral fields of the British colonies. Their report almost entirely failed to bring about the results being aimed at.

It is hardly to be expected that the experts would have been able to appreciate the value of the mineral wealth of the country, but the lack of information available for the time being must have been an important factor in the failure of the report to produce the desired effect. The situation is now quite different. The mineral wealth of the country is well known, and the opportunities for investment are clearly defined.

There is no doubt that the mineral wealth of the country is far greater than has been hitherto appreciated. The mineral wealth of the country is far greater than has been hitherto appreciated. The mineral wealth of the country is far greater than has been hitherto appreciated. The mineral wealth of the country is far greater than has been hitherto appreciated.

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*Late news from the ports.**China—Russia—Germany.*

China.—The Chinese government has issued a decree authorizing the opening of a new port at Ningpo, which will be available to foreign shipping in January next. The port is situated on the coast of the South China Sea, about 100 miles west of Shanghai, and is connected by rail with the latter city.

Russia.—The Russian government has issued a decree authorizing the opening of a new port at Vladivostok, which will be available to foreign shipping in January next. The port is situated on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, about 100 miles west of the Chinese port of Ningpo.

Germany.—The German government has issued a decree authorizing the opening of a new port at Kiel, which will be available to foreign shipping in January next. The port is situated on the coast of the North Sea, about 100 miles west of the Chinese port of Ningpo.

The new port at Ningpo will be available to foreign shipping in January next. The port is situated on the coast of the South China Sea, about 100 miles west of Shanghai, and is connected by rail with the latter city.

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POWER TO WORK.

4. The Committee of the Conference of
Commerce and Industry of Central Africa "East"
will be responsible for the compilation of information regarding
the production, distribution, and exportation, and
the importation by merchants and others in East Africa in south
with shippers of suitable rods. The to operate
committee in this service is cordially welcomed.

Bagamoyo and Songoon aerodromes in Tanzania may have been closed.

During May 132 Europeans visited Nyasaland, 63 visitors and six as new residents.

The introduction of an air parcels service between East Africa and India is under consideration.

Trade between the Sudan and Ethiopia increased by £46,000 during 1923, compared with

The Ahercorn Horticultural and Industrial Society's next show will be held on December 14.

Tanganyika imported 1,058,515 lbs. in 1934—an increase of near 100,000 over the figure.

The Tanganyika Public Works Department been experimenting with a substitute for manadamp.

The Sudan imported £1,600,000 worth of goods from Great Britain during 1934, or 23.8% of the total imports.

The approximate revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during August totalled £168,664, an increase of £18,000 over the estimated revenue for the month.

Native tobacco growing in the Songa River of Tangaila is making great progress, thanks primarily to Mr. Twells, the former Mysorean planter.

The Uganda Government has been asked to consider the appointment of an advisory board under the Minimum Wage Ordinance for the fixing of minimum wage for Agricultural employees in the Protectorate.

Brighton Lines, Ltd., a company of the East African Railways, proposes to pay a dividend on the 7% Preferred Stock for the year ended June 30. The board of directors also declared a 5% dividend on the common stock. The progress shown in the last annual report was better than maintained during the current year.

Groundnut production in the Togo has increased under the scheme and for their marketing by the Government for the period of 1950-51 to 1954-55 the years under review, the following figures have been obtained:

Published by the University of California Press
Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1941

Ende Province Progress

A Agency interest is now being taken in the development of the Lake Province of Tanganyika, which Sir Harold MacMichael described as "the Territory's 'Cinderella Province'." When he presented his road programme for the area:

The Agricultural Officer for the Province records
modest and substantial progress during 1934. There have
been climatic setbacks, locust damage, peak flooding
prices, & capital expenditure had the usual heavy
charges for inadequate transport services; but the primary
producers, the Native population and the European sisal
estates which have met their university task with a new
endeavour, in practically all produce items the level of
production of previous years has been well maintained
and in some new records have been reached. The cotton
crop, failing at the year's end, was regarded by the Natives
as one of the best for many years.

The total value of produce exports was up by £1,000, the value of exports per head of the fat-piggy population at last passing a million.

Trans-Siberian Railway

The accounts of the Trans-Zambezia Railway Company, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1917, show that the net receipts for the year totalled £1,056,000, compared with £46,900 for the preceding twelve months. The amount due and received from the Native Government under the guarantee was £80,304, and the expenses, including the lower service and interest charged to receipts, amounted to 75% of the net receipts, compared with 70.45% in 1916. The tonnage carried was 92,338 tons, the maximum in the previous year being 62,500 tons. In consequence of the rainfall, the traffic was very poor throughout the year, and the re-alignment work, at the two lines of junction, the contractors, all traffic passing over the approach roads and the bridges.

Appropriate Fertilizer Irrigation

The amazing increase of East African purchases of Japanese cotton piece goods is disclosed in statistics issued by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London. The figures, which deal with 1931-32, show that imports from Japan into Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Zanzibar and Mombasa, and also into the British colonies of the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Sudan, dropped from 22,518,183 yards in 1930-31 to 11,000,000 yards in 1931-32, while imports into the Indian subcontinent increased from 16,658,000 yards in 1930-31 to 21,650,000 yards in 1931-32. The following table gives the total imports of cotton piece goods into East Africa till from 1930-31 to 1931-32 in £, 1,000s.

Some Items in Brief

The first aeroplane landing grounds in
she was
A native woman believed to be 120 years old has

medium Southern Rhodesia. The future of District Councils in Kenya is to be determined by the Government.

The team went a Rugby run to Charles Salam to participate in a recent tournament.

The Southern Rhodesian Government's support
of a plan to impose the Zimbabwe
plan.

The Commission of Inquiry which has been investigating the causes of the recent trouble in the Khartoum Copperbelt is now ready

the election dinner to date at Grand Central Station and each dinner will be held at the

HERO-Resistant Gladiolus or Knobbed Gladiolus. This is a tall-growing plant about 4 feet high. It has a bulbous root system. The flowers are yellowish-white, with a distinct red tinge at the base of the petals. The flowers are arranged in spikes along the stem. The leaves are long and narrow, with a distinct midrib.

East Africa market reports

Trade was but slow during the month, sales ranging as follows:

	10s. od.	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	19s. 6d.	20s. 6d.	21s. 6d.	22s. 6d.	23s. 6d.	24s. 6d.	25s. 6d.	26s. 6d.	27s. 6d.	28s. 6d.	29s. 6d.	30s. 6d.	31s. 6d.	32s. 6d.	33s. 6d.	34s. 6d.	35s. 6d.	36s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	40s. 6d.	41s. 6d.	42s. 6d.	43s. 6d.	44s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	46s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	48s. 6d.	49s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	51s. 6d.	52s. 6d.	53s. 6d.	54s. 6d.	55s. 6d.	56s. 6d.	57s. 6d.	58s. 6d.	59s. 6d.	60s. 6d.	61s. 6d.	62s. 6d.	63s. 6d.	64s. 6d.	65s. 6d.	66s. 6d.	67s. 6d.	68s. 6d.	69s. 6d.	70s. 6d.	71s. 6d.	72s. 6d.	73s. 6d.	74s. 6d.	75s. 6d.	76s. 6d.	77s. 6d.	78s. 6d.	79s. 6d.	80s. 6d.	81s. 6d.	82s. 6d.	83s. 6d.	84s. 6d.	85s. 6d.	86s. 6d.	87s. 6d.	88s. 6d.	89s. 6d.	90s. 6d.	91s. 6d.	92s. 6d.	93s. 6d.	94s. 6d.	95s. 6d.	96s. 6d.	97s. 6d.	98s. 6d.	99s. 6d.	100s. 6d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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London Stocks, £ millions (1934-5, 193 tons).	308. 6d.	315. 6d.	322. 6d.	329. 6d.	336. 6d.	343. 6d.	350. 6d.	357. 6d.	364. 6d.	371. 6d.	378. 6d.	385. 6d.	392. 6d.	399. 6d.	406. 6d.	413. 6d.	420. 6d.	427. 6d.	434. 6d.	441. 6d.	448. 6d.	455. 6d.	462. 6d.	469. 6d.	476. 6d.	483. 6d.	490. 6d.	497. 6d.	504. 6d.	511. 6d.	518. 6d.	525. 6d.	532. 6d.	539. 6d.	546. 6d.	553. 6d.	560. 6d.	567. 6d.	574. 6d.	581. 6d.	588. 6d.	595. 6d.	602. 6d.	609. 6d.	616. 6d.	623. 6d.	630. 6d.	637. 6d.	644. 6d.	651. 6d.	658. 6d.	665. 6d.	672. 6d.	679. 6d.	686. 6d.	693. 6d.	700. 6d.	707. 6d.	714. 6d.	721. 6d.	728. 6d.	735. 6d.	742. 6d.	749. 6d.	756. 6d.	763. 6d.	770. 6d.	777. 6d.	784. 6d.	791. 6d.	798. 6d.	805. 6d.	812. 6d.	819. 6d.	826. 6d.	833. 6d.	840. 6d.	847. 6d.	854. 6d.	861. 6d.	868. 6d.	875. 6d.	882. 6d.	889. 6d.	896. 6d.	903. 6d.	910. 6d.	917. 6d.	924. 6d.	931. 6d.	938. 6d.	945. 6d.	952. 6d.	959. 6d.	966. 6d.	973. 6d.	980. 6d.	987. 6d.	994. 6d.	1001. 6d.	1008. 6d.	1015. 6d.	1022. 6d.	1029. 6d.	1036. 6d.	1043. 6d.	1050. 6d.	1057. 6d.	1064. 6d.	1071. 6d.	1078. 6d.	1085. 6d.	1092. 6d.	1099. 6d.	1106. 6d.	1113. 6d.	1120. 6d.	1127. 6d.	1134. 6d.	1141. 6d.	1148. 6d.	1155. 6d.	1162. 6d.	1169. 6d.	1176. 6d.	1183. 6d.	1190. 6d.	1197. 6d.	1204. 6d.	1211. 6d.	1218. 6d.	1225. 6d.	1232. 6d.	1239. 6d.	1246. 6d.	1253. 6d.	1260. 6d.	1267. 6d.	1274. 6d.	1281. 6d.	1288. 6d.	1295. 6d.	1302. 6d.	1309. 6d.	1316. 6d.	1323. 6d.	1330. 6d.	1337. 6d.	1344. 6d.	1351. 6d.	1358. 6d.	1365. 6d.	1372. 6d.	1379. 6d.	1386. 6d.	1393. 6d.	1400. 6d.	1407. 6d.	1414. 6d.	1421. 6d.	1428. 6d.	1435. 6d.	1442. 6d.	1449. 6d.	1456. 6d.	1463. 6d.	1470. 6d.	1477. 6d.	1484. 6d.	1491. 6d.	1498. 6d.	1505. 6d.	1512. 6d.	1519. 6d.	1526. 6d.	1533. 6d.	1540. 6d.	1547. 6d.	1554. 6d.	1561. 6d.	1568. 6d.	1575. 6d.	1582. 6d.	1589. 6d.	1596. 6d.	1603. 6d.	1610. 6d.	1617. 6d.	1624. 6d.	1631. 6d.	1638. 6d.	1645. 6d.	1652. 6d.	1659. 6d.	1666. 6d.	1673. 6d.	1680. 6d.	1687. 6d.	1694. 6d.	1701. 6d.	1708. 6d.	1715. 6d.	1722. 6d.	1729. 6d.	1736. 6d.	1743. 6d.	1750. 6d.	1757. 6d.	1764. 6d.	1771. 6d.	1778. 6d.	1785. 6d.	1792. 6d.	1799. 6d.	1806. 6d.	1813. 6d.	1820. 6d.	1827. 6d.	1834. 6d.	1841. 6d.	1848. 6d.	1855. 6d.	1862. 6d.	1869. 6d.	1876. 6d.	1883. 6d.	1890. 6d.	1897. 6d.	1904. 6d.	1911. 6d.	1918. 6d.	1925. 6d.	1932. 6d.	1939. 6d.	1946. 6d.	1953. 6d.	1960. 6d.	1967. 6d.	1974. 6d.	1981. 6d.	1988. 6d.	1995. 6d.	2002. 6d.	2009. 6d.	2016. 6d.	2023. 6d.	2030. 6d.	2037. 6d.	2044. 6d.	2051. 6d.	2058. 6d.	2065. 6d.	2072. 6d.	2079. 6d.	2086. 6d.	2093. 6d.	2100. 6d.	2107. 6d.	2114. 6d.	2121. 6d.	2128. 6d.	2135. 6d.	2142. 6d.	2149. 6d.	2156. 6d.	2163. 6d.	2170. 6d.	2177. 6d.	2184. 6d.	2191. 6d.	2198. 6d.	2205. 6d.	2212. 6d.	2219. 6d.	2226. 6d.	2233. 6d.	2240. 6d.	2247. 6d.	2254. 6d.	2261. 6d.	2268. 6d.	2275. 6d.	2282. 6d.	2289. 6d.	2296. 6d.	2303. 6d.	2310. 6d.	2317. 6d.	2324. 6d.	2331. 6d.	2338. 6d.	2345. 6d.	2352. 6d.	2359. 6d.	2366. 6d.	2373. 6d.	2380. 6d.	2387. 6d.	2394. 6d.	2401. 6d.	2408. 6d.	2415. 6d.	2422. 6d.	2429. 6d.	2436. 6d.	2443. 6d.	2450. 6d.	2457. 6d.	2464. 6d.	2471. 6d.	2478. 6d.	2485. 6d.	2492. 6d.	2499. 6d.	2506. 6d.	2513. 6d.	2520. 6d.	2527. 6d.	2534. 6d.	2541. 6d.	2548. 6d.	2555. 6d.	2562. 6d.	2569. 6d.	2576. 6d.	2583. 6d.	2590. 6d.	2597. 6d.	2604. 6d.	2611. 6d.	2618. 6d.	2625. 6d.	2632. 6d.	2639. 6d.	2646. 6d.	2653. 6d.	2660. 6d.	2667. 6d.	2674. 6d.	2681. 6d.	2688. 6d.	2695. 6d.	2702. 6d.	2709. 6d.	2716. 6d.	2723. 6d.	2730. 6d.	2737. 6d.	2744. 6d.	2751. 6d.	2758. 6d.	2765. 6d.	2772. 6d.	2779. 6d.	2786. 6d.	2793. 6d.	2800. 6d.	2807. 6d.	2814. 6d.	2821. 6d.	2828. 6d.	2835. 6d.	2842. 6d.	2849. 6d.	2856. 6d.	2863. 6d.	2870. 6d.	2877. 6d.	2884. 6d.	2891. 6d.	2898. 6d.	2905. 6d.	2912. 6d.	2919. 6d.	2926. 6d.	2933. 6d.	2940. 6d.	2947. 6d.	2954. 6d.	2961. 6d.	2968. 6d.	2975. 6d.	2982. 6d.	2989. 6d.	2996. 6d.	3003. 6d.	3010. 6d.	3017. 6d.	3024. 6d.	3031. 6d.	3038. 6d.	3045. 6d.	3052. 6d.	3059. 6d.	3066. 6d.	3073. 6d.	3080. 6d.	3087. 6d.	3094. 6d.	3101. 6d.	3108. 6d.	3115. 6d.	3122. 6d.	3129. 6d.	3136. 6d.	3143. 6d.	3150. 6d.	3157. 6d.	3164. 6d.	3171. 6d.	3178. 6d.	3185. 6d.	3192. 6d.	3199. 6d.	3206. 6d.	3213. 6d.	3220. 6d.	3227. 6d.	3234. 6d.	3241. 6d.	3248. 6d.	3255. 6d.	3262. 6d.	3269. 6d.	3276. 6d.	3283. 6d.	3290. 6d.	3297. 6d.	3304. 6d.	3311. 6d.	3318. 6d.	3325. 6d.	3332. 6d.	3339. 6d.	3346. 6d.	3353. 6d.	3360. 6d.	3367. 6d.	3374. 6d.	3381. 6d.	3388. 6d.	3395. 6d.	3402. 6d.	3409. 6d.	3416. 6d.	3423. 6d.	3430. 6d.	3437. 6d.	3444. 6d.	3451. 6d.	3458. 6d.	3465. 6d.	3472. 6d.	3479. 6d.	3486. 6d.	3493. 6d.	3500. 6d.	3507. 6d.	3514. 6d.	3521. 6d.	3528. 6d.	3535. 6d.	3542. 6d.	3549. 6d.	3556. 6d.	3563. 6d.	3570. 6d.	3577. 6d.	3584. 6d.	3591. 6d.	3598. 6d.	3605. 6d.	3612. 6d.	3619. 6d.	3626. 6d.	3633. 6d.	3640. 6d.	3647. 6d.	3654. 6d.	3661. 6d.	3668. 6d.	3675. 6d.	3682. 6d.	3689. 6d.	3696. 6d.	3703. 6d.	3710. 6d.	3717. 6d.	3724. 6d.	3731. 6d.	3738. 6d.	3745. 6d.	3752. 6d.	3759. 6d.	3766. 6d.	3773. 6d.	3780. 6d.	3787. 6d.	3794. 6d.	3801. 6d.	3808. 6d.	3815. 6d.	3822. 6d.	3829. 6d.	3836. 6d.	3843. 6d.	3850. 6d.	3857. 6d.	3864. 6d.	3871. 6d.	3878. 6d.	3885. 6d.	3892. 6d.	3899. 6d.	3906. 6d.	3913. 6d.	3920. 6d.	3927. 6d.	3934. 6d.	3941. 6d.	3948. 6d.	3955. 6d.	3962. 6d.	3969. 6d.	3976. 6d.	3983. 6d.	3990. 6d.	3997. 6d.	4004. 6d.	4011. 6d.	4018. 6d.	4025. 6d.	4032. 6d.	4039. 6d.	4046. 6d.	4053. 6d.	4060. 6d.	4067. 6d.	4074. 6d.	4081. 6d.	4088. 6d.	4095. 6d.	4102. 6d.	4109. 6d.	4116. 6d.	4123. 6d.	4130. 6d.	4137. 6d.	4144. 6d.	4151. 6d.	4158. 6d.	4165. 6d.	4172. 6d.	4179. 6d.	4186. 6d.	4193. 6d.	4200. 6d.	4207. 6d.	4214. 6d.	4221. 6d.	4228. 6d.	4235. 6d.	4242. 6d.	4249. 6d.	4256. 6d.	4263. 6d.	4270. 6d.	4277. 6d.	4284. 6d.	4291. 6d.	4298. 6d.	4305. 6d.	4312. 6d.	4319. 6d.	4326. 6d.	4333. 6d.	4340. 6d.	4347. 6d.	4354. 6d.	4361. 6d.	4368. 6d.	4375. 6d.	4382. 6d.	4389. 6d.	4396. 6d.	4403. 6d.	4410. 6d.	4417. 6d.	4424. 6d.	4431. 6d.	4438. 6d.	4445. 6d.	4452. 6d.	4459. 6d.	4466. 6d.	4473. 6d.	4480. 6d.	4487. 6d.	4494. 6d.	4501. 6d.	4508. 6d.	4515. 6d.	4522. 6d.	4529. 6d.	4536. 6d.	4543. 6d.	4550. 6d.	4557. 6d.	4564. 6d.	4571. 6d.	4578. 6d.	4585. 6d.	4592. 6d.	4599. 6d.	4606. 6d.	4613. 6d.	4620. 6d.	4627. 6d.	4634. 6d.	4641. 6d.	4648. 6d.	4655. 6d.	4662. 6d.	4669. 6d.	4676. 6d.	4683. 6d.	4690. 6d.	4697. 6d.	4704. 6d.	4711. 6d.	4718. 6d.	4725. 6d.	4732. 6d.	4739. 6d.	4746. 6d.	4753. 6d.	4760. 6d.	4767. 6d.	4774. 6d.	4781. 6d.	4788. 6d.	4795. 6d.	4802. 6d.	4809. 6d.	4816. 6d.	4823. 6d.	4830. 6d.	4837. 6d.	4844. 6d.	4851. 6d.	4858. 6d.	4865. 6d.	4872. 6d.	4879. 6d.	4886. 6d.	4893. 6d.	4900. 6d.	4907. 6d.

EAST AFRICA

Passenger Lists for East Africa. Late October Movements.

THE "Aberdare" (Lumbo) which left London on September 13 carries the following passengers for East Africa:

Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Taylor	Mrs. N. E. Nash
Miss H. Morris	Mr. & Mrs. H. Taylor

The "S.S. Usukuma," which left Southampton on September 13, carries the following passengers for East Africa:

Miss E. M. Kleinman
Mr. T. Little
Mr. & Mrs. Moore
Mr. & Mrs. W. Morland
Mr. G. McEll
Mr. R. Roban
Mr. & Mrs. Signward
Mr. Strachan
Mr. & Mrs. W. Taylor
Mr. R. H. Terry
Miss P. Waters
Miss B. Wiggins
Miss C. E. Corcoran
Miss W. T. Gordon

Dress Salain.

Air Mail Passengers.

Outward passengers by the air mail which left C. on September 15 included Mr. Scaleria from Brin Khartum; Mr. Solomon, London to Entebbe; Mr. Gadson, Kisumu; Mr. Admitt and Major and Miss Bayne to Nairobi; and Mr. Naylor, to Mbeya. Passengers who left on September 16 included Mr. Craddock to Entebbe; Mr. Shanksland, to Kisumu; Mr. Forbes to Nairobi; Miss Sarby, to Mbeya; and Mr. Eck, to Bulawayo.

Inward passengers who reached Croydon on September 15 included Mr. W. F. Ball from Salisbury; Miss N. Gee; Mrs. Mossi; Mr. A. C. Hobson from Nairobi; and Mr. F. Garside from Kisumu. The machine which arrived on September 15 brought Miss Brinham from Salisbury, and the following passengers from Kisumu: Mr. Butler, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Elliot, and Mr. J. M. H. Miller.

East African Mails.

MAILED for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on

September 10, 1919, per s.s. "Rawalpindi."

September 25 per s.s. "Portug."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected

September 2 and 22.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11:30 a.m. each Friday.

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

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday. Parcels and airmails for Nyasaland close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays and 8 p.m. on Saturdays.

NOTES ON OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

The "Edinburgh Castle" Mail Steamer Company has issued the following details of its special Christmas tours to East Africa. The fare for these tours, which begin on December 13 and 20 next, has been reduced to £20 return per class. Passengers may leave on the R.M.V. "Garrison Castle" or the R.M.S. "Edinburgh Castle" and arrive back in England on December 23, 24, January 13, 14, or 15. The fare includes for the voyage from Southampton to Madeira and back.

Prizes for the China Rock Drill and Engineering Works Ltd. held a photographic competition in memory of the war. The machines were invented by Mr. H. L. Hollister of the Hollister Consolidated Gold Mine, Ltd. The first prize of 15 guineas has now been awarded to Mr. H. L. Hollister of the Hollister Consolidated Gold Mine, Ltd.; the second prize of 10 guineas to Mr. F. E. Spedding for his photograph of the new China Rock Drill at work in Derbyshire; and the third prize of five guineas to Mr. P. E. Mortimer, a manager of China Rock Drills, at work in Rio Tinto. A number of other photographs have been retained by the company, and the judges have been awarded consolation prizes of £5 each.

Madura	Mo
Malacca	P
Malaya	Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, and Kuching
Korom	Sabah, Sarawak, and Brunei
China	Chinkiang, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy, and Canton
City of Peking	Leaves Hongkong
Gladstone	Leaves Liverpool
Colonial	Leaves Liverpool
City of Harwich	Leaves Liverpool
San Macao	Leaves Hongkong

HONG KONG	Leaves
Nikken	Leaves Liverpool
Boschfeiten	Leaves Liverpool
Tjersfontein	Leaves Liverpool
Colombo	Leaves Liverpool
Port Said	Leaves Liverpool
Beira	Leaves Liverpool

India	Leaves
Indonesia	Left Colombo for Madras, Sept. 10
Leiping	Leaves Rangoon from Calcutta, Sept. 10
Langang	Leaves Lourenco Marques for Zanzibar, Sept. 10

MESSAGES AND TELEGRAMS	Leaves
Angers	Left Marseilles outwards, Sept. 12
Chantilly	Left Diego Suarez, Somewts., Sept. 12
Lecante de Lille	Left Noumea, Somewts., Sept. 12
Expediteur	Left Madras, Sept. 12

Sept. 10	General Metzinger
General Metzinger	Left Jidda, outwards, Sept. 10
UNION CASTLE	Leaves
Dunbar Castle	Left London outwards, Sept. 15
Dundre Castle	Left London
Garth Castle	Left Ascension for Lourenco Marques, Sept. 15
Granfuly Castle	Left Mauritius, outwards, Sept. 15
Llandaff Castle	Left London, outwards for Natal, Sept. 15
Llandovery Castle	Leaves Southampton, Sept. 15
Lobby Castle	Left London, outwards, Sept. 15
Lisstepham Castle	Left Port St. John, Somewts., Sept. 15

Sleeping Sickness Experiments.

MR. J. E. COOPER, of Tanganyika Territory, contributed to the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* an interesting description of the experimental transmission of *Trypanosoma rhodesiense* through antedormant trypomastigotes and scales to the following effect summarizing the conclusions:

"A strain of *T. rhodesiense* taken from man, a previous experiment having shown it still in a virulent state, may retain its virulence after being passed through animals, and may form an antedormant form. It is evident that experimental transmission of the disease is not difficult, and that it may be transmitted through the insect vector, the tsetse fly, and that it may also infect non-human animals, such as monkeys, etc. It is also evident that the disease exists in man and animals in such combinations."

"The author believes that the ability of the tsetse fly to transmit the disease is unknown, and that the ability of the tsetse fly on preying on infected animals does not go very far towards explaining the prevalence of sleeping sickness in the wild and domestic animals."

SEPTEMBER 19, 1926.

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