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FACTS WHICH ATTRACT VISITORS

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The climate is generally warm and humid, with a dry season from May to September.

The people are friendly and hospitable, and there are many opportunities for outdoor activities.

The economy is based on agriculture, with coffee, tea, and sisal being the main export crops.

The government is committed to the development of the country, and has implemented various programs to improve infrastructure and promote economic growth.

The tourism industry is growing rapidly, with many tourists visiting the country each year.

The government is encouraging foreign investment, particularly in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

The country is rich in natural resources, including oil, gas, and minerals.

The government is committed to the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development.

The country is well-positioned to benefit from the growing global demand for its products and services.

The government is committed to the promotion of peace and stability, and the protection of human rights.

COFFEE GROWING - While Kenya is not the largest coffee producer in Africa, it is one of the most important. The standard coffee is of excellent quality, and is exported to many countries.

KENYA WOOD PAPER - Kenya is one of the leading producers of wood pulp and paper in Africa.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - Kenya has a well-developed industrial sector, with a range of industries including food processing, pharmaceuticals, and textiles.

AGRICULTURE - Agriculture is the mainstay of the Kenyan economy, with coffee, tea, and sisal being the major export crops.

MINING - Kenya has significant mineral resources, including gold, silver, copper, and tin.

INDUSTRY - Kenya has a well-developed industrial sector, with a range of industries including food processing, pharmaceuticals, and textiles.

TRANSPORTATION - Kenya has a well-developed transportation network, with a range of modes of transport including road, rail, and air.

ENERGY - Kenya has significant energy resources, including oil, gas, and coal.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS - Kenya has a well-developed telecommunications network, with a range of services including mobile phones, fixed-line telephones, and the Internet.

EDUCATION - Kenya has a well-developed education system, with a range of educational institutions including primary schools, secondary schools, and universities.

HEALTH CARE - Kenya has a well-developed health care system, with a range of medical facilities including hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries.

GOVERNMENT - Kenya has a well-developed government, with a range of political parties and a well-functioning parliament.

ENVIRONMENT - Kenya has a well-developed environmental sector, with a range of environmental organizations and policies.

THE KENYA AGENCEY

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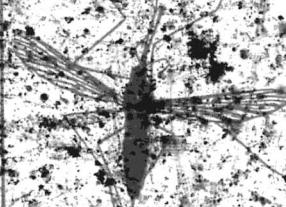
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MATTERS OF THE DAY.

THAT inspirational leadership is the great need of the British Empire was emphasised by Mrs. Tawse, wife of the Vice-Chancellor of the East African Group in London, a few days ago. "Though," she said, "mention of the East African territories, they would unquestionably benefit enormously from better leadership in administration, agriculture, trade, education, and public life and all the generalities. The lack of inspired leadership has been particularly during these last years of depression, and by no means only on the side of settling, as is sometimes complacently suggested, officialdom which has little enough on which to pride itself. The Imperial Government for example might have given a wonderful lead by the unit of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory since Mr. Vyvyan, the Colonial Office, that urgent need was often ignored, at least by the political chums. If constitutional union was taboo, as most of Britain's declaration to the League of Nations last week suggests, inter-territorial co-operation and co-operation in economic matters and in common public services could certainly have been encouraged with benefit to all and without disadvantage to any. There has, of course, been some advance in these matters, but for the Head of State has been substituted the stone of a Governor's Conference which inspires nobody, perhaps least of all its participants.

Nor can it be said that the East African Governments taken as a whole have inspired action of any sort. Of only one of the TANGANYIKA middle East African territories, for example, can it be said that the

Chief, Mr. Douglas-Jones, Sir Steven Sykes, Sir Frank Baillie, and Mr. P. E. A. Allard, have as yet had administrative functions entrusted to them, and that is due to their acknowledged ability to achieve something and to fulfil offices to refined effect. The result is that, though the provinces have been most amply endowed, for example when the East African colonies have been entirely set to rights. In other words, they have lacked inspired leadership and continuity of purpose.

The same may be said of the territories of so many other units of the British Commonwealth, examining them respectively. Suffice to say that in each case there is now

GREAT HOPE IN GREAT LEADERSHIP. There is now
MANY DIRECTIONS a general recognition that much
can be done by cooperative effort and that certain organisations in the character have been most successful and cooperation like all other human enterprises requires leadership. The time will come when there will be more will be the authority for such a movement growing in East and Central Africa, for coffee production of the territories, one in sugar planting and so on. Because come too soon, or the absence of co-operation and agreement is detrimental to the industries themselves and to the territories of the administration, politics, farming, and many other ways we could there is immense scope for leadership of the right kind, and the provision of

THE DELL RAILWAY, which will connect the South African Republics with the British East African territories, has been built. Mr. J. G. M. van der Linde, by whose initiative the scheme was first conceived, for which he has gone unbrokenly to the end, has keen interest in the railway. His personal diary shows his thoughts on the project, and the following extract from it may be of interest to many and particularly to members of the Committee, showing that this can be a great factor in the development of the territories. In his personal diary he has also written the following words concerning the future of the railway: "I have no doubt that the railway will prove to be a great factor in the development of the territories, and will open up a new field for the extension of our mining and agricultural industries."

The Committee would like to point out that more than 100,000 miners and labourers are now employed in the gold-mining industry in South Africa, and that the number of miners and labourers in the territories is increasing rapidly. The Committee has also been informed that the number of miners and labourers in the territories is increasing rapidly. The Committee has also been informed that the number of miners and labourers in the territories is increasing rapidly. The Committee has also been informed that the number of miners and labourers in the territories is increasing rapidly.

From an East African friend we have received a very picture of what could be done if East African territories were represented in this display of

AN EAST AFRICAN EXHIBITION of Empire products. He says:

"A pavilion built and furnished with the best quality of East African materials, panelled with Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika timbers and with furniture made from the attractive woods of those territories, a fire place of stone, wood, and iron, a large dining room, stuns to awe a normally atmosphere to a change in which East African scenes and its varied and by uniform standards agreeable topographical displays would show the progress of sisal, coffee, and tea estates, and the fair exhibition in sawmills on the plains, and Lake Magadi at Kilindini deep-water wharves, and many other activities; while there would also be presented exhibits from the Native Reserves and of the many easily visited throughout the participating Dependencies. Gold, too, could scarcely fail to attract the increasing number of tourists from South Africa, for whose convenience pamphlets in English and Afrikaans should be available. Of course, the staff should include a couple of first-rate bilingual representatives able to speak with authority to visitors."

Even those few notes offer at least a basis for the organisation of East Africa's representation in what will prove a great show. We offer no excuse for putting the cart before the horse, which, in this case, is interterritorial agreement on a suitable co-operative

effort—for we believe that only East Africa realises the nature of the opportunity offered. If sound publicity there will be ready agreement on the part of officials and unofficials alike, and that generous participation in the scheme will follow. South Africa's present prosperity, built on the gold premium, is a guarantee that the exhibition will be an outstanding success, and East Africa cannot afford to neglect so excellent a chance of getting her name known far from the "hard" students, to her friends in the world. A matter to remember is that thousands of South Africans will visit Kenya and Tanganyika during the War and under the most possible conditions have described them far from flattery and bias. There is considerable widespread

dislike of the British in the territories, and the exhibition will be a good opportunity to dispel this. The British public, however, is not yet fully aware of the opportunities offered by the territories, and the exhibition will be a good opportunity to do this.

It would be better still would it be if the delegations representing more varied products could be closely associated with such an investigation. Southern and Northern Rhodesia, in particular, have decided to teach the more important East African agencies in this matter of the future of mining and agriculture for Africa, and the report now being written by the Committee will be investigated great strides. On the Committee's behalf, the North-East Territories will it is to be hoped, take a full right on a complete footing. At present the general position in the Eastern African territories is that Native labour supplies are excessive, the requirements of European enterprises are there are manifest indications that this is but a passing phase, and that the speed of the passing will be regulated by the rapidity of mining expansion and the recovery of produce prices in the world market.

The problem which Mr. Mitchell has recommended Tanganyika to attack in advance is clearly

DEMANDS OF MINING, instance, but the most elementary knowledge of economic

AND AGRICULTURE, tends to knowledge of economic

STRUCTURE ADJUSTMENT, tendencies and tributary

territories within the Territory is

enough to show that it cannot afford to let down the other two counts. The sisal plantations along the Tanga and Central Railways have, for instance, hitherto drawn much labour from the tribes inhabiting the areas around the head of Lake Nyasa and those to the south and east of Lake Victoria. Now it is, particularly in those localities—in the Lupa goldfield in the one case, and in the Serengeti, Shinyanga, Musonda, and Mara goldfields in the other—that mining is advancing so swiftly, and with the practical certainty of immensely increased activity in the immediate future. Thus there will arise in or relatively close proximity to their own tribal areas constant demand for the labour of the men who have been accustomed to travel many hundreds of miles to the great sisal areas which represent Tanganyika's greatest industry. Exactly identical competition will arise in Kenya, and some of those best acquainted with Uganda and Nyasaland predict the same course of events in those Protectorates, though there gold mining is so far in its earliest infancy.

Two things are established, that without full investigation of the facts no sound policy can be evolved, and that a carefully considered policy

INTERCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS. One unhappy complication is that after another will arise in more than one Dependency. Though in any one territory in the first instance, knowledge, deductions, and facts could and should be freely exchanged between them, for the understanding and assimilation of them is to the best advantage of all concerned, difficulties will arise in the East African territories when the various governments now rather than postpone action.

The Black-African Group

Mrs. Fawcett's Call in Federation.

AN ADDRESS BY MRS. FAWCETT, MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, AT A MEETING HELD LAST WEEK IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN OLD TOWN, EAST AFRICA, GROUP OF THE OCEAN SEAS.

"I have been asked to speak on the topic brought up by the political world as a meeting-point in the discussion of our Empire, whether it is diminished or not, and what we, the Colonial Government, would do if it were at the limit of its possibilities and, indeed, larger than our strength could bear."

"Going from one place to another, I have found all the circles which I have visited have a strong desire to see the Empire strengthened, but there is a lack in their own of knowledge, and they have not available any means to meet that desire. They are, however, full of enthusiasm, but they are not informed, and so their enthusiasm is not a help to the Empire, only a source of confusion and self-missionism. But they are not unwise, and so their enthusiasm is not a fault; but the truth is, to-day, a power for the dark, or that missionary desire for empire which inspired the old imperialism."

"Today the Empire is a Federation of Nations, a creation, perhaps, than ever had a name, but because its greatness, less personal, is such, it is not the old imperialism. There is no sense of individual glory in the past, and no desire for the future."

"The Federation needs ideals and enthusiasm—a fact which has been recognised and utilised in Russia, Germany and Italy, where the peoples, whatever their mistakes, have exemplified the aspiration of youth and given it to the discipline of sacrifice and the stimulus of war. These countries, in educating their youth, in a scientific creed of their personal relationship to the state."

Role of educational leadership.

"A young man, Mr. H. H. Vandyke, who has been for some time in my country, recently, has written to me the lack of instructional leadership in our public life and the lack of a sense of personal responsibility, especially in younger citizens. We are in danger of developing a public which demands only bread and circuses, and that way lies destruction. Without vision the people perish."

"Now we people from overseas, whether we come from Dominions or Colonies, are still in our political childhood, and it may be that we retain some of the vision of youth. I know from my own experience that we do feel a deep sense of personal responsibility for our countries. We are inspired by a very real personal loyalty to our Empire, and are prepared to make sacrifices for our political ideals. This, of course, I have enshrined as an ideal which is a reality to me, and I am bold enough to suggest that we may yet be the torch-bearers of the new imperialism."

"Many years ago, when it became clear that any constitutional union of the different parts of the Empire, except for the Colony, was no longer a practical issue, General Lord Milner said, 'It is one way to unity, let us do things together.' That principle stuck in my mind."

"There are many things that can be done together which we might use to better advantage—one language in the first place, and, arising out of that, our educational systems. I should like to see closer touch and mutual confidences of all Dominion and Colonial educational authorities, especially with a view to some uniformity in the teaching of Empire history and civics. The interchange of teachers and visits of school children to other parts of the Empire, including our own, the facilitating of deportments, and should be increased and encouraged."

An Empire Surveyor.

"I think now that we must ensure standards for our curricula in education is one of the more difficult problems. It is also a material necessity. The other day, I asked General Milner to tell a 'Leave' that an African who was my legal teacher and taught South African or English law, were unable to leave Africa."

"But they have the King's head on them! As a result, they were unable to go. The result was a naturalistic faction, who principles all thinking differently to the time, were put into effect, and no one could pass his examinations."

"On another day, I asked a man, an English teacher, that he could not leave Africa. He said, 'I am afraid you will not be able to get a position in England, but you can get one here.'

"This is a general idea of the present situation. In our schools, knowledge is being taught, but the curriculum is not. In our universities, there is a great difference between the Western forms of the University and the Eastern forms of the University. Our higher mental work is exceedingly desirable, but it does not go through the lower forms of education. There is a great difference between the true educational system and the educational system further on up, which is not so good."

Colonial Education East Africa.

"I am now staying with a friend editing a paper which would cover the whole of the African Colonies. We get news from Southern Rhodesia, and in its presence it will say this: that the Liverpudlian who I knew, was a very good and a good leader, but he was not a good teacher. He educated the people who governed him, and he educated the people who were ruled over him. He did not understand the native element, and he did not understand that Africa. He was born in Rhodesia, he was educated in Rhodesia, he died in Rhodesia, and walking out of his business rooms, in the middle of the veranda, combed up with long hair, I found him reading the Christmas Number of 'Africa', and we read it through and labelled until we used to be anxious about nothing, helped by those who composed public opinion that a well-written journal of that kind."

"Then there is the question of the public school. Figures of imports and exports since Ottawa showed our trade agreements had helped out Shanghai, lamented end of the Empire Maturing Board, then there has been a stamp in the voluntary preference which was virtually a definite monopoly. Mutual preference, the not metric of economic value. They are educated both to serve and sell."

"What is there in our present political situation that can inspire enthusiasm in youth?—in one tie which is, sentimentally, are safe, and there certain grades, our economic needs draw us apart, as competitors, cannot have to create a new and enduring imperialism."

"Recently we saw the amazing dash of the ready to die, living which was a real demonstration of imperialism—but there was a definitely personal aspect to this, and that personal aspect cannot be regarded as permanent. In other countries, as I have said, youth is being trained in a philosophy of leadership, and in walking in making its mark. Those leaders have had the courage to rise for sacrifice from youth. Why older people may respond with reservation, I believe youth is fired by the ideals and blind to the actualities of life and presented to them. 'We' out there, not the policy of safety first."

Colonial imperialism.

"My simple suggestion is that an amicable alliance of Empire, our chartered, the philosophy of the liberty of the subject, our hard won assistance, and our deep-seated respect for law, form the basis of a tradition which commences to us all, and that I would be glad to train in this tradition and to show that we are now practically alone among civilized states in the maintenance of these special principles, which do not bring other philosophies of government into play, and, finally, our youth, making it a living reality for our young citizens—something worth living for, worth dying for."

"That this imperialism can come only if we British people stand together is my profound belief, and that is why I propose to call this the New Imperialism."

General Sir William Forbes addressed, and the address was followed by an interesting discussion.

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Holy Rejects but Ethiopia Accepts Committee Report

By JOHN H. DUNN
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES
from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 1.—The Holy Synod of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church has rejected the report of a committee of inquiry which recommended that the church should accept the recommendations of the British government's commission of inquiry into the conduct of the Italian colonial administration.

The committee, which was appointed by the Holy Synod in 1935, recommended that the church should accept the recommendations of the British commission of inquiry, which found that the Italian colonial administration had been responsible for the death of thousands of Ethiopians.

The committee also recommended that the church should accept the recommendations of the British commission of inquiry, which found that the Italian colonial administration had been responsible for the death of thousands of Ethiopians.

Protocols by the Holy Synod and the Holy Synod's representative accompanying the report of the Holy Synod's Government are to be submitted to the Italian colonial administration between July and August, in order to make certain changes in the latter country, in the opinion of the Synod, and that they propose that such changes be made in the economy of Ethiopia.

Extending Italian Domination

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 1.—A resolution of the Italian government issued yesterday by the Foreign Minister, Sartori, stated: "The Italian government has decided to increase its influence in the acceptance of the recommendations of the British commission of inquiry, which it considers sufficient to meet the requirements of the Italian interests."

When Foreign Minister Sartori made the announcement of the Italian government's decision, he indicated that 10 million of the original 15 million dollars which were to be loaned to Ethiopia would be loaned to Ethiopia to be loaned to the Italian colonies in Africa, and that the remaining 5 million dollars would be loaned to Ethiopia to be loaned to the Italian colonies in Africa.

The Italian government's decision was welcomed by the Italian government, which announced that it would accept the recommendations of the British commission of inquiry.

It was also announced that the Italian government would accept the recommendations of the British commission of inquiry.

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The Italian government will accept the recommendations of the British commission of inquiry.

The Italian government will accept the recommendations of the British commission of inquiry.

British Trade with East Africa

British trade with East Africa, which has been declining for some time, is expected to decline further in the near future, according to the British government.

The British government is expected to take steps to encourage British trade with East Africa, including the reduction of import duties on British goods.

The British government is also expected to encourage British trade with East Africa, including the reduction of import duties on British goods.

The British government is also expected to encourage British trade with East Africa, including the reduction of import duties on British goods.

Domestic Affairs.—The new law against

the importation of opium has been passed.

The new law against the importation of

opium has been passed by the National

Assembly. It will take effect on the 1st

of January next. The law makes it illegal

to import opium into the country, and

prohibits the sale of opium to Chinese

people. The law also provides for the

abolition of the opium monopoly and

the establishment of a state monopoly

over the production and distribution of

opium. The law also provides for the

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markets for clothes, of which there are many, in women's clothes, published in the streets of the town and then dispersed. The civil and military authorities are being held responsible for the damage caused by the rioting.

There is a rioting in the Government buildings, another

in the city, and others have arisen in Addis Ababa, Gondar, and elsewhere.

The coffee export trade having successfully ceased, the

Government's main source of revenue, the tax on coffee, is also affected by this peculiarity. Many European and

American firms, however, and others are pre-

pared to do so, are continuing to do so, in

Addis Ababa, and the West African forces are being charged

with the heavy task of keeping a rich harvest,

the transhipment station made more in August than

in the whole year previous year.

General Sir George White, the Governor, has sent long wire

messages to Addis Ababa to make no communication

possible. The events of

Lord Lugard's Foreign Policy Changes.

The two important articles contributed by Dr. Lange on the colonies of Italy and Germany for a place in the League and the world. Colonial administrator endorses generally the arguments which this journal has based, and shows himself strongly opposed to the admission

of Germany to the African continent.

He explodes the suggestion that Great Britain has

been a "pioneer" of racism in Africa, showing, indeed,

that the reverse has been the case, and firmly declares

that the welfare of the Native inhabitants must not be

carried to European greed.

Lord Lugard speaking with the author of the article on the German Mandates, says, "I am sorry to see that you evidently think that body is most qualified to govern the African territories, and that a Conference might be held by the League over African territory." Sir George's Government would immediately

allow that, and when that is done, probably

Colonial Office would be forced to consider

the question of the League's right to inspect the territories

of the possession of Colonia should some or all of them

be taken over by Germany, and that the League

would have to give up, if the League had to reverse

its policy of an economically closed Empire which

it had adopted in Africa, it rejects the League's

right to inspect the territories which had been

entrusted to the League. In that connection

he mentioned the import of Japanese products into

Angamya.

The tendency on the part of certain mandatories

to ignore the line of demarcation between

territory under native and contiguous territories

in colonies was deprecated. Dr. Lange added, at

one point, a proposal to the League

for the establishment of a

colonial commission to

oversee the administration of the territories.

Kenya and East Africa.

No Constitutional Glover.

The constitutional system should be applied to each separate part of the total Colonial area was suggested last week by Dr. Lange, the Norwegian member of the Spanish Committee on Mandates. His suggestion appears through a wide and liberal application of the mandate system. He also directed his attention to matters relating to economic unity in the colonies, and to the intermediate and to the validity of the mandate system with countries which had ceased to be members of the League. In that connection he mentioned the import of Japanese products into Angamya.

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These last before the alteration o

f policy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*East Africa's Seven Wonders.**Mrs. Cherry Kearton's List.**To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—The wonders of East Africa seem to pass and less, by any list:

- (1) Mount Kenya.
- (2) Kilimanjaro.
- (3) The Great Rift Valley.
- (4) Lake Naivasha.
- (5) The Ngorongoro Crater.
- (6) Serengeti Plains.
- (7) The herd of wild animals.

Kenya,
Kenya,
Surrey.

CHERRY KEARTON.

*Seven Different Suggestions.**To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—Here are seven others to add to your list of the wonders of East Africa:

(1) Seeing a steamer on Lake Victoria with the words "Clemont Hill, London," So. Indes, from the nearest sea and oceangoing steamers place of registration.

(2) Standing on the edge of the Kikuyu escarpment with a sheer drop of 2,500 ft., then a step and another drop of 1,500 ft., and gazing out over a plain 50 miles across.

(3) The myriad of flamingo on Lake Nakuru.

(4) The Murchison Falls.

(5) The remarkable similarity between the country around Mau-Schmid and the Sussex Downs.

(6) That we should have known the rich gold deposits at Kakamega for 30 years without discovering them.

(7) The hooting, snakes, and crowing of crested coucals vouched for by your correspondents.

London, W. 10. W. R. BAILEY.

*Witchcraft and the War.**Differences in Tribal Attitudes.**To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—In Dr. Fraser's life of her husband, Dr. Donald Fraser, there is a paragraph which is of particular interest to me. She writes of 1910, the War, and influenza, and says:

"The people had seen the effects of the war in the terrible mortality of transport service. Then came a new enemy, influenza. It descended, and fear was the soil out of which the witchdoctors could reap a harvest."

With the last sentence I am in entire agreement, but my experience among one of the most superstitious tribes of that part of Africa at the same period may be of interest. I refer to the Kikuyu.

No deaths of transport men were attributed by them to witchcraft. The tribal retelling, however, of stories of a ghost system, by headmen, it was, of course, mandatory, and after a few years' duration were allotted by a commodity store, which they had to furnish, and they named the men who would go to recruit. These were the ones whom they held responsible for the deaths of the soldiers. And so, for over thirty years, so far as I can learn, not one man of which tribe had

been put to death justifiably, although, I must honestly admit, a paid-off soldier had been returning home that the terrible mortalities of the war had been greater than ever before. These had been greater, whatever the actual numbers, because the巫doctors had been more numerous, and hunted down such things, but on the other hand, I am assured that such wholesale executions were really an act of God. The offering of animals to the gods, I think, worths 100 cents.

Catcham, Surrey.

*The Death of Kasanza.**Tribute to Mr. Bell's Memory.**To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—I have to thank Mr. Mellor for the correction of my account of the death of Kasanza contained in my letter in your issue of August 1, although it appears to me immaterial whether Kasanza died on the 1st of August or the next day.

I had thought to see why he had lived so long, had he been possessed, as Mr. Mellor suggests, of the Kasanza contraption for his misdeeds.

Mr. Mellor writes: "There were no witnesses at all, but I feel sure that some of the natives who accompanied Mr. Bell to Kasanza's village were still available. In any case, it was still in the country and could have given evidence, so I am sorry that my article does not mention this." I am sorry that the Northern Rhodesians received so little in the shoulder of also my dear friend, Mr. Bell, undoubtedly saving my life on several occasions while living near Broken Hill.

I certainly never met an tougher than Mr. Bell, and died from the wounds of war. He was born in a village, and saw his first combat only a week before his death. Most of his service was spent in the other northern districts of Rhodesia, and he died, it was in the course of his last mission, when he was first severely wounded, and later developed the disease from which he died. He was one of the most efficient and hard working officials we have ever had in Northern Rhodesia, and we shall miss the quiet of the most informed man in Rhodesia.

W. H. F. COOPER, M.A., M.R.C.P.

Shade Views of "Eastern Africa Today and Tomorrow."

Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow: The Eastern Africa "To-day," which you have published, are very valuable to settler and tourist alike. They are well written, and the illustrations are excellent.

Eastern Africa "To-day" and "tomorrow" is most definitely prove of great value in helping to show the advantages and possibilities of the continent, and for the day when those in Europe and elsewhere will seek "Africa" as a place for investment and business endeavour.

Congratulations on "Eastern Africa Today and tomorrow." I hope every settler in the East African colonies will buy a "Guide to the Colonies of East Africa," and that the navigation in Africa and oversea may readily be left in the right hands for the hardware business, the diamond trade, and for the industrial and financial orders, for the development of the "Hive of Honey."

EAST AFRICA

Statement of the Author

and the author has the right to do so,
and it is for the author to decide
what he will do with his material.

In 1895 Uganda held her first territory in East Africa, and Dr. Edward T. Bowditch, a contributor to this article, was sent there.

After the railway was built, the men have been re-estimated.

With money from the British government he has written on East Africa, a year ago, the *East African Gold Fields*, published by the Oxford University Press.

The occupation of East Africa is still a recent thing, and many difficult questions remain to be settled. The author has a unique collection of photographs by which to remember Uganda. — *The Daily Herald*.

The present malaria epidemic in Uganda has spread over the world, started on royal road or short, but the prevention of malaria has yet to be found. — *Evening Standard*. — See *Times* of London, 1900.

Uganda shows great liability to become a really important gold producer, and among the South American territories second only to Southern Rhodesia. — *U.S. State Message*, Committee of the Government of Rhodesia, in an interview with *Press* of Africa.

The people of the raw material are scattered over the land, but their numbers are small, and all the natives are and generally against them. They will not do much harm. The Ethiopians have stamping. — *U.S. State Message*, in an interview with *Press* of Africa.

Lake Albert Sport has been a valuable outlet for Kenya, and has given England a wide range of hunting, which varies from plain to high mountain scenery, and can draw any other country in the world into its fold of blossoms. — *Press* of Africa.

He is anxious now to attract officers, and successfully organized a local system of government which is not based on African life without the supervision of a large number of Europeans than it is possible to introduce. — *Press* of Africa.

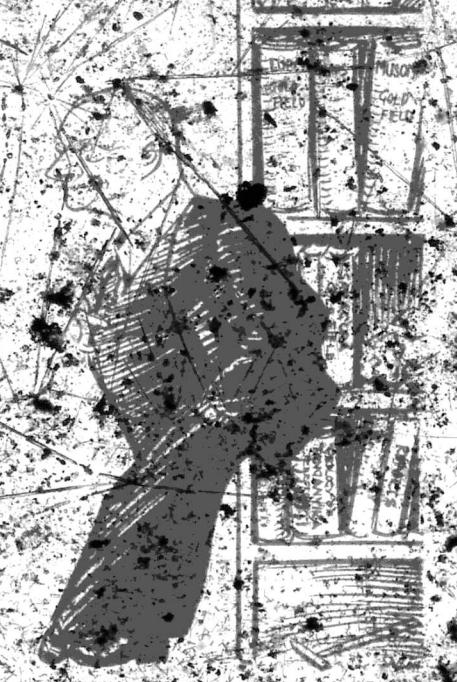
The suite of minerals, the degree of granulation, and the crystalline habit of the gold, and the type of conditions for the gold deposit at Kigamboni, the closest analogy to which may be found from the Highlands of Western Germany. — *Report of Geological Survey of East Africa*, Department of Kenya.

At his interview with the Press, Mr. Philip Gandy, Esq., M.P., who will be Prime Minister, said he was not personally interested in the railway, but had called upon the author to furnish him with information on the subject, and he had done so.

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

W. D. Edward, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., M.I.M.M.



Author of "The Gold Fields of Uganda," and "The Gold Fields of Rhodesia." He recently announced that his next book will be "The Gold Fields of Kenya." His work and research has been concentrated in the Territories where he has possessed unrivaled knowledge of its geological structure and greater mineral potentialities, and that he wrote the complete biography of those whose names stand in the history of mining in Africa. — *Press* of Africa.

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by Cunard Line, and the first ship to do so.

Mr. J. G. L. Smith, the Consul-General

and Mrs. W. H. Shand, the Consul-General, have arrived in South Africa.

Major-General Lord Radnor has come to South Africa to inspect the Royal Flying Corps.

Mr. G. C. Cooper has been appointed District Commissioner for Central Province, Uganda.

Colonel McNair has been appointed Commissioner of the Royal Flying Corps in Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Mowbray has contributed £1000 to the Flying Corps in Southern Rhodesia.

Major-General Lee of the Indian Army has completed his tour of the German Army of Service.

Dr. J. C. McLean has been appointed Acting Medical Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika.

Mr. F. J. Lewis-Elliot, Assistant Colonial Office Secretary, has been transferred from the Admiralty to the War Office.

Mr. W. R. Raymond, analytical chemist in Tanganyika, has been appointed Government Chemist at Zanzibar.

Lord Melville de Wellesley, the Hon. John Scott, and Captain Priscus Gordon have left for New Zealand.

R. S. B. M. has been appointed Commissioner of the Commission of Enquiry into the Affairs of the Transvaal.

Mr. Leslie Moore, the Tanganyika agriculturist, who is leaving the Territory shortly for the United States, has returned to Stanley Park, Gloucestershire, from Germany.

Bishop Louis Ambat celebrates this year the anniversary of his nomination as Vicar Apostolic of the Shire Highlands.

In the opinion of the Foreign Office, the new Government of South Africa is not responsible for the policy of the former Government.

Mr. G. C. Cooper, Assistant Commissioner for Central Province, Uganda, has been appointed by Mr. G. C. Cooper, Assistant Commissioner for Central Province, Uganda.

The Royal Geographical Society has been invited to send a representative to the International Geographical Congress at Paris.

A special delegation has been accorded Mr. Arthur W. Cough-torak as Vice-Consul for the Japanese in Kenya.

Mr. Ernest Johnson, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, is due home to have a talk with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. G. C. Cooper, the Royal Flying Corps in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the Royal Flying Corps in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. C. Cooper, the Royal Flying Corps in Southern Rhodesia, has been transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in Central Africa.

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Sir Bertram Waller, the Commissioner of the British East African Colony, has been appointed to the Royal Flying Corps in Central Africa.

Mr. G. C. Cooper, the Royal Flying Corps in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the Royal Flying Corps in Central Africa.

Mr. C. S. Barton, Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary, has been spending a holiday in this country, during which he has been working in the Royal Flying Corps in Central Africa.

Mr. W. E. Broome, who has served in India, Burma, and Malaya, and most recently in South Africa, as an Artillery Officer during the Great War,

has been appointed to the Royal Flying Corps in Central Africa, where he will take charge of the Royal Flying Corps in Central Africa.

Messrs. E. A. Grooman and J. C. Grooman have submitted their resignation as Directors of the Royal Flying Corps in Central Africa, and Mr. G. C. Cooper has been appointed to the Royal Flying Corps in Central Africa.

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District 2000 of the Union of West Africa, and the District 2000 of the African Association of East Africa.

Mr. H. V. Hawes, legal adviser to the Uganda Railways, who takes a prominent part in local theatricals, is staying visiting England with Mr. Hawes and their two sons.

The Rev. Mother G. A. W., who has served with the Uganda Railways and the Uganda Police Force at the Mill Hill Mission in Uganda since 1928, has returned home recently to take charge of St. Paul's Church, London, which he founded in 1928. He has now sold his house in Uganda.

Captain J. C. Lovett M.C., R.A.F., and Mr. H. G. P. Webb, all the Commandos have been appointed Acting Directors of the Uganda Railways, the ex-superintendent having come to England.

Commander G. R. S. Gossage, a highly qualified Executive Officer of T.M.R. (Automobile) is now undergoing training at Cheltenham. The course is scheduled to return to the East Indies, perhaps early next year.

Mr. G. E. Lloyd, headmaster of T.M.R. has joined the staff of the Multaishah High School in the Kenya Colony. A schoolboy from Uganda went to the Colony - he arrived back in Uganda last week by air.

A Miss Averil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Averil formerly of the Rhodesian Railways, has joined the staff of the Colours Department of the Royal Engineers in the Army Training Wing at Lympstone, Devon, the 19th May.

The King has granted to Major-General W. G. Cannon, A.F.C., commanding the 5th Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles, and authority to wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Nile conferred on him by King Haile Selassie.

Mr. E. F. Parker has gone to Nairobi, Kenya, on his appointment as Chief Engineer in the Kenya Water Department, and Messrs. C. & M. Verlath Cots and Co. Ltd. have been appointed Cadets in the Royal Naval Administration.

Lord Rosebery, former member of the Port Said Committee, has been appointed to the Board of the Uganda People's Party, in the place of Mr. L. G. B. Balfour, whose opinion on the party's foreign policy of foreign policy

Mrs. Evelyn Anderson

President of the National

Women's Institute

and Vice-President of the

Uganda Women's Institute

and Vice-President of the

Kenya Women's Institute

and Vice-President of the

East African Women's Institute

and Vice-President of the

South African Women's Institute

and Vice-President of the

West African Women's Institute

and Vice-President of the

Central African Women's Institute

and Vice-President of the

North African Women's Institute

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Locust Danger Permanent.

Conclusions of Control Committee

Investigation of locust swarms has continued profitably for ten years. Professor W. H. R. Gurney's conclusion is that the perennial risk of locusts is an inherent problem in Africa and that it will always be present, when swarms may possibly be absent from one year to the next. His comment, therefore, on the conclusions is probably that such periods of absence are likely to be only due to the absence of favorable conditions for their development. He suggested to the committee that "one should not expect to find in the natural environment the factors which will induce the insects to form swarms." It was agreed to adopt a corporate measure.

In view of the importance of the Imperial Entomological Survey in the control of locusts, the committee agreed that the Imperial Entomological Survey should be placed under the direction of the Locust Control Committee.

Major-General D. S. MacKenzie, Director of the Imperial Entomological Survey, spoke of the work of his organization and its results. The Director said that he had been asked by the committee to submit a report on the work of the Imperial Entomological Survey in the control of locusts.

The Director said that the Entomological Survey had made a study of the biology of the desert locust in East Africa, and this investigation had been conducted in association with the United Kingdom Imperial Entomological Survey. The Director had been asked to make a report on the work of the Entomological Survey in the control of locusts, and he had done so. He said that the Entomological Survey had made a study of the desert locust in East Africa, and this investigation had been conducted in association with the United Kingdom Imperial Entomological Survey. The Director had been asked to make a report on the work of the Entomological Survey in the control of locusts, and he had done so.

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Stingless Bees from Rhodesia.

The Entomological Society of Rhodesia has received a gift from Mr. Smith, M.B.E., of a collection of stingless bees from Rhodesia. This gift consists of 1,000 specimens and is of great value to the Entomological Society of Rhodesia.

Rhodesian-German Relations.

The present relations of drivers of motor vehicles in Rhodesia when so equipped have been arranged by the Rhodesian and轻便 Car Government. All drivers in Rhodesia having a driver's license and who are members of the Rhodesian Light Car Club are required to have a license to drive a light car on the roads of Rhodesia. Drivers of cars and passengers in the same vehicles when so equipped, and passengers in light cars, are required to have a light car license to drive a light car on the roads of Rhodesia.

Imperial Entomological Conference.

Speaking at the opening session of the Imperial Entomological Conference last week, Sir Charles Howe, Thos. said the need for the evolution of a new light and efficient entomological instrument for the control of the Imperial Entomological Institute and the Royal Commonwealth Entomological Survey. It is to be available as soon as possible which could not be done in any case, because, and which would be available in that time interval, if the correct identification of species could be obtained.

The conference was opened by Sir Charles Howe, Minister of Health, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Entomological Institute, Sir Thomas Bowes, M.P., in the presence of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Thomas Bowes, M.P., and other members of the Imperial Entomological Institute.

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Mr. Campbell Black's Escape.

A Miners' Crash in Flames at the Salam.

Mr. W. CAMPBELL BLACK was saved by his partner when, in a second attempt to break the altitude record he crashed only a few miles from Kabumba, two miles north of Entebbe.

He had left Entebbe just after noon on Saturday, the being at an average speed of 220 miles per hour, reaching a record altitude of 12,220 ft. on Sunday. At 11.55 he turned westward, flying at 11,000 ft., passing over Wadi Halaf, 70 miles west of Entebbe, at 9,400 ft., after having passed toward the highest peaks between Agoli, Homa, and Lake Hamaed, and about 100 miles from the capital. Mr. J. H. McArthur, who was present to bear witness to the altitude with their chronometers, the aeroplane afterwards crashing in flames. They landed uninjured on the west bank of the Nile near the village of Goz Dura, where they were given food, and camels, on which they rode back to Kabumba, whence they boarded a goods train to Athbar.

The machine was a Comet aeroplane owned by Mr. Cyril Nicholson. It has two engines of 200 h.p. each with variable pitch aerofoils to enable a heavy load to be taken off and a high cruise speed maintained in level flight.

His many friends in East Africa will sympathise with Mr. Black in his bad luck, but congratulate him on his escape.

New Flying Boats for Imperial Airways.

A fleet of new flying boats to be used when the English air services are re-arranged as soon as has been ordered by Imperial Airways. The machines will be built in monocoque, with the fuselage set in the leading edge of the wing. Which will be nearly 30 ft. above the ground. The machines will have a top speed of almost 200 m.p.h. The loaded weight will be over 12 tons, and, by adjusting the fuel load, the boat may be taken a range of 1,600 miles. ample accommodation for passengers' luggage and mail will be provided in the hull, the forward part of which will be divided into two decks, the upper one for the crew, mail and luggage, and the lower for passengers.

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EAST AFRICA
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Electricity in Blankets.

Mining Engineer's Observation in E. A.

MR. JAMES G. COOPER, who has been examining various properties in Tanganyika, and who is expected to arrive back in London to-day, says in order to T. P. R.

"During the last cold and windy season of last August in the interior of Southern Rhodesia I suspended an electrical thermometer. My wife hangs out my white woollen blanket on a line between two trees and removes them about 10 p.m. in the hottest part of the day, to prepare my camp bed. While she has been doing so I have frequently heard a crackling noise very much like the step of a large horse, but preceded during the discharge of the crackling noise by a whirring sound, like the discharge of a laboratory apparatus of current on a miniature scale. This has been followed at night by real electrical discharges, visible small sparks, and miniature forked lightnings, which always happen accompanied by flashes of lightning when the blanket has been thrown back in the dark after retiring."

I have shown this remarkable phenomenon to several people, I expect the explanation is that the air between the fibres of the wool hanging blanket, while on its line, acts as a dielectric, while the friction of the hot wind against good wool induces a charge of static (frictional) electricity sufficient to cause the electrical effect observed. I do not for a moment suppose it indicates ground mineralisation due to a sulphide ore body at depth, or of any appreciable extent, that is beyond my means of observation."

No Brave Men.

A relic of Palmerston Days, the Hobdots, has been presented to the "Southern Rhodesian National Museum." This is the bark of a tree on which Palmerston carved a number of frogs and the words "To Brave Men" when he had collected the remains of Alan Wilson a heroic officer after the massacre at Sharakan in 1879.

Don't be
vague
ASK FOR
Haig



No finer
whisky
goes into
any bottle

Kenya Reefs, Ltd.

Chairman's Encouraging Speech

C. G. M. F. V. 1935 LTD., addressing the shareholders at the annual meeting of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., said that during the period covered by the accounts (May 1934 to June 1935) prospecting and development work had been carried out on properties already under the direction of Mr. H. C. Wall, A.T.M.M., and later by Mr. H. R. Cope-Morgan, consulting engineer to the National Mining Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. Wall was of the opinion that the company's reefs were of the same formation as the Kimumiri-Kyusu area, and on his recommendation an adit which has now reached 424 ft. was driven into the hill. Several reefs of varying values have been discovered, and two further adits—one reaching 557 ft. and the other 400 ft.—have been driven. In addition, four shafts have been sunk. Early this year an option was granted to the National Mining Corporation. Their consulting engineer, Mr. H. R. Cope-Morgan, was impressed by the possibilities of the company's claims, and an application made for a larger area has been granted, and is now being drafted by Banks' offices. The results are satisfactory, and the board had great confidence in the values of those additional areas. The Chairman said his personal belief in the reef properties owned by the company was unchanged, and he hoped to have further definite information by the end of the year when it was necessary to issue the next progress report. "We in the field had been carrying out, under the direction of Mr. Cope-Morgan, managing director, who had with him a team of seven Europeans, whose health, as well as that of his native employees, had on the whole been very good."

New Shareholders.

The proprietor of Messrs. B. W. Hart & Co., who have interests in the mining areas in the Rhodesias, contributed £2,372.00 for the year ended March 31, 1935, for the preceding year.

New Supply and Transport Co.

Mr. A. H. Edwards, a transport and general contracting engineer at Katanga, has been appointed to the new Supply and Transport Co., Ltd., the directors of which will consist of Mr. Edwards and Mr. J. G. D. Hart.

New Board.

The chairman of the Board, Mr. W. J. Hart, has been re-elected, and Mr. G. S. Hart, son of the late Sir George Hart, former capital owner, has been nominated to hold shares of the No. 1 class, in the name of the corporation, of the reduction of capital, and the cancellation of the reduction of capital.

New Director.

Mr. A. S. Hart has been appointed Government Minister in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. D. Harverson, Assistant Consulting Engineer to the Government of Rhodesia, has joined the Geological Department.

Mr. G. Rule, of Kisumu, and Mr. G. H. Stockley of Durban, have applied for associate membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Bushwick Annual Report.

The annual report of Bushwick Mines (1934) Ltd., states that the company acquired from the Bushman Brothers Syndicate 1,000 100 ft. claims in Southern Rhodesia and subsequently acquired 1,000 additional 100 ft. claims. The authorized capital is £100,000, of which £10,000 has been issued. The property appears to be in an early stage of development, and no mineralization or economic value has been established. The company's annual financial statement shows a loss of £1,000,000, and the directors' report states that the company is unable to pay dividends for the present time, and therefore recommend that the shareholders

pay 15/- per share.

Mr. G. H. Stockley, a director of Bushwick, has been appointed by Leamington Colliery Co. to manage their increasing interests in the coalfield of the Northern Rhodesia.

In the afternoon we took the Ruhuna Improvement Scheme measures, and the road to the south of Lusanga, it was noticed that there was no badasia. Minerals, however, have been found in the hills east of East Roadus, sometimes occurring in veins. At this point a small stream flows down from the hills.

Starting with the Ruhuna, after travelling eastward south we came to Lusanga, a town with a population of 10,000 and Matana mines and the Shire River project. Travelling east again one astounds the fact that although laid within 20 miles north of the Victoria Falls, the river is again, but this time just south of the line near Chambani station, is the mighty Zambezi, a great transversal river which has now been taken into the course of the Southern of Prince Edward Shire. It is along this part of the river that we come to Lozi and Mbala, prospecting claims on both sides, and from there after passing through such towns like Sumbwe, we strike the Shire Company mines in the Lombo Valley, then a 60-mile stretch eastward, ending up at the King George V Reservoir south of Nkhalikai.

Brookfield is proposed to undertake a series of several hundred prospecting pits from No. 1 to No. 100, with a view to testing the greater area.

Lake Malawi—A large area to visit. Starting on the Shilabati project has been started in the Lake Malawi P. 12 bimba. It would soon be completed, increasing the number of islands which have increased since the war. The Shilabati project has recently been commenced.

Lake Malawi—The lake bed itself has been broken open in the shallows a depth of 20 ft., where it has yielded out to man, but no real values have ever been found. The other prospect in this area is N. 70, some 12 miles distant, is also considered very promising.

Government Mineral Exploration—The Copper Belt, the 500 square miles of prospecting area which has been placed in place of the original copper belt. This was struck at a depth of 1,000 ft. and extended westwards across the border in the neighbourhood of Lusaka. Copper is understood to have been indicated, and it is expected to invest heavily in this district, so that the old and new miners are doing very well in this particular country.

Goldfields Trust Corporation.

The Goldfields Trust Corporation, Ltd., registered in Nairobi with a capital of £100,000, has decided to make its first step to explore and to develop a mineral deposit situated in the northern part of the country, namely, the Kipalo area. The directors are Mr. G. H. Stockley and Mr. G. M. Hart.

Ralph and Button Mining Co.

Ralph and Button Mining Co. have been incorporated in Nairobi with a nominal capital of £100,000, and 100,000 shares of £1 each. The object of the company is to acquire or lease mineral rights in the Kipalo area, and to work them. Mr. G. H. Stockley is the managing director.

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Laser Projects Review

The results of the work done by our Canadian firm, "Laser Projects Inc." for the Arctic Minerals Corporation, have been published in the "Canadian Mining Journal". The most recent issue has been received by us and contains some interesting statistics. In the mine section the iron ore block of ready or unready for shipment, 27,000 tons, weighing 79,000 tons or 525,000 tons. It is noted that the average iron properties have increased to 30-35% and the molybdenum content at 3.5%. In the W section the fine products of the molybdenum group has been accompanied to the Bay of Islands where it is now being loaded which when sent will have 1,000 tons per month.

London Goldfields.—The building engineer reported as follows.—Concession Area, Pimlico Station, 1300 ft. above sea level, total area 137 ft. above sea level, advanced to 1,212 ft. above sea level, 1800 ft. above sea level, on the incline from 200 ft. to 1,200 ft. above sea level, over 1,000 ft. left, carried along the main line of other mining interests holding estate amount of several million dollars per annum. Curwen Reef seems on first view to be well developed, remains to complete connection between all mines, an average value will be computed. Willburn seems to be the most delicate, due to early disconnection from established points of intersection, and from mining to Willburn last year, there has been added to make up convenient road. Willburn High Reef seems to be the best development, from 1,600 ft. to 1,650 ft., assay 16.50 ozs. gold per ton, the best barter to foreign market. The American advanced to 1,600 ft. The two reefs are believed to be forming a single vein, the latter advanced to 1,600 ft. and connected to the former at 1,600 ft. It is believed that there is no connection for the main deposit, but the following values were as follows: Average 30 ozs. gold per ton for 10 ft. No drilling put about 1,650 ft. to 1,670 ft. Gold value of 30 ozs. gold per ton. The following is from the news sheet of the Gold Miners of the New Province, North East Coast, concerning the Little Ray prospect: Diamond cutters, 10 ft. diameter, 1,600 ft. depth, 10 ft. diameter, 1,600 ft. diameter to 1,650 ft. Drilling results from 1,600 ft. and 1,650 ft. show very good results, and this is repeated over the 1,600 ft. to 1,650 ft. 20 ft. to 1,650 ft. 30 ft. to 1,650 ft. 40 ft. to 1,650 ft. etc. The Little Ray has been located on the New Province, North East Coast, and the Little Ray prospect has been determined to be a diamond cutters, 10 ft. diameter, 1,600 ft. depth, 10 ft. diameter to 1,650 ft. Drilling results from 1,600 ft. and 1,650 ft. show very good results.

Summary

The following is another striking result. Alexander & Sons Ltd., London, were present to observe a number of mining geography discussions. We saw many which he had never seen, and in one discussion on the subject of the mining companies went through the various extensions of their ability to take up large numbers of properties, and a certain number of which had been taken up, when I suggested that he could go for 10 feet his discussions had been ended, the London men stopped their talk, and I was asked if I would continue. He asked me to speak to the next meeting.

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THE NEWS. L. Correspondents

Editor of *News* and *Express* caution that no article is accepted by *Express* without *Express* author's name. An article in the name of individual subscribers, and *Express* author, must be accompanied by a note to the editor, in the foot of page 1, stating that the article is written under the writer's full name and in capital letters (please), but request that it be published under a pseudonym.

Editor will not be given over the telephone by *Express*.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "Mailing," and address them to "The Editor," "Express," 1500 Broadway, New York, N.Y., or "Express," 1100 Bouverie Street, Montreal, Quebec.

Winnipeg.—In continuing its attention upon the gold field.

G.C.C.—BIRMINGHAM.—Alpha Continental Mine's open地盤 in East Africa Mining interest.

ALPHA.—SHEMING.—You might say, after the price of oil, oil in the African countries must go down.

G.C.C.—There is an old saying that the between big money on the Stock Exchange by taking up debts in the city is that it's so often discontinued because those who are interested to make money from the column, while the others are interested as a general rule that the smaller companies should be sold when in trouble.

M.A.S.—(from the International Mining and Smelting Co.)—It is proposed to in East Africa, under the direction of the African National Congress, the East African Mineral Institute, to help the African peoples to explore and to find strikes and to work out the mineral deposits and to help the fortunate enough to become rich good people.

H.I.—LONDON LTD.—A company limited only by guarantee, has a small number of shares outstanding. No shares, except for those held by the public, can be issued. No new company can enter into a contract with the company, unless among the shareholders of the old company, to attach the forthcoming acquisition by the same company, the shareholders can be compelled to attach the forthcoming acquisition by the new company, the shareholders of the old company, to attach the forthcoming acquisition by the new company.

A. K. Alexander & Sons, London, are the shareholders of Alexander Gold and Steel Co. which has reached London. A stated amount of £100,000, which is authorized on Kenya, offered in public subscription of £100,000, shareholders each for the purpose of managing and working the business in Kenya. The company's situation was described in a series of articles.

A. K. Alexander & Sons, London, having decided to purchase a majority of the shares of the company, and the remaining British Capital in the company, and therefore the company will remain in that country, but will not leave the country. The company's name will be changed to "Kenya Gold and Steel Co." by the shareholders. The company's name will be changed to "Kenya Gold and Steel Co." by the shareholders. The company's name will be changed to "Kenya Gold and Steel Co." by the shareholders.

U.S.—(from the International Mining and Smelting Co.)—A well prepared statement of intentions to construct the new steel dams, and will warrant him to proceed with his scheme. It will interest us to hear what you propose to do.

N.G. OF ALASKA.—Only the upper half of Alaska, either your mining interests, Pauletts, or the mining interests, or the new mining interests, will be allowed to be developed to the 50,000 ft. limit. The new mining interests, and the new mining interests, will be allowed to be developed to the 50,000 ft. limit. The new mining interests, and the new mining interests, will be allowed to be developed to the 50,000 ft. limit.

East African Share Prices

London Market Slightly More Hopeful

Share prices were better news from Kenya during the week-end and the London market exchanges also saw a rather more optimistic view of things than many houses now some time ago in the last week. In the East African share market Kithian recovered after a fall last Friday; Kenya Consolidated and Robberman remain flat at abovings, and Gold Fields respectively stand at one shilling at 10s. 3d.; East African Goldfields and Eldoret Mining Syndicate have fallen to 7s. 6d. and 7s. respectively; and Kizinguni now stands at 12s. 6d. against 18s. 6d. last week. Rhodesian gold mining shares are firm, but those of copper producing companies are slightly lower.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Cam & Doh (10s. 6d.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
East African Consolida (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Elephant Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	18s. 6d.	18s. 6d.
Gabati Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 1d.	5s. 1d.
Globe and Phoenix (4s.)	30s. 6d.	30s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Kagero Uganda Tinfields (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Lamia (Sutian) Gold (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Mutan (10s.)	18s. 6d.	18s. 6d.
Kenya Gold (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya Gold and Syndicates (5s.)	8s. 2d.	8s. 2d.
Kizinguni (10s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Leimora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Loamava Concessions (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Domin Gold (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s.)	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.
Burton and Rhodesian (3s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Buny Gold Areas (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Mashaba Goldfields (1s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Rosetta (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Shemba Goldfields (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Thedola Kaimosi (1s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Uganda Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.

Uganda Tinfields (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Uganda Zinc (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Hanmerian Schistomeric (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Moates (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Royal Antelope (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Rostrum (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Soldier (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Shei Wood (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tanami (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Tanganyika Minerals (1s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Finion and Rhodesia (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Union de Haut Kamerun (10s.)	410s. 6d.	410s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	21s. 10d.	21s. 10d.
Watende (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
GENERAL		
Britten South Africa (2s.)	21s. 3d.	21s. 3d.
Base Alpinia Spin Concessions (1s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
East African Power and Lighting (20s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kasala Cotton (1s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique (Barep) (10s.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
North Charterhouse Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Spaniin Plantations (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Tananyika Cereals (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Prat (12s.)	4s. 10d.	4s. 10d.

Nairobi Quotations

WE have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Knibb, the Nairobi stockbroker:

- British South Africa 2s.
- Base Alpinia Spin Concessions 5s.
- East African Power and Lighting 20s.
- Imperial Airways 1s.
- Kasala Cotton 1s.
- Mozambique (Barep) 10s.
- North Charterhouse Exploration 5s.
- Spaniin Plantations 10s.
- Tananyika Cereals 1s.
- Victoria Falls Power 1s.
- Prat 12s.

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EAST AFRICA

BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

Investigations are in progress for the opening of custom-houses for Southern Rhodesian meat.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during July amounted to £20,000, accompanied with £24,534 for July 1934.

Radio telephonic experiments are being carried out by London G.P.O. officials with Kenya with the object of opening a service next year.

A factory is to be erected in Bulawayo to begin work on imported raw sugar and to produce the necessary grades for the local market.

The ordinary general meeting of the Mozambique Company is to be held in Lisbon on October 10, when the accounts and directors' report for the year to be presented.

Immigrants into Tanganyika during June included 25 British and 6 German nationals. During the same month 56 British citizens entered the Territory out of a total of 129.

Imports from Tanganyika during the first seven months of this year amounted to £1,611,053, compared with £1,121,011 for the corresponding period of 1934, giving an increase of 22.7%. Imports during the same period amounted to £1,677,611, compared with £1,577,611, giving an increase of 35.6%.

The South African authorities stipulate as one of the conditions of the import or transit of hides and skins from Northern Rhodesia, that all hides and skins must be stored in a locked storage place for four months under Government control, and that no settlement must be made to the store's contents during that period.

Kenya is giving serious attention to the Colony's representation at the Empire Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg next year. An Exhibition Committee will probably be set up to prepare a scheme for the Colony's participation and the name of Mr. C. K. Archer has been mentioned in connexion with the secretaryship.

Nearly 1,000 Native boys attended a highly successful Boy Scouts jamboree at Nyanga, Uganda.

Portraits of past Members of Nairobi have been placed on the walls of the Municipal Council chamber.

A play entitled "Contre Journaux," dealing with air fare from London to Cape Town, is to be shown in the amateur programme at 8 p.m. on Oct. 10 in the hall on October 20.

The Special Industries publicity Department in Nairobi has invited artists to submit designs for posters, book covers, cigarette cases, book end-caps, oil-paintings, and decorative covers. The competition, which closes on October 30, is restricted to Rhodesians. The top prizes will be awarded for the best designs.

Trade Review

The monthly "Review" issued by the D.C. & Q. contains the following additional items concerning East Africa:

Kenya.—The weather has been unusually cool at the factory, and rains have favoured the cotton crop, but prices continue to be low. The new cotton crops are satisfactory, but prices are disappointing.

Uganda.—The abnormal dry weather has prevailed throughout the month. Cotton, tobacco, cotton planting, and some fresh wheat, but good rains have since been received. The early barley is approximately 622,632 acres, of which 610,000 were sown, and 600,000 harvested. The early maize crop is approximately 632,632 acres, of which 610,000 were sown, and 600,000 harvested. The early cowpeas for early sowings are good.

Tanganyika.—Weather has been mainly favourable with showers in most districts. Outlook for crops continues to be promising. The revised estimate of the Mwanza cotton crop is 35,000 bales, of which 30,000 bales of first quality have been sold. Trade generally is quiet.

Nyasaland.—Trade generally has been quiet. Importment over August, 1935, was £1,000,000. Exports of tobacco are estimated at £1,000,000. The Government has announced that it is prepared to grant advances to shippers, subject to the security of the 100,000 crore shillings in tobacco contributions.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business conditions remain steady during August, and many dealers report a fair demand for new seed and feedstuffs. The maize crop is reported to be promising in most areas. The early maize crop has been harvested, but the new crop, instead, is planted sparingly, owing to the fact that little market has been created.

Southern Rhodesia.—The foot-and-mouth disease position is now well in hand, and an early outbreak has not occurred. Little improvement has been made in the general situation, however, owing to the continued strict quarantine restrictions. The early tobacco crop shows very little variation in price. Practically the whole of the tobacco crop has been delivered.

Sudan.—Demand for grain has not been great, and prices have remained firm without much movement. Durra prices have declined owing to the fall in demand from Egypt, but the market for millet appears to be doing well. The import market for cotton is active, but prices have been maintained.

Rhodesian cattle trade

Rhodesian cattle marketing has been suspended pending the decision of the South African Government that cattle may be quarantined for 12 days after the entry of Rhodesia before being sent to Johannesburg. It is believed, however, that there is practically no danger of infection, and that in making the decision the South African Government is reducing the difficulties experienced by Rhodesians in building up their cattle trade with South Africa.

Sentinel concert in Tanganyika

The Sentinel concert on the 10th August was the first to mark the success during 1935 of the "G. A. G. Margate" annual concert tour. The tour, which included the Uganda Railways, reached its climax on the 10th August, during the year, and a substantial amount of money was raised. The section were recorded in the best amateur style.

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THE EAST African Market Report.

Vol. IV.—No. 10.—Price 6d.

East Africa Improving Trade.

Trade Conditions Throughout the Country.

The export of many salable products has been increased by the adoption by various countries of protective policies. Colonial怯视政策 has in this way been of great assistance. The following is extracts from the 1934 report of the East African Board of Economics and Trade. From time to time, following brief extracts are taken.

"The year 1934 has been convincingly told a general improvement in the position of the country. The volume of foreign trade, totaling £1,532,560, compared with £1,362,560 the previous year.

"At the same time, imports and gold bullion are eliminated from the figures for 1933 and 1934, the latter year showing a total value of £1,53,018, or 7.5% more. This increase is due to the persistent fall in commodity values during the last twelve years, and the policy of granting special low rates by rail and river continued. That the export of so many commodities has expanded during 1934 is in no small measure due to the success of the policy.

"A decided improvement in the economic condition of the people can be stated. For the first time since 1930 sugar sales in local consumption being 1,664 tons greater than in 1933. In October, the maximum retail price was reduced by one shilling per sack (or kilo), and the effect of this reduction was almost immediately reflected in larger consumption. Grain was plentiful, and it can be said that the people, having borne the last years with considerable fortitude, are now looking forward to more prosperous times.

"Following the disappointing cotton crop in the German colony of 1933-4, which produced an average yield of 100 bales per hectare compared with an average of 150 bales since the inception of the scheme in 1934, cotton made a good start and has continued to fulfil its early promise. The latest estimate gives a yield of approximately 150 bales of the best-grade cotton associated with 1934.

"Observations were continued by the Government entomologist on the migrations and breeding grounds of locusts. Owing to good winter rains on the River Tana, the desert locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*, Forsk.) was able to breed and in plagues produced two generations. Successive control measures were instituted, and only a few cases occurred, and all the breeding grounds in the Province were destroyed.

Kenya-Wap-Forests.

The latest crop report from Kenya gives the following estimated acreages as at the end of July, 1934—126,722 acres compared with 121,151 acres harvested last season. 1933—126,365 acres compared with 13,505 acres harvested last year. 1932—105,722 acres compared with 101,401 acres last year.

Kenya Timber Resources.

There is a certain anxiety in Kenya as to the adequacy of the forest area and a feeling that the area is being seriously diminished by constant exploitation. The annual report of the Forests Department points however that in 1933 the total reserved forest area was 1,000,000 acres and at the end of 1932 the area was 980,000 acres.

Kenya Jurisdiction in Tanganyika.

Mr. J. E. Vaughan, acting Attorney-General of Tanganyika, is the author of "The Dual Jurisdiction in Tanganyika," (Government Printer, Zanzibar, or Crown Agents for the Colonies, No. 10, or 10s.). This article is intended to elucidate the legal position of the British Government in Tanganyika. It is submitted that the jurisdiction of the British Government over Tanganyika is derived from the Constitution and the Statute of Tanganyika, and that the author has determined that the history of the Constitution and the Statute of Tanganyika and the British and the German Colonies are either and the documents of the British jurisdiction and the German jurisdiction in Tanganyika. The author also states that the jurisdiction of the British jurisdiction and the German jurisdiction in Tanganyika is the sole jurisdiction of the British Government in Tanganyika.

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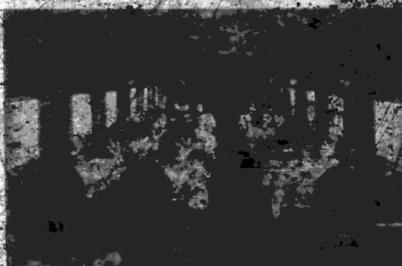
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KENYA AND
UGANDA
RAILWAYS & HARBOURS



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REVIEW OF THE EAST AFRICAN AVIATION

EDITORIAL: THE EAST AFRICAN AVIATION

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

W. J. M. comes in from the front, and for the first time since the formation of the Committee of Imperial Defence, he has come back with a score of observations on the situation in Kenya. He has been sent to the East African High Court, and we trust that his report will be a summary and lucid one. An individual can be persuaded to do a certain task which may be no more than a financial and administrative one, and indeed it may be no less important; but the independence of character and the personal interest shown in Kenya during the period of his fact-finding mission, the produce of tactlessness or ignorance, from the late Secretary of State for War, Mr. Baldwin, and on the other hand from the Kenyan Leader. Because he has been really strained in this way, he has had difficulty in measuring up to his task of finding fresh honest leadership for the Kenyan unions.

The Committee of Imperial Defence, a body which has been instrumental in the formation of the Committee of Imperial Defence, has issued a statement on the subject of the East African Trade Conference. It is a statement which is well worth reading. Some of the proposals made to him were unpractical, and others were not quite as every body thought. In particular, the members of those delegations did not seem to show that they would be able to work out a scheme of organization and administration which would meet all these requirements. The adverse view of the British Government was that there was any way in the

Kenya had set itself round the task of the establishment of a vigilance committee for the organization of European opinion within the country. The report of "dramatic demands" made upon the Committee by that Lord Francis Scott and Major Arthur Bentwich, Chairman and Secretary of the Vigilance Committee, Handed Members, Organized, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Vigilance Committee, is an indication of the nature of the movement which it would have been folly for the Colonial Office to ignore.

Any disagreement has been expressed by East Africa with some of the proposals made from the European side, and with certain parts of the other delegations, on their present policy. What we have done has had to be written off. We have taken action, for instance, in consider that the East African delegation made a fundamental error when it went into the negotiations against intent, and that instead of the adoption of alternative steps which even than minors can today regard with but little enthusiasm, the great majority of officers and men in their countries have chosen, and which must show wide general acceptance in the colonies, cannot be denied that the administration is very cumbersome and wasteful, that what decent officers would save money and develop in the colonies abstract qualities which are now being claimed for us, and that a greater willingness to serve the East African population for the African administration will have to be made, and that a salary scale which gives more than one fifth of the present Permanent Staff of Kenya 4,000 or more pounds, and which is now middle-class in its income, and which will come as a shock to the members of the service and that taxation and other charges will be reduced to the minimum.

W.W. Imminent in Ethiopia

Early Fighting Threatened by Last-Minute Attack.

The Italian air service has finally attacked British positions in Ethiopia, and the British are preparing for early fighting. In consequence, the Emperor has ordered a general mobilisation, the members of the Council of Ministers declared they would be ready in 24 hours for a short duration of conflict.

The League of Nations' Commission yesterday received a circular from the Italian Government which urged other members of the League to support the British in their resistance to the aggression of Italy. The circular stated: "We hope that our brothers and friends will respond with regard to this matter. We count on you, in accordance with your sense of justice, to do your best to save us from aggression. Our aggressors are the assassins of Ethiopia, composed of the savages who have been here, who have destroyed, and who have not expected before the aggression of the Italians."

The Italian Foreign Office Article 14 of the League follows: "As a series of Italian aggressions on British territory is regarded as tantamount to the pieces of a friendly personal massacre, the Government of Signor Mussolini, somewhat fatigued and exasperated, came to a friendly understanding with England over the keynote of an official conference of issues after a meeting of the Italian Cabinet at Tripoli on March 21."

"All men of good faith in the world," it said, "have recognised that Italy was right in rejecting the report of the Committee of Five, and in maintaining by the Emperor of Ethiopia that he had withdrawn his troops 130 kilometres from the frontier. Anthony Eden's Amendment cannot be taken as evidence of its strategic objective, nor as a plan which can be used to mask the preparations in the interior, and the consolidation on stronger positions." The rearmament of Italian divisions has therefore been recently accelerated.

Only Determination Wins

The communiqué added: "Italy will not bend under the League of Nations before the day on which the League itself assumed full responsibility for measures which strike Italy. The policy of the Council of Ministers has no immediate or remote aim which can injure the interests of Great Britain. The British Government, from January 20 up to the present day, has been informed of the most loyal manner of the colonial objectives of Italian policy and of the interests which guided Mussolini which have been recognised in bi-lateral agreements in Great Britain herself. The British people should be grateful to the efforts of anti-Fascists to mislead the British Government, as has communicated the British Government, but it is better to negotiate for substantial autonomy which may satisfy the legitimate interests of the peoples in East Africa. The Fascist Government declares in the most solemn manner that it will never compromise, may offend, the Heroic Ethiopian in the field."

There followed a reference to the imperial forces sent to the world the resolution and discipline of the Ethiopian people by a civil mobilisation without precedent in history.

Signor Mussolini, in a statement to the French Press, has declared: "We have inflicted well what we wanted. All I have wanted everything. Two hundred thousand sons of our soil have sought the honor of going to East Africa to serve and if necessary to die. Who could beat them back before they have obtained their fruits during their heroism and sacrifice?"

The Emperor of Ethiopia has requested the League of Nations to send out impartial observers to establish the facts in regard to any aggression that might occur, in order to fix the responsibility thereof. When the request was discussed by the League Council Mr. Eden strongly supported in principle the need for a watch on the frontiers, though he realised difficulties with practical difficulties. A Committee of enquiry was appointed to investigate this matter, and the plan suggested was to go to protest that independent observers should be sent out with a mandate to conduct patrols to assist in cosmic surveillance across the frontier.

The communiqué of H.H. the Secretary of State suggests that hostilities were imminent from the beginning in the north, and that an ultimatum was

given to the Emperor of Ethiopia to withdraw and an advance ultimatum given to him to do so within 24 hours. He was given time to send his troops home and to make arrangements to meet the Italian forces. Some Italian air forces were evidently based in Abyssinia, and it is suggested that the force at Asmara may indeed be in operation against British forces. Major General Abba Selassie, who is the line major, has recently received an instruction to withdraw from Asmara, and he has issued orders to his forces to do so.

African Forces in Ethiopia

The main port from which the distribution of supplies comes is followed by British, French, American and Argentine navies, the latter two Italian, Royal, Italian and German navies, totalling 100,000. The combined air forces number approximately 300,000. The British Royal Air Force has 100 aircraft, 5000 men, 100 planes for a dozen armoured divisions, and auxiliary aircraft and supplies. Total British expenditure totals £5,400,000 for extracting raw materials from the colonies, £1,000,000 in Royal decrees, which makes provision for 100,000 men of that sum to be allocated to the Ministry for the Colonies, for naval, civil and military responsibilities, and to the Ministry for War in the interests of Colonies.

At the end of these months are being raised in India for service in East Africa. Each division is brought up to a quota of men, and it is expected that a force of 20,000 will thus be raised.

Serious congestion continues at all Italian East African ports as vessels have now to wait indefinitely outside Massaua before they can be unloaded. Port Sudan has become an important transhipment point, where ships are convoyed to Italian ports in East Africa. Italian is sowing a great harvest from this time.

As an instance of the loss and confusion of shipping in the ports, it is reported that a cargo ship had been unloaded for the last forty days, that a consignment of 10,000 tons of cotton had been delayed for weeks because packed on top of the hold, and the ship

had to be sent back to England for the cotton to be repacked.

Also to be weighed will be the correspondence between the British and Italian Foreign Offices relating to the British demand for the return of the Somaliland Campaign. It is found the former Colonial officials were given to believe that the British Government intended to keep Somaliland, and the Italian Government were as equally certain in their minds.

Present Italian troops in Somaliland are headed by a Major General and his staff, who, despite his past successes, find systems of supply difficult for the 10,000 men for the 1000 square miles of land. The Italian Government spend in Italian Somaliland about £1,000,000 per annum, and the Italian Government has now

announced that they will increase this sum to £1,500,000. The Italian Government also has a regular army of 20,000, and 100,000 irregulars known as Somalians. They are well equipped with modern arms, and their discipline is excellent.

With these facts in mind, it is clear that the British will probably insist on the return of Somaliland, though there will be some difficulty in getting the Italian Government to accept such a proposal.

Arms and munitions have been sent to the British Army in Egypt, and the Egyptian army has been greatly increased. A British contingent of 20,000 men, and the British Army of 200,000, will be available in the event of war.

Most unfortunately, General Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Governor of military districts, a man of great military personality, has been chosen to command the British Army in Egypt. General Sir Archibald has reported to the Admiralty on the formation of a fleet, and has been given a commission in the rank of admiral.

The celebration of the Ascension Day in the British Isles was marred by bad weather, and on the

AFRICA

the British Ambulance Service, which has been sent to Abyssinia, and the British Red Cross Society, which has sent a medical unit to the front. The Cross is the emblem of the foot and the hand, and it is the belief of the Ambulance Service that the cross may again in the future be a national emblem, and that it will be the best badge for the Ambulance Service to bear.

• Ethiopia is spending £800,000 a year on its Government on medical supplies and vehicles for ambulatory service.

• Mr. George Purvis, well known in politics and in the Ministry of Kenya, has reached Addis Ababa as a member of the British Ambulance Service. He is the fourth man who has now been recognised by the British Government, and for whom Collected Funds have been raised, to go to the services of the 1st Ambulance Unit, whose arrangements are now complete.

• Prince Tafari, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, has agreed to send his forces to the Empire of Ethiopia, and has accepted them.

• A new, rich, and, by correspondents, interestingly favourable with the hotels in the capital, has been opened by the Chinese outside Addis Ababa. There is, however, a shortage of prisoners, most of the past offenders having been released or set free in the last few days.

• There are now over one thousand newspapermen at the Ethiopian Capital, and others elsewhere in the country. When five of the Emperor's retinue had escaped from the Palace yards a few days ago they killed a servant and injured five other men. Colonel Makau, Commandant of the Imperial Guards, went after the horses and captured a number of them, and accounted for them one after another. The Emperor keeps a set of hounds at the Palace.

• The Italian Ambassador at Juba, who reports that the Consular Agents in Gondar and Dejca and the Consular Agent in Dejca, Marcus Favre, H. J. Jeffreys, are still there.

British and French Preparations

• The arrival of H. M. S. "Duke of York" from the greatest vice, east, seen in Ethiopia since it was now succeeded by Alexandria and Port Said, with troops and the Air Force at Addis Ababa, has also been considered "most threatening." Opinion in Egypt is that the British Government is right in taking these precautionary measures.

• Mr. W. Grey, day-laborer, and Mr. W. P. Victoria, transport manager, reached "Natalia" just yesterday from Egypt. They will co-operate with others and suffice in guarding the Northern Frontier, the object being to prevent incidents between Romanians, Greeks and others who may want to share the scattered territories and Africa's Marine. There is also a possibility of an increase in raids by organised bands from southern Ethiopia, the control of which is the normal function of the King's African Rifles.

• M. Seguin, manager of the French Railway from Jibuti to Addis Ababa, has arrived in Paris to discuss the measures to be taken for the protection of the railway in the event of hostilities. A force of 200 French Colonial troops has been sent to Jibuti for frontier guard duties.

• A striking warning to Mussolini was given by Mr. Winston Churchill when he spoke at the City Carlton Club luncheon yesterday. "To cast a army of nearly a quarter of a million men on a plain, those 2,500 miles from home and without the command of the sea, is to give hostages to fortune like nothing in history," he said. "The day may come when Italy will be grateful to old friend like Great Britain for keeping her out of a deadly trap," said Britain. Mr. Churchill insisted that rearm the air force brought us to strength and the fleet rebuilt. His statement was the strongest last in the world to-day. German morale is at a record low.

French Foreign Views

• Mr. N. W. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking yesterday, said Great Britain had been gravely affected by the war, and that the defensive forces had been reduced to a minimum. This is now no longer true.

• France appears to be faced with some rearmament, and it is to be hoped that our own, and that of our allies, will be good. Those words

• The situation in Italy, Dr. Giuseppe La Malfa, in the speech he made before the Italian Legation and described in the *Times* of yesterday, is a journal of the trials of the Italian people. The worst of the main points concerned the trial of General Diaz, which was

• The Italian Ambassador in London, Count Giacomo Caviglia, has been summoned by the Foreign Office, and is awaiting his summons of diplomatic accreditation, and is about to be entrusted with the command of the Italian Legation in London, which in the diplomatic language means that he will be in charge of the Italian interests over England. With such a man as Count Giacomo Caviglia, the Foreign Office has no need to be afraid of the Italian Ambassador in London.

• The Foreign Office has issued a circular to the British Ambassadors in all countries, and to the British Consuls in Paris, appealed to all workers in the Italian Legation in Paris, to do all necessary energy to bring about a peace. These actions will doubtless be followed by similar ones in other countries.

• The Executive of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives has circulated instructions that members are not to move boats from the Italian Army, even if requested to do so by their employers.

• Representatives of trade unions in parts of Southern England, meeting in London, carried a resolution calling for mass pressure for the use of all the agents of the Covenant of the League of Nations, including the nations and the closing of the Suez Canal, to stop the fascist war.

Sea Through Ethiopia

• Capt. H. Williams, the former general manager of the Abyssinian Corporation, was in an interview yesterday advantage of being surrounded by communists, for the need of the running logistic train, and will get through which they pass, and eating raw meat supplied by sheep and cattle killed in a moment's notice. Their army is probably the most efficient mobile military force in the world.

• With the exception of a few days at first rains, February, Mussolini will have eight months of fine weather in which to complete the subjugation of Abyssinia. If by that time he has not attained his object, he will be faced with the prospect of four months of heavy rains, during which his troops and transport will be unable to move. In this case the power of the Italian will indeed be less, for the difficulties of bringing up supplies will be increased manifold, and throughout the period they will be subject to the "dawn-day" and night-of-mobili guerrilla forces. There is nothing more devastating to the mind of an army than a long march.

• For the heavy shortage in arms and munitions, Hale Selassie is in his measure to blame. He is indeed Ethiopia independent of foreign munitions he has been constantly using during the last ten years, to build a munition factory near Addis Ababa, but has always deferred the necessary steps. "To-morrow" is a word often used by orientals and the Emperor is no exception, but in his case the prophecy has come true, for he has built a child-like laird, a son of the League of Nations. Since he does not yet secured assistance, he is clinging to the belief that any possible dispute with a foreign power would be settled without difficulty. Geneva, had the King no kings in camp with his money. From the time he set especially some to ear aga he has been hardly abiding fortune, which has considerable funds and interests in Europe, principally in France, Germany, and

Secretary of State

To Lunch with East Africans

• Sir Ernest is able to announce that Mr. Malcolm Macmillan Secretary of State for the Colonies, has accepted an invitation to lunch with the East African group in London early in December.

• This will be the first occasion on which the new Secretary of State has attended an East African gathering in London. By the time it is held the Special Commissioner about to be sent here will presumably be at work in the Colony and his interview with Sir Ernest will likely be of special importance.

2 Will you fill up the Coupon
on the outside back cover

Mr. Maugham Looks Back

Nyasaland—Naughty Nineties.

MEMORIES of old steamwheelers, of old friends and old stories are stirred by Mr. W. H. Maugham's racy new book, "Nyasaland in the Nineties" (Lincoln Williams, £os.), an anecdotal effort which may be described as the lighter side of history, although at times the author lets his serious thoughts drift, force themselves to the fore, and then drop again. No reader has open pictures of the old concession days in mind and of the life on the river steamer that one can almost smell them. The men who made Nyasaland the dream as vividly tracing with a sick bent and almost inexplicable domination of Sir Harry Johnston (though he does not conjure up the man quite as vividly as in his play, "The Gods") in a single paragraph, he pays the following deserved tribute to his successor:

"The only person who appeared to exert any influence over Johnston, and to whose advice he often, in great measure, attributed his success in B.C., associated with his name was Mr. Newell, a retired Major, whose legal knowledge and cool far-sighted judgment were instrumental in endowing the young and struggling Protectorate with precisely the judicial and fiscal measures which it required in the "white," to Johnston seemed might have proved impossible."

John Buchanan, Pacific Coast man after, live again in these pages, while the descriptions of the birth of Blantyre municipality and of the Pilgrims' Association are real history.

Bindle in Africa

A story that comes to me from him is that of Sir Alfred Sharpe and the cellar girls. It is excellent, but readers must stick to the narrative while between pages 80 and 97 appears the story of the never-discovered practical joker who must have been the father of Bindle.

First, the episode of the meat order. When the weekly order was entered, the cook and his Jester rubbed out all the letters of each name, substituting, where necessary, a mucus and a scorpion for a basket of onions. The babies were mixed up in the same way. This was followed by the boy's secret entrance to the cellar of the supposed premises of the Bishop of Kilimana on board their launch, which upset the whole Everyway Sam-Chromo time line. This is very well done, and is typical of the days in which an essential bit of fun was optional in those early pioneer days.

But I venture to suggest that Mr. Maugham has overestimated to overreach the heroic droning of Harry Johnston. If he is right, then Sir Harry Johnston was all wrong. As many of his characters survived for several years, and some are still with us. Of course, I do not think he fully exaggerated, but the impressionistic retinal habits of his to me too heavily colored, and he might have said just a bit about the practical real good work. Likewise, he is very very biased on missionaries, which he must have been a truly unfortunate man to encounter successfully. Mr. Maugham has missed. He refers repeatedly to the "black" and "white" as if the sides in life were only it, now known as the colony of Nyasaland Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia has no white Colony, and one North-Eastern State that was nominally ruled from Zambia. The first sentence in this connection appears on p. 51:

"The semi-slaves in the diamond fields, now equalled only with the Great Lakes, were machine-made colonial Government in a degree, resembling, I believe, a quarter of a century ago the Indian in the United States, or the comparative situation with which we did it, though, I am told, not so bad."

The facts are that in East Africa was convened, and that nominally, in that date (1895) it was 100,000 in all. There was no administration of any kind, no jurisdiction or taxation, and the £10,000 a year dependency of what is now Nyasaland. The Government Posts opened at that time (in 1897) were Mzumbe, Salcorn, and Chilima, which were about the same time. Nyasaland traders used to go to these posts, and also to Saldanha Lake Mweru, Robinet being the chief.

By the close of the century the African Posts, the posts of Mr. F. H. Estephan and others were established, the only ones, the Saldanha, Tanganika, Mweru route, and the last two years at Kasama. Administration cannot have been even so far started until 1898, and taxation was initiated only in 1901.

E.W. Rhodesia was never in the scheme at all, her half a bit amnesiac been occupied in the first half of the nineties. The name "Rhodesia" with the name "administered Northern Rhodesia" of course, is rather bad all is misleading.

Witches!

Space remains only for one more reference to show how truly Mr. Maugham has cast his net, and how truly, generally speaking, were the fish caught. Writing of witchcraft (including his valuable first-hand experience of the stuff of material), he says:

"Whatever we may do, or do not, we may at what regard as his ignorant suggestions, we shall never succeed in shaking the Native until we amend our law in such a way that persons accused of witchcraft may be summoned before a competent authority . . . if only out of deference to a universal and, at present, ineradicable belief."

Instead of regarding the *ngoma* as a malignant and evil influence against whom the hand of every right-thinking European should be raised, he should be judiciously utilized in and as part of administrative policy, and his unusual knowledge turned to useful account.

There I must leave this history preserving book. Old Nyasalanders and members there will enjoy it through the mass, will agree with me in it would have been better had Mr. Maugham had vetted before it was set in. The younger generation should get a realization of it, and some realization of how very different things are 40 years later. Difference largely due to those who are not so visionary these pages. They were a bit older, and, despite frailties, did their work exceedingly well.

Scriptures in African Languages

The annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society states that during the past year, new languages have been added to the "Scriptures" list. So the translations of parts of the Bible through East Africa, one being the translation by Mr. E. Burks of Mark's Gospel into the Galla language, another into the Amharic dialect of Ethiopia, another into the Amharic and Ge'ez, and about 4000 copies written there in the translation of the H. S. Nixon of the African and Amazigh of the Galla Gospel into a language spoken in the south district of Kenya. A note in the report, which will interest all East Africans, make a special study of African Bibles obtained from the Society at London in Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

Trade On Manufacture

Conditions of Manufacture Therein

It is now time to consider the question of manufacture. It is a question of great interest in the decision of the Colonies over their own industrial development. The South African Colony of Cape Town has made such rapid progress in this direction that it is difficult to understand why the other Colonies have not done more. We have seen the results of the first year's work of the Cape Colony in the publication of the "Cape Industrial Survey" for 1917. This survey shows that the Colony is a leader in the field of manufacture, and that its industries must receive distinct encouragement. The Cape Colony and the other colonies have a right to share in the first year's work of the Cape Government in the establishment of a national industrial organization. The Cape Colony has a large amount of capital available for the purchase of land at the present rates, and sufficient equipment with which to account for its success. It is further provided that the Cape will have funds purchased by the State shall be available for the establishment of a national industrial organization. Hence, or the members of the colony will be able to do the work.

A company by name of the Cape Industries Association has been formed to take up the work of the Cape Colony. The company has offered to the Government an amount of £100,000. This has been received in full payment of the amount of £100,000. The company has also agreed to contribute £100,000 towards the cost of the new industrial organization.

Labour in Nyasaland

Mr. J. Gordon Thompson, M.P., has recently returned from the Milner Reserve. He has visited and inspected the new frontier areas of the Government of Nyasaland, made a thorough study of malaria in Nyasaland on which he has reported. In his Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine he has given a detailed account of the medical condition of the people of Nyasaland, and of the medical profession in Nyasaland. The following is a summary of what we have said only to those from the medical community. The medical services of Nyasaland are now considered as follows. A. General practice. B. Medical services for the poor. C. Medical services for the rich. D. Medical services for the sick. E. Medical services for the disabled. F. Medical services for the aged. G. Medical services for the infirm. H. Medical services for the blind. I. Medical services for the deaf. J. Medical services for the lame. K. Medical services for the crippled. L. Medical services for the epileptic. M. Medical services for the insane. N. Medical services for the tubercular. O. Medical services for the leprosy. P. Medical services for the venereal. Q. Medical services for the alcoholics. R. Medical services for the drug addicts. S. Medical services for the mentally deficient. T. Medical services for the physically handicapped. U. Medical services for the physically handicapped. V. Medical services for the physically handicapped. W. Medical services for the physically handicapped. X. Medical services for the physically handicapped. Y. Medical services for the physically handicapped. Z. Medical services for the physically handicapped.

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Kenya Settler Groupings

Repetition of a Current Exaggeration

The colonial Summary of Kenya settler grievances has been sent by Mr. J. Strohinger, the well-known Birni, settler, to *The Mandate Guardian*, and except for the mis-statement that none of the Colony's ordinary products is now produced at a profit, it is a much truer description of the position than most of those recently made. It is regrettable, however, to note the repetition of a now common exaggeration of the plights of the productive in the Colony.

It so happens indeed that the last three Kenyans who have, who have discussed economic matters with us have been interested in dairy, pyrethrum growing, and sisal planting respectively, and each was in happy mood, the first and last particularly. None of them could endorse the claim that no crops can to-day be grown in Kenya at a

Safety Razor Blades

A new use for used safety razor blades has been found by the Natives near Mbuliagu, according to the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, which says:

"At this remote corner of the Empire in Africa, used safety razor blades are eagerly sought and make good currency. For one blade a native will barter a basket of melons, a cow, a basket of pawpaws; but for eggs a native higher price has to be paid. A fine Lake Tanganyika hen can be had for about a dozen blades, while a native banana or other local produce is ready money for this currency, at what would seem a high rate, since the Natives are neveraverse from barter."

Wire Migration Advocated

A Conference on Empire Migration meeting in London on the initiative of the Lord Mayor of that city, resolved unanimously last week, "that this Conference urges on the Government to take immediate action to negotiate with the assistance of Dominion representatives and put into operation plans that will ensure the speediest initiation of a great migration movement." Dr. Clegg, represented Southern Rhodesia.

Trade Fair Failure

The Africa's Railway Finance Company issued £1,000,000 of 4% Guaranteed Debenture stock, which was offered for subscription early this month, at 100, met with a very poor response, the underwriters being left with over 60% of the issue. The failure of this issue is attributed to the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. Details are given at 100,000.

Montague Co. Increased Profits

Greatly improved results were shown by the Montague Company, whose profits for 1914 amounted to £100,000, compared with £24,000 in 1913. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the full statement of accounts.

TRADE

TEA PREPARING
COFFEE CURING
MACHINERY

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.
BELFAST
NORTHERN IRELAND
ESTABLISHED 1870
SINCE 1870

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"... towns are becoming older tame than ever they were." — *Albert Moore*, in "The *Songster's Game*."

"Omdurman, with its population of 100,000, may be the only town of its size without a cinema." — *The Sudan Herald*.

"... 100,000,000 coins were struck in Italy with the inscription of the King wearing the crown of Ethiopia." — *Mr. Ernest Barker*, in a letter to *The Times*.

"The Constitution Kenya has been given has however turned into an efficient obstruction machine." — *Col. Joseph Bunting*, speaking of the *Kenya Legislative Council*.

"There is no steamship or railway line, so little as Imperial Airways, which has lost less than one life for every million miles of flight." — Admiral *Mark Kerr*, addressing the *Women's Engineering Society*.

"If British people would buy more tea, Southern Rhodesia could take thousands of people from the Mother Country." — *Mr. S. M. Benson*, *Colonial Secretary*, *Minister of Southern Rhodesia*.

"... The use of coal within the Territory will assume an important stage in its development, and may lead to further utilisation of its immense coal reserves." — *Dr. E. O. Trile*, *Tanganyika's Mining Consultant*.

"The preferences of some flies for different species of animals is being tested. Of many flies we were fed on a cheetah killed rather than fed a leopard." — *Mr. C. E. M. Syndercombe*, *Director of the Tanga Research Department of Tanganyika*.

"... that was grand coffee! I've tasted coffee in all parts of the Empire, but I have never had finer tasting coffee than this." Is there a wee shadow of sarcasm in it? — *Mr. Harry Gold*, *Agent, Bristol Exporters*. (He was assured that the coffee arrived was in fact Kenyan.)

"Plasmodium is so effective against the same, twelve forms of malaria parasite which infect mosquitoes of malignant tertian malaria that doses as small as a certigrassine are sufficient to protect mosquito infection." — *Professor G. G. Jones*, *advising the British Association*.

"Natives of Tanzania have no reason for dislike of German administrative methods, of which we have many unforgettable examples throughout the world. They would willingly resist any effort to return to them from their present happy condition under British rule." — *The Financial Times*.

"We shall never end these unfortunate controversies on the subject of taxation till we adopt a sound and sensible system of direct taxation under which both politicians and officials will be assessed according to their means and their family requirements, under which companies will adequately contribute to the revenue, and under which money sent out of the country by pensioners and others will be made subject to a heavy tax." — *Colonel George Parker*, *Member of Kenyan Parliament*, in his speech at the opening of the Central Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

WHO'S WHO

172. *Major-General Clark.*



Major-General *John Alexander Clark* went to Tanganyika to build a railway, remained and served there for twenty years, and different posts as assistant traffic manager and chief traffic manager. He joined the Indian Army during the Great War, being promoted to field rank and resigning his commission after the Armistice. He then went to Tanganyika to join Messrs. A. & J. Clark, the oldest established firm of advocates in the Territory, and became a member of Government.

He is a director of *Standard Bank*, *Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd.*, *Tanganyika Hotels Ltd.*, *Chamwino Coal Co. Ltd.*, *Tanganyika Hotels Ltd.*, *Chamwino Goldfields Ltd.*, *the Cambo Gold Areas Ltd.*, and he has extensive gold mining interests particularly in the Mwanga mines in the Mwanza district, and in the Ujiji and *Ujiji African Selection Mine* which he is operating in the Mwanza and Kagera districts.

For fifteen years from 1908 Major-General Clark has been President of the *British East African Caledonian Society*, and a member of its executive committee. He is an ardent sportsman and a frequent visitor of Burundi.

PERSONAELA.

The Hon. Walter Pass, M.L.A., has left Nairobi for a trip to India.

Mr. G. H. Grant has come to Nairobi and will remain here until the end of the month.

The Hon. Peter Pass, M.L.A., has left Nairobi for a trip to India.

The Hon. Mrs. Grant has also come to this country by air via India and will return to Nairobi in a few days.

Major W. J. C. Moore, M.C., has been appointed Director of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. G. E. East, Director of the Kamala General Stores, has arrived from India.

The Hon. Dr. S. L. M. and Mrs. St. John have been invited to visit the Belgian Congo.

Mr. G. E. East, who has been appointed Assistant Director of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. G. E. East, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, is leaving Nairobi for a tour of Southern and Central Africa.

Mr. G. E. East, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, has been appointed in Khartoum of the Sudan Railways.

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Major and Mrs. J. S. Glanville have arrived from East Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Glanville are president of the British Baptist Association, the Home office of which is at Carlton, Valley, Kibera, Nairobi.

Mr. E. E. Shipton, M.P., leader of the Mount Everest reconnaissance party, arrived in Dar es Salaam last week. Another attack on the spirit of endurance is to be made now, en route to the Cape.

We regret to learn of the death in London on the 21st of August of Captain F. W. Schwartz, captain of the ship "Schwartz" with whom his many friends in Kenya will sympathize in his bereavement.

Mr. H. G. Calvyn, a Californian fruit farmer, has been on a two months big game hunting visit to East Africa. He did the trip from California to Nairobi by air, a record made possible by Imperial Airways.

Lieutenant Colonel W. T. C. Scott-Spratt, who is well remembered in East Africa, arrived here last week from West Africa. After a brief stay in London, Mr. Spratt and he left for Uganda on Friday.

Mr. General Sir John Dillagh-Nairn, V.C., K.C.B., who was well known in East Africa during his tenure as Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, has assumed the duties of Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. A. D. Hamilton and Mr. C. A. M. Colquhoun, who are now in the Ndebele Municipal Council, the party Mr. Hamilton has been co-opted to the Johannesburg Municipal Council during Mr. T. M. P. Sauer's absence from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. R. ("Winkie") Thompson, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Downie, former High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, have arrived back in England from their visit to Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Downie.

Mr. Lala Amritlal Mehta, who recently visited East Africa on behalf of the Government of India to investigate the effect of Indian merchants of recent banking and other legislation, has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir Montague Bowditch, chairman of the British General Agencies Company, London Head Office, has returned from the continent after his first visit to East Africa. He is returning a member of the Commonwealth delegation attending the conference in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. N. G. Cox, Managing Director of the senior firm of Cox & Co., Ltd., London, South Africa, and Miss Mary Estelle Tunell, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George A. C. B. and Mrs. Gladys Tunell of London, Burgh, Matara, a daughter of Rev. A. T. Tunell, married recently in Dar es Salaam. The bridegroom's father is Vice-Chairman, Superintendent in Commandant of the Union Castle Line. Mr. and Mrs. Glanville have just reached England.

The 1938 edition of the "Handbook of the British Empire" has been published. It contains a history of the Empire, a description of its resources, and a detailed account of the various countries and their governments, and includes a section on the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Frank W. Glanville, son of Major and Mrs. Glanville, has announced his arrival in London on Monday next at the age of fifteen. Vice-Chairman of the "West African" Society, he will be present at the first meeting on Friday in East Africa, the Rhodesia and South Africa.

The Hon. W. M. Vaughan O'Byrne, a Canadian resident of Condordon, Southern Rhodesia, is to speak at the London "West African" Lecture at the Royal Naval College next Wednesday. The Southern Rhodesian Government and the Coffee Board of Kenya will be represented.

Mr. H. Macleod Watt, of the Sudan Political Service, only son of the late Rev. L. Macleod Watt, D.D., of Kinchak, Lochmaben, and Mrs. Lewis Richards, youngest daughter of the late L. M. Richards and of Mrs. Lewis Richards, of St. Neots, Cambridgeshire, was born on October 12, 1920.

Lord Woolavington, whose son recently died and who owned considerable property in Uganda, left Uganda provisionally valued at £2,000,000, with £250,000 personally £300,000, £100,000 gold, £100,000 in cash in East Africa and a seat in his estate at Entebbe due to his son's death, and the wife and children to her husband, she may approach.

Mr. J. P. Proctor, director of Messrs. Africart, of Croydon, Ltd., is going to East Africa on a tour of inspection for Africart. He will travel through Central Africa and South Africa, and will spend ten days in the Kenya Colony before continuing his journey to the Union, and on his way back will make brief stays in Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, and Nairobi. He expects to be in London again by the end of November.

We regret to announce the death last Sunday afternoon of Mr. W. M. Holt, the well-known author who has written a good deal of African subjects. He died during the war with Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps visited South Africa afterwards became interested in the condition of Native tribes, and his book "The Mandaos" is stated to have been inspired by friends' description of the difficult life of Ethiopia's economy.

Mr. George Sanderson, 100, died yesterday in Africa on big game hunting, living up to his name as a hunter and a marksman. He married his wife 60 years ago, and for the last few days had been bedridden, though still conscious. One-fourth of his estate is to go to his wife, and some lawyers feel it is too good a property to be sold as £200,000, which is the value of the house and garden. Under the will of his wife, the estate goes to his son, Mr. George Sanderson, and his brother Alfred. They were unable to get him to receive a funeral service, partly on account of his age, partly on account of his infirmities, and so paid him the last respects.

Quick Convention Results.

Special Commissioner to Visit Kenya.

HERE have been two prompt results to the demands of the recent session of the Convention of Voluntary Units in Kenya. The promise of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for reconsideration of the Governor's order to send a "Special Commissioner to examine the conduct of Government and advise in regard to the 1905 Budget," and the appointment by the Governor of a local committee to explore the possibility of lightening the burden of agricultural taxation. This is under the chairmanship of Mr. G. M. Scott, the former General, and has a non-official majority, with strong agricultural representation.

Lord Francis Scott has become Chairman of the Colonists' Vigilance Committee. Major Cavendish-Bentley has been appointed Deputy Chairman, and the provisional Executive, which has power to co-opt other members, consists in addition to Mr. Wm. Evans, Major Ewart Grogan, and Sir P. P. Morris, Lt. Mrs. A. L. Gladwell, Mr. A. C. Tamplin, Mr. G. A. H. Hamilton, and Captain R. H. Hutchinson.

Withdrawal from the Legislature.

At a recent joint meeting of the farmers' associations of Kisasi, Gishu, Itenau, a vote of confidence in Lord Francis Scott and Mr. A. L. Gladwell was passed unanimously, as was a resolution repealing the recent withdrawal from the Legislative Council of four of the European elected members.

Kenya Mafu Control.

Kenya coffee planters, while sympathising with the price fixers of Kenya, are strongly opposed to "any scheme of control calculated to raise the price to the local consumer, thereby increasing the cost of production of coffee and sisal at a time when these industries are struggling for their very existence."

Uganda Cotton.

Cotton tax collections in Uganda from January to the end of July amounted to over £10,000, and bales booked from Uganda ports and stations up to August 3 numbered 22,725. Demand for seed have been heavier than usual, and the acreage prepared for planting has been greater than "normal." The approximate acreage planted at the end of July was 62,622, compared with 60,461 in 1908.

Mandates.

The report of the Permanent Mandates Commission was considered last week by the Assembly of the League of Nations, which, in adopting the report, referred to assurances that mandated territories might be united with adjacent possessions, and noted that the delegates of the United Kingdom and France had given assurances that the individuality of the territories mandated to them was in no way threatened.

India Under Mandate.

Professor J. H. Lampard, addressing a National Labour meeting in Nelson (Lancashire), said of Sir Samuel Hoare's recent statements on the distribution of Colonial law materials: "Let the Government go to Geneva and offer to put Kenya and Zanzibar and the Gold Coast of Africa under the control of the League of Nations for the benefit of the whole world. Instead of for the benefit of the English capitalist, and then you will believe in the word of the Government."

Commercial Paper Scheme.

The Colony has applied to the Water Board of Southern Rhodesia for permission to utilize waterfalls in an eastern district of the Colony for the generation of electricity to be used in the manufacture of paper and cardboard. The project involved expenditure of about £100,000 in plant, light railways, &c., representations. The application has been granted subject to the obligation to plant 5,000 acres of trees, with a fine of £16,000 acres within eight years or 20 per cent of the cost of the works. An assurance will stand before payment.

Where Not to Grow Cotton.

Valuable Guidance from N. Rhodesia.

Mrs. W. A. Green, of Northern Rhodesia, gave a valuable explanation of the causes of the recent failure of cotton crops in that territory when he addressed the Imperial Ethnological Conference in London last week.

With Mr. Focknel he has studied the life and habits of the Indian bollworm. Mr. Hill noted with interest so much damage to cotton crops as he believed was apparent a relation between the numbers of insects found during certain times and the flowering of certain trees and plants, such as acacias. When these plants were in leaf the hornworms infested and devoured them, and when the plants bore the insects invaded the cotton plants as they came into flower and fed on the new cotton.

The importance of this discovery lies in the fact the areas in which these particular trees and plants do not grow would be best suited for the growing of cotton than the adjacent arid country in which settlers were attempting to grow cotton and in which these plants flourish.

Mr. F. A. Marshall, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, who presided over the conference, said this work had opened a new field of ethnological research. A colonist of the future must need to institute an entomological survey before purchasing his land or attempting to grow specific crops.

Record Puku in Tanganyika.

Wear Mabatafah of Suryula, who is an all big game hunting expedition in Tanganyika, is reported to have bagged a puku with a record spread of 51 inches. The previous record of 47 inches was held by Bertie Johnstone, who obtained his shot in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. S. P. G. Game Warden of Tanganyika, in his last annual report refers to the puku in the Lake Rukwa Reserve, and states that this rare animal is found elsewhere in the territory only in the vicinity of the Kibombero River, though a few have been seen near Mbeya on the Lake Victoria shore.

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COLONIAL MINING NEWS

Mining Progress in Kenya.**Economics of the Industry.**

WHAT Europeans employed in mining in Kenya were paid £1,000,000 and non-Europeans £57,000, is stated in the annual report of the Geological Survey, which has been reprinted and which indicates how the mining industry has risen to the colonial importance now held by the mining industry there for the farmer.

The average number of Europeans employed in mining was 463, and non-Europeans 1,428, the pay rates being £1,250 and £1,000 per month respectively. There was a decrease in the average pay of non-Europeans during the first six months of the year, compared with the last nine months, but this recovered to a level just during the following three months.

There were 28 Europeans and 1,200 non-Europeans engaged in alluvial workings; the average pay of the former was £260, and of the latter £55, the earnings for each part of the year not European labour workers were earning considerably higher wages. The low rates of wages paid to European alluvial workers probably resulted from their receiving contributions on account of the number of Europeans employed in mining, these of course include the numerous registered old miners who work their own claims.

According to the value of 12,450 was assessed to the mineral value of 1,125,000, the balance being 1,200.

Since 1935 Kenya has produced 17,774 oz. of gold, last year's output of 15,030 oz. was an increase over the 1934 figure, but the report explains this was generally owing to smaller companies which produced gold during the year, and several of the foremost producers in the year ceased production, their claims being acquired by prominent companies.

£2,000 is recorded as having been spent on roads and telegraphy during the year.

Though some prospectors have now come from as far afield as New Guinea, the majority are still local colossists and practically without exception their behaviour in the field has been unimpeachable. Close cooperation has been maintained with the health authorities and mining and prospecting activities have been turned to the beneficial use in opening up the communications, clearing fly-infested bush enclosures, roads, and the like.

Many distinguished people have visited the goldfields, and a statement by the Bishop of Goydon may perhaps sum up the considered opinion of reasonable men, states the report: "If it's right at all, as I am personally convinced it is, to go gold out of the earth, even though the surface is Native-owned," wrote the Bishop, "then every thing that can be done is being done both to ensure justice to the original African owners and to see that Native interests in this whole area do not suffer."

Northern Rhodesian Notes.

COLONEL GORE-BROWNE has been elected by an overwhelming majority to represent the Northern Electrical Area in the Legislative Council.

From Bishop C. H. Heath that progress is being made with the building of the new Mine to the East of Lubumbashi. It is hoped shortly to employ additional miners on this work. A new truck has now been introduced at under £1 per tonload. The leading bank, the Standard Chartered Bank, has decided to increase its capital by one million of pounds, and the price of palladium is rapidly increasing. It will be necessary to erect new shaft furnaces early in 1938.

The New Mine is expected to increase considerably monthly gold output from November.

Colonel Alan Bamford, who has been appointed to the African Mining Corporation in connection with the study of the gold fields on the Rand, has returned to the United States after visiting Europe. All his new prospects of some 100 new gold prospects being developed in the Chilanga Minerals Association and Lambari Gold Fields.

Output at New Town in the Kibala mine to permission in the last week had been 1,000 oz., and with further developments before the year begins.

Mining in Tanzania.**Production and Trade Groups.**

THE COLONIAL OFFICE has issued a circular concerning the Diamond and Gold Mines of Tanganyika. It is intended to be followed by an instruction to the Director of Mines to issue a circular to the various mining companies in the Colony which would do well to circulate it to all their employees to show them what is most helpful while the circulation to the public should yield other valuable results. Amongst the mining areas being widely spread in Tanganyika Territory, almost all the specimens, of course, derived from mining areas, are rare and very useful in educational work, or for the general questions likely to arise in mining areas. The following is a summary of the principal features of the mining laws of Tanganyika. Above follows a table giving the striking statistics of the laws, a complete and reliable geological map of the country, a series of maps for assay and other examinations, descriptions of the geology of the Territory and its individual gold-bearing districts where the mineral production since 1935, and much else of local interest. Altogether, it is a pamphlet which is to be cordially welcomed.

Another interesting publication is the report for 1935 of the Geological Survey Department, the last to be given by Dr. J. C. Gale before he relinquished the Directorship to take over his duties as Mining Consultant to the Government.

Some impressive statistics show how steadily the work of the Department has increased of late. In fact, for instance, the revenue earned from laboratory fees amounted to £1,000 last year, £1,700 in 1934. Similarly in 1935, 1,000 specimens examined and 300 assays made compared with 1,000 and 100 last year. The number of geological surveys increased sharply, though the number of the more intricate surveys decreased.

The number of specimens of rocks and minerals were either mainly for geologists, mining engineers and geographers, some for Government officials, and 300 rocks were petrographically described for the geological survey.

Geological investigations, particularly as regards to water, and the provision of underground water conduits are of great importance, and the Department was asked to assist in the choice of sites for the generation of hydro-electrical power, to advise on the suitability of different types of natural water for industrial purposes, and on the cracking of the walls of buildings in certain localities—evidence of the friendliness of the relations with the public, smoothed the way of officials to fulfil its aid.

New Kenya Company.

EARLY December 1937, it is stated that a company is likely to be formed in Kenya at an early date with a capital of £100,000 to acquire the interests of a local syndicate which has been working very successfully in the Molo Area of Nairobi. Most of the capital will be English.

Bentley Motors.

IT has been announced recently in Southern Rhodesia that mining of tungsten, from which tungsten is extracted, there was a substantial drop in the price of tungsten about two years ago, but it rose rapidly following the failure of the International Conference on Southern Rhodesia. This had been regarded as due for beryl owing to its selling to the increased demand for aircraft, the mineral being used in the manufacture of light-weight steels.

In December the world announced that world consumption of tungsten in the first seven months of this year increased by 45% compared with the corresponding period of 1936. The United States took 45% and the United Kingdom 15.6% of the total consumption. Visible stocks at the end of October were 1,000 metric tons, compared with 1,000 tons from the previous November, which was 15% of the current output rate of 6,000 tons.

British Minerals.

British scientists have been working in the country to explore the northern Rhodesian Districts with a view to mineral migration, and it is found that the iron ore deposit of the Copperbelt is of the same composition as that of the iron in the iron pyrites which occurs in the copper pyrite and magnetite veins. From this it is deduced that the iron pyrites in the northern Rhodesian Districts may be due to the same origin.

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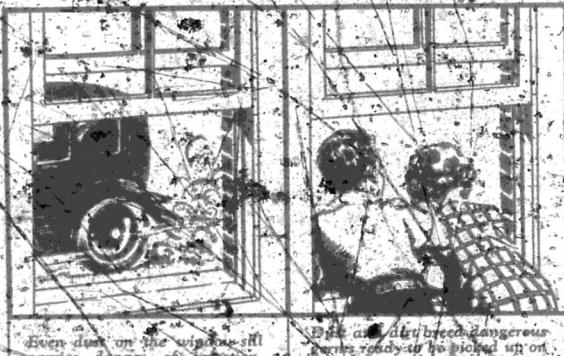
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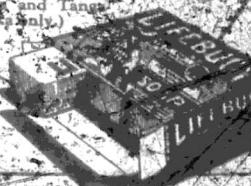
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East African Goldfields.**Provision of New Capital.**

We recently reported that arrangements had been concluded by East African Goldfields, Ltd., for the provision of new capital. A circular note issued to the shareholders states:-

The extraordinary general meeting of members held in Dar es Salaam on August 20 passed a resolution increasing the authorized capital by £1,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of 5s each.

A British group in association with Messrs. F. M. Philippon & Company, the well-known Brussels bankers, are subscribed to 300,000 new shares at 2s per share, and it is undertaken that 100 of these shares shall be sold at a price of less than 2s. od per share before December 31, 1934, this sum having been granted options over 1,000,000 shares, 100,000 shares at 2s net per share exercisable up to August 1, 1936, and over a similar number at 2s net per share up to August 1, 1937.

Mr. Henri Hebborn, a partner in the firm of F. M. Philippon & Company, has been elected to the board of directors of this company as their representative, and Major-General T. J. Speer, C.B.E., M.C., has been elected to the London committee.

Our directors simultaneously entered into an agreement with Kenya Development Limited, that Messrs. F. M. Philippon & Company were engaged and elected for the purchase of certain of the mining interests the interests acquired were examined and reported on in April of this year by a well-known London firm of consulting engineers, and were carefully assessed. When, after consultation with Sir Algernon Atkinson and Mr. E. G. Steiner, your consulting engineer,

Your assistant general manager, Mr. Bennett, and I, B.Sc., A.I.M.M.E., M.M.S.A., has proceeded by air to Kenya and has taken over the management in test claim on the two promising prospects which are being developed known as the Burton & Mason property and the Burton & Ralph property.

Acquisition of K. S. M. Interests.

The Burton & Mason property is situated in the Karanga Goldfield situated in the Kisangani and M'bolilwa mines. Mr. George Mason studied the several maps in our London firm of consulting engineers, and found that the Burton & Mason property offers the best chance of finding a vein running across the surface gold-bearing veins. On the "doctors" vein some 150 ft. from base, the evidence was strong that there was a 2.0 oz. to 4.0 oz. recoverable gold per ton. On a reasonable scale of operations say 100 tons per year, this would make a treatment cost per ton leaving a margin of about 7s. per ton or a dividend of 3s. per ton on 3 dwt. ore. The trouble is that the vein is small and appears to disappear from the rocky auriferous quartz stringers individually too small to be profitable.

The Burton & Ralph property in the N. K. area of the Colony, some 20 miles west of the Karanga Goldfield contains a number of quartz reefs, and a report of these vein to date shows that the total gold has been recovered by hand methods can be valued at £100 per ton. The original owner of these veins is Mr. J. J. Burton, and he has allowed us to find and mine the surface ore to obtain a reasonable return. We have joined the ore by open cut and by hand methods, and the results, while not as good as those obtained on the Burton & Mason property, are still quite satisfactory. As a result of this investigation over 100,000 ton, the total amount of ore treated.

The purchase price for these interests, which also included land and machinery, fixed buildings, plant and equipment, the total sum was £100,000, £100,000 in cash and the balance by the issue of 200,000 shares of the company, 100,000 shares to be allotted to Mr. Burton, and the remainder to be allotted to us, shall be paid at a price of less than 2s. per share before December 31, 1933.

Annual Report.

On October 1, 1933, the Annual Report and annual financial statement for the year ended June 30, 1933, was presented to the shareholders. The report shows a profit of £1,100,000, and a dividend of 10s per share. The company's assets include gold reserves of £1,200,000, and its liabilities consist of £1,000,000, and the shareholders' equity is £1,000,000.

Rhokanga's Maiden Dividend.**Operating Profit of £21,400.**

RHOKANGA CORPORATION, Ltd., has declared a maiden dividend of 1s. per share less tax on the ordinary and preference shareholders, the amount to be set off against accounts and the balance of £21,400 paid forward to the annual general meeting on November 10, 1933. Up to the end of September 30, 1933, the company made up its working profit £61,413 and after payment of general expenses left a balance of £4,547,516 credit balance carried forward, amounting to £4,559.41. The authorized capital of the company is £4,000,000, in preference 2s. each, and Cumulative Preference shares of 1s. each, and 1s. and 2s. Ordinary shares of 1s. each. Gumtumwa preference shares are listed and 1s. and 2s. Ordinary shares are issued and listed.

Latest Progress Report.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate. - August returns show 6,100 tons crushed, yielding 118.52 million 450 tons and cyanized yielding 42 oz. bulkton.

Thomines. - Gold output from Flamingo mine was as follows: Crushed, 1,13 tons; cyanized, 16,500 oz. From mill, and 1,400 oz. from cyanide plant, 1,000 oz.

Asavashana Gold. - During August 14 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 10s. oz. of fine gold. The reduction in the amount of ore crushed was caused by the reactivation of the concentrator plant. At Wadi 200 ft. the water level has been advanced to 12 ft. in waste rock, which has a 10 ft. to 12 ft. level has been advanced to 16 ft. The bottom necessary to sink to 12 ft. is 24 ft. over 24 ft. 100 ft. in water advanced 24 ft. on reef 2 ft. in width and 12 ft. in height.

Macmillan. - During August the reef which had pinched at 15 ft. is now 18 ft. up on the E. side and 15 ft. on the W. side with assaying it out.

New Office.

The newly-rented offices of Minmaris Semiprecious, Ltd., and of Rhodes Goldfield Corporation, Ltd., have been charged at 15 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

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CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

Answers to Correspondents. *East African Share Prices**Shares Active.*

Answer is given on the express condition that liability is accepted by East Africa.

Answers to the questions of "What are the best shares in the case of direct annual subscribers to East Africa?" and "In many markets accompanied by the name of the author, the writer's full name and address (in full) should be given, but reply will be denied by publishing under a pseudonym."

Advice will not be given over the telephone, & telegram letters.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MURKIN'S, NEW YORK," and address them to "The Editor, East Africa," 10, Great Marlborough Street, London.

P. P., LEICESTER.—You may be too long-winded in counting upon a sub-fractional share. At the moment of writing the odds are against you.

A. B. R., EXETER.—The Pakenham report for the calendar year 1934 was presented to shareholders at a meeting held in Nairobi on July 16 last.

R. J., DROUWICH.—As apart from its option over the property of Kenya Reefs, the National Mining Corporation has other East African interests, some being in the Iringa Province of Tanganyika.

D. A., BELFAST.—There is strong evidence that it is an excellent property, and if the finances and management of the company are arranged on sound lines, the shares should appreciate greatly in the next two or three years.

A. N. O., LONDON.—London Australian and General have been very disappointing, but an early improvement would not be surprising. As it is, they look cheap. A year ago there was strong and well informed buying in, and over.

S. R. B., GROSMER.—You want four shares over which to spread your money. Suggested East African Goldfields, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, London Australian & General, and Rosterman. Early rises are quite possible in each case.

E. T., BRIGHTON.—Taking the long view, Bushwick, obtainable as we write, is par, should do well. The first annual report shows ore reserves considerably above previous estimates, a progressive policy of development is being adopted, and the company is under good auspices.

B. A. S., GHICHESTER.—Sorry, can add nothing to our recent note on the subject. Our information is that developments are proceeding normally. The shares are worth holding if you are prepared to disregard temporary fluctuations caused by fears of international trouble. (But as you have a decent profit even at present prices you might sell part of your holding.)

G. C., MALVERN.—Can you safely take the advice of your broker? His brokers were infallible. They would spend more than much money that few of them would remain in business. The strict to which the guidance of a particular broker can be accepted depends upon the individual and the trouble he is prepared to take when advising his clients. Yours has certainly good grounds for suggesting that East African Goldfields at 6s. 3d. and Rosterman at 6s. 6d. offer real scope for capital capture.

CONTINUED uncertainty in international affairs has nearly lessened activity on the London Stock Exchange where most of the East African mining shares show little change from last week. East African Goldfields and Watende have fallen 1s. and Kenya Consolidated and Nairobi the Rhodesian mining shares Luks have been active, and are now 1s. higher.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Bushwick Mines (10s.)	10s. 0d.	9s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (2s. 1d.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
Elder Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 7d.	5s. 7d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 6d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 9d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	10s. 0d.	9s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 7d.
Kagera Uganda Tinfields (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kassa (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Kentari (10s.)	14s. 0d.	13s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 1d.	8s. 3d.
Kimimini (10s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 1d.
Leofora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 0d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 10d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	7s. 0d.	5s. 7d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 8d.	7s. 0d.
Luri Gold Areca (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Rezende (1s.)	15s. 1d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Zimbabwe Katanga (1s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 3d.
Zimbabwe Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Rhodesian American (10s.)	3s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 3d.
Khokha (5s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Rosterman (5s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	12s. 6d.	13s. 1d.
Sheeted Starr (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 6d.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamond (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 1d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% (5s.)	4107 5s. 0d.	4105 10s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	21s. 10d.	22s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	10s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
Zambia Exploring (5s.)	14s. 3d.	14s. 3d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (1s.)	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.
East African Sisal Plantations (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	11s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Kassis Cotton (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mozambique Beaufort (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cordage (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (4s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Pref. (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations

Maingi Charcoal (Giant) (1s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Edwards Ridge (5s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Older Mlimba Synd. (5s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 1d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	9s. 1d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya Uplands Min. Expl. (5s.)	6s.	6s.
Kosimani (20s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Nairana Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Parklands (5s.)	5s. 10d.	5s. 10d.

Answers to the questions of "Canister Mine Co. Ltd. will pay 20s. or 1s. per share on Nov. 1st?" and "Rhodesian Gold Mining will pay a second interim dividend of 1s. per 5s. share, tax-free, on Nov. 1st?"

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Mr. LIBERT BURY'S SURVEY.

THE efficient annual general meeting of the Trans-Zambezi Railway Company, Ltd., was held last week at the registered office of the company, 5 Thames House, Queen Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

Liberty Only, the Chairman, having dealt with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1934, said:

Gentlemen.—The disappointing result of the year's working was due mainly to the decrease in the tonnage carried from 35,500 tons in 1933 to 22,384 tons in 1934. Of the decrease of 23,122 tons no less than 10,000 tons is accounted for by the fact that whilst in 1933 we carried 28,202 tons of construction material for the Zambezi Bridge and its extension to Lake Nyasa of the Nyasaland Railways, we had in 1934 only 5,182 tons of construction material in transport.

Analysis of Tonnage Figures.

Further analysis of the tonnage figures, disappointing though they undoubtedly are, discloses, however, some comfort for the future, for whilst there was an aggregate decrease of 2,612 tons in public traffic, general imports were shown in the tonnages carried of tobacco, tea, and cotton. The significance of this result is best seen established in the main crops of Nyasaland, tea in particular, and a very large development may be looked for in the production for export of cotton, both in the areas of Nyasaland now made available by the construction of the Northward extension of Nyasaland Railways, and in the districts along the Zambezi in the territories of the Mozambique Company.

During the last few years all our energies have been directed to filling the gaps in the transport system serving the vast area between Lake Nyasa and the Port of Beira. The extension of the railway from Blantyre to Lusaka has been completed by Nyasaland Railways, the road over the Zambesi by Central Africa Railway's and our activities thus in connecting our former terminus at the eastern end of Lake with Sana, the bridge-head was established while, as we all know, the Port Committee at Sana has built deep-water wharves and completely modernised the equipment of the port.

Thus, at last, facilities have been provided for efficient and rapid transport from or to any point situated between Lake Nyasa and Beira. The road is now, therefore, open for the development of production on a scale that would have been impossible before the construction of the bridge and the extension of Nyasaland Railways to Lake Nyasa.

Areas Suitable for Production.

The Nyasaland government has recently completed an agricultural survey of Central Nyasaland which shows that there are now within miles of the railway extensive areas suitable for the production of a largely increased cotton crop, and of other crops, such as groundnuts and oil beans, which have hitherto been grown in quantities sufficient for export, and it is to be hoped that the Government will now take active steps to ensure that the Native obtains good seeds and receives careful instruction and guidance in the production of crops suitable for export.

Increased exports would mean, of course, increased purchasing power, and this in turn would create a demand for more imports and would generally broaden the economic trade. Better market prices recently ruling give hope that the production of maize may be revived, and experiments with other crops, such as maize, cassava, grapefruit, and citrus.

It is known, also, that realisation of the opportunities for the development of Nyasaland opened up by the construction of the Zambezi Bridge and the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa has not kept pace with the progress of these works. This, I think, is the explanation of the gap between the conclusion of the construction of these works and the starting up of expansion of production

which they were designed to stimulate, and it is the view that the opportunities for the development of Nyasaland's transport facilities is recognised and understood, the steps necessary to take advantage of it will be carried out, with results progressively beneficial to Nyasaland and to the railways serving it.

I have dealt very fully with questions concerning Nyasaland traffic because, as you are aware, the greater part of the tonnage passing over your line consists of traffic either to or coming from Nyasaland.

Improved Conditions in Mozambique.

There are, however, two glad to say, indications of trading conditions in the territory of the Mozambique Company becoming more favourable. As I have already said, it is anticipated that the production of export cotton in this district along the Zambezi will increase.

The Inhaminga Petroleum Company has received such favourable reports from its geologists that it has arranged to embark on large-scale plans, including the importation of the latest drilling equipment and oil-well personnel from Australia. In June of this year 250,000 worth of oil-drilling equipment arrived for use at Inhaminga, and the results of the drilling which is now being carried out are being watched with the greatest interest.

Another important development is the beginning of construction at Beira by the Shell Company of their bulk oil installation which will serve Nyasaland and the territories served by your line.

I think it is of interest also to note that there has been inaugurated a regular air mail service between Salisbury and Beira via Blantyre, conducted by the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways in conjunction with Imperial Airways.

The Summer Railway Project.

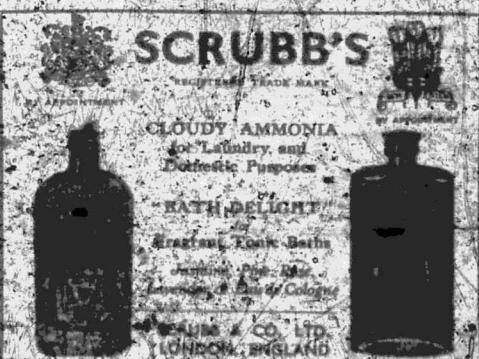
Another project of the greatest potential importance is likely to arise in the proposed construction of the railway linking Tete with the existing line south of the Zambezi. This will put the Tete coalfields in direct communication with the Port of Beira, and we trust that the engineering progress has been made in the survey of this line now being made by the Portuguese Government.

In conclusion I should like, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to put on record our appreciation of the valuable and friendly assistance which the Company in this country continues to give us, and I must also put on record our recognition of the very great services rendered by our general manager, Mr. Duncan, and our officials in Africa, and by Mr. Cary and his staff in London.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously. Mr. P. J. Gilham, the retiring director, was re-elected, and Messrs. Hammood, Banner and Son were re-appointed auditors of the company.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The total export traffic handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first seven months of this year amounted to 24,414 tons compared with 17,300 tons during the corresponding period of last year, or an increase of 41.8%. Import traffic handled at Kitwe during the same period amounted to 53,684 tons compared with 40,655 tons.



Bank's Trade Report.

Summary of Congo Basin Trade Review.

The following is a summary of the report of the Bank's Trade Committee on the Congo Basin Trade Review, which was presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Bank on December 10, 1924, and has been reproduced by the Committee in a report published on December 17, 1924.

The Committee considered that the present situation in the Congo Basin is one of great uncertainty. The main cause of this is the recent outbreak of war in Europe, which has caused a considerable reduction in the demand for rubber and other products. The Committee also noted that the production of diamonds in the Congo has been greatly reduced, and that there is a general decline in the value of the mineral products of the region.

The Committee recommended that the Bank should take

no action in respect of its investments in the Congo Basin.

Mosambique Company.

Report of the Financial Committee.

The following is the report of the Financial Committee of the Mosambique Company for the year ended December 31, 1924:

The total amount of dividends for the year ended December 31, 1924, was £1,000,000, which is equivalent to 100 million escudos.

The financial position of the Company is sound, and it is

well placed to meet any emergency.

The Company's assets consist of its shares and reserves.

The Company's liabilities consist of its debts and obligations.

The Company's cash balance at December 31, 1924, was £500,000.

The Company's debts consist of its debts to the Bank and other creditors.

The Company's obligations consist of its debts to the Bank and other creditors.

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News Items in Brief.

Recruiting Labour in Nyasaland.

The recruitment of labour and pitchforks are now in full swing in East Africa.

The Brussels International Exhibition is to remain until November 10.

Imports into Nyasaland during the first eight days of the exhibition totalled at £392,731 compared with £128,788 during the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, in his annual report on the administration of the Native Affairs Department, states that Mr. Frederick Harvey is retiring from the board of Wigglesworth & Company, to whom he has given 40 years service.

First African wireless listeners will be able to hear a special Empire variety programme at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 8. Four of the artists are South Africans.

Revenue of the Tanganyika Railways and Port Authorities for the first seven months of this year reached £374,286, or £44,760 over the estimated revenue of that period.

Mr. Maunck, who this year gave a fountain custard to form part of the Livingstone national monument at the birthplace of the missionary in Britain's Scotland, died there last week.

Stamp dealers in the country are doing a brisk trade in German and Italian Somaliland stamps. Since Ethiopia first issued stamps early in 1920, some 200 different varieties have been produced.

A big chase fire broke out on Nairobi aerodrome on Friday, a number of machines were on the ground, and were saved by safety by members of the R.A.F. contingent which had arrived there a few days previously.

Receipts of the Kenya and Uganda Railways for August were £16,034, an increase of £8,252 compared with August last year. From January 1 the total is £1,026,000, against £1,545,502 during the corresponding period of 1923.

According to the preliminary results of the census taken May 31, 1924, the Company's territory in Portuguese East Africa, the European population totals 3,638, of whom 2,901 are Portuguese and 737 British. The European population of Beira totals 1,000.

With the formation of the Government, consisting of those soon installed in Bechuanaland and the Rhodesias, we believe the work of the Bank will be simplified. It may be noted that the experiment has proved so successful that a large body of labour will shortly be available in Rhodesia for the Transvaal

and Transvaal, and the Bank will be able to meet the demand for labour in Rhodesia.

SAFETY VIBERS

in all the countries. When last year the Bank paid out £1,000,000 for the construction of the new railway line between Dr. Tavares Guerreiro and the port of Beira, the only African railway line in existence at that time, the cost of labour was £12 per month.

The Bank's Board of Directors has decided to increase the nominal value of the Bank's capital by £1,000,000, and to issue £1,000,000 worth of new shares.

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East African Market Reports

SCOTLAND

British very small demand at this week's Auctions, and prices showed little change. The year follows:

Kenya

1 lb 9 sizes	1d
1 lb 10 sizes	1d
1 lb 11 sizes	1d
Peaberry	40s. od.

Old Crop

1 lb 9 sizes	1d to 5s. od.
Peaberry	38s. od.
London stock	12s. 6d. 1934 4.015 tons

We are indebted to the London representative of the Coffee Board of Kenya for the following statistics of coffee auction in London during September:

Grade	Quantity	Sale	Average price per cent.
A	1,022	140	40s. od.
B	120	128	38s. 6d.
C	10	10	32s. 6d.
D	2	2	24s. od.
TT	3,102	3,102	37s. 6d.
TT	100	92	48s. 6d.

OTHER METALS

Bailey—Californian is easier at 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per oz. per lb.

Castor Seed—Nominally 1s. 10s. per ton

Cloves—Steady with 1s. 10s. spot quoted at 7d. and Sept.-Oct. at 6d. per lb. (1oz.) spot, 6d. 1933. 5d. 1934.

Copper—Eiremais with standard bar 1s. 10s. higher at 4s. 10s. od. per ton. 1934. 1s. 10s. 1933. 1s. 10s. 1932.

Copra—Sellers of East African 1s. 10s. per ton 1934. 1s. 8s. 1933. 1s. 8s. 1932.

Cotton—Moderate business in East African at 5s. 10s. per lb. according to quality. 1934. 9d. 1933. 5d. 1932.

Cotton Seed—Steady to higher at 1s. 7s. 6d. per ton 1934. 1s. 7s. 6d. 1933. 1s. 7s.

Gold—Steady at 1s. 10s. 6d. per oz. 1934. 1s. 10s. 1933. 1s. 10s. 6d.

Groundnuts—Steady at 1s. 10s. sellers. 1934. 1s. 10s. 1933. 1s. 10s. 6d.

Maisie—Quiet when East African No. 2 at 1s. 6d. per lb. 1934. 1s. 6d.

Sisal—Quiet at 1s. 10s. per ton sellers. 1934. 1s. 10s. 1933. 1s. 10s.

Slate—East African is higher and firm at over 1s. 10s. with general expectation of further rises. No. 1 Oct.-Dec. and Nov.-Jan. quoted 1s. 10s. per ton value. Dec.-Feb. 5s. 10s. value; Jan.-Mar. sold at 1s. 10s. 6d. and at 1s. 10s. equal monthly quantities. Mar.-May at 1s. 10s. Oct.-Dec. sold from 1s. 10s. 6d. and buyers. Jan.-Mar. 1s. 10s. 6d. 1s. 10s. 6d. and buyers. Dec.-Feb. quoted 1s. 10s. 6d. buyers; Jan.-Mar. sold at 1s. 10s. 6d. and buyers. No. 3 Oct.-Dec. and Nov.-Jan. quoted 1s. 10s. 6d. and buyers. Jan.-Mar. sold at 1s. 10s. 6d. and buyers. c. 1s. 10s. 6d. 1934. 1s. 10s. 6d. 1933. 1s. 10s. 6d.

Sugar—Kenya shipped 6,662 tons of sugar during August which 7,511 lbs. were exported to Great Britain, 1,614 to Belgium, 6,034 to America, 4,825 to Germany.

Tin—Higher and more active East African parcels having sold at 1s. 10s. 6d. per lb. while the lower grades have averaged 1s. 10s. per lb. 1934. 1s. 10s. 1933. 1s. 10s.

Falling stocks have sent the price to 1s. 10s. 6d. per oz. for standard bar 1934. 1s. 10s. 1933. 1s. 10s. 6d.

Wool—Kenya shipped 6,662 tons of wool during August which 7,511 lbs. were exported to Great Britain, 1,614 to

Belgium, 6,034 to America, 4,825 to Germany.

Yarn—Higher and more active East African parcels having sold at 1s. 10s. 6d. per lb. while the lower grades have averaged 1s. 10s. per lb. 1934. 1s. 10s. 1933. 1s. 10s.

Falling stocks have sent the price to 1s. 10s. 6d. per oz. for standard bar 1934. 1s. 10s. 1933. 1s. 10s. 6d.

Yangtze Trade Activity

Considerable activity in the bazaars in Nanking reported an according to a semi-official statement importers of native trade goods view optimistically the outlook for the remaining months of the year.

As an indication of this feeling of common prosperity, imports which normally would be considerably curtailed at this period of the year are being repeated almost to the extent which obtained in earlier months. By the production of tobacco and cotton it is estimated that native spending capacity this year should increase by some £50,000.

WINTER IN EAST AFRICA

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

Kenya (Week ended September 28)—Cherangani, 0.34 inch; Elgon, 0.41; Fort Hall, 0.12; Fort Ternan, 0.08; Gitu, 0.11; Kabete, 0.10; Kaimosi, 1.00; Kericho, 1.35; Kiambu, 1.52; Kilifi, 0.26; Kipkaren, 0.40; Kisumu, 0.20; Kitale, 0.07; Kora, 0.24; Lamu, 0.02; Limuru, 1.04; Lomba, 0.62; Machakas, 0.32; Mackinnon Road, 0.08; Makuyu, 0.14; Malindi, 1.00; Maragua, 0.17; Metu, 0.50; Nairobi, 0.21; Miriani, 1.06; Meli, 0.13; Mboma, 0.08; Mbita, 0.14; Naivasha, 0.48; Nakuru, 0.12; Nandi, 0.20; Nanyuki, 1.05; Njoro, 0.19; Nyari, 0.83; Olkalen, 0.10; Simbawala, 0.14; Songhor, 0.25; Sotik, 0.11; Thomson's Falls, 0.10; and Vol. 0.14 inch.

Uganda (Week ended September 10)—Butibio, 0.11 inch; Entebbe, 0.46; Fort Portal, 1.50; Gomba, 0.61; Jinja, 0.80; Kabale, 0.24; Kiboko, 0.10; Lira, 0.11; Masaka, 0.05; Mbale, 1.00; Mbarara, 0.40; Mityana, 0.02; Namagaram, 1.83; Apac, 0.70; and Tororo, 1.20 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended September 10)—Arusha, 0.11 inch; Arusha, 0.11; Barafu, 0.25; Biharamulo, 0.01; Buboba, 0.08; Dar es Salaam, 0.14; Dodoma, 0.35; Ilembwe, 0.17; Morogoro, 0.14; Moshi, 0.08; Mwanza, 0.14; and Tanga, 0.70 inch.

Mining Personnel

Among mining engineers outward-bound for Kenya are Mr. R. H. Skelton, M.Inst.M.M., and Mr. S. J. Griffith, Assoc. Inst. M.M.

Mr. S. W. Bruce Henderson, Stud. Inst. M.M., has left England to take up his appointment as Assistant Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika Territory.

Dr. G. D. Rose, D.Sc., F.G.S., M.Inst.M.M., mining consultant to the Government of Uganda will address the East African Group in London on Thursday, October 10, 1935, on the subject of mining developments and possibilities in that Territory.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, P.D., M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board and Chairman of the Uganda Company presided last week at the first annual general meeting of the Clutha River Gold-Dredging Co. Ltd., which operates in New Zealand, and of which he is Chairman.

Mr. Hugh Sanders, general manager, in London for Messrs. Bewick Moreing & Co., and especially well known as having secured the option over the Moberman property, the development of which has been entrusted to him, leaves England next week to join the "Lancaster Castle" in Marseilles on his way back to Australia.

Khartoum Commemoration

Veterans of the 1st Sudanese Infantry, which was disbanded in 1920, were entertained in Khartoum by Lieutenant-Colonel Gambley-Diss, and the members of the 1st Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders in commemoration of 50 years of garrisonship in Africa. Each guest received a souvenir programme in Arabic and a regimental service case.

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