

EAST AFRICA

THEIR NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS
OF THOSE LIVING, TRADING, POLITICAL,
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY OCTOBER 11, 1915.

B.I. SALOON PASSENGER B.I. SERVICES: E.S.A. AFRICA

ONE LINE PASSENGER SERVICE MAIL SERVICE COMPTON AFRICA
AND PORTUGAL PORTUGAL AIR MAIL SERVICES AND CABLE COMMUNICATIONS
PORTUGAL AND COLOMBIA COLOMBIA AIR MAIL FEED SERVICE
COLOMBIA AND BOLIVIA BOLIVIA AIR MAIL SERVICES
DOCK HOUSE, BILBAO, SPAIN

CONSIGN
YOUR GOODS

SMITH MACKENZIE

GENERAL
AGENTS
LONDON, ENGLAND

PARIS, FRANCE
MOSCOW, RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA
HONG KONG, CHINA

CHINCHIPE, PERU
LIMA, PERU
LIMA, CHILE

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA
QUITO, ECUADOR
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

SINGAPORE, MALAYA
KARACHI, PAKISTAN
MADRAS, INDIA

DAKAR, SENEGAL
NAIROBI, UGANDA, TANZANIA

MUSSOLINI STARTS HIS WAR

ASIAN AMERICAN HERITAGE

WORLD PREVENTION DAY
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 2017
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM
CITY HALL, 10TH FLOOR, ROOM 1000
1000 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10036

A black and white photograph showing a dense network of dark, branching lines and dots against a lighter background, resembling a microscopic view of a complex structure.

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA,
CENTRAL AFRICA
AND
NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

Passenger Train leave Berlin Monday
and Tuesday & east bound Train
leave Berlin Tuesday AM Wednesday

~~Lemongrass Herds & big game~~
~~significantly scenic~~
~~invaluable~~

KENYA & UGANDA

RAILWAYS & HARBOURS

ESTATE OF RICHARD

EAST AFRICA MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FROM Mombasa

January
19, 1945
John M. Hines
Custodian
18 DAYS STAY

—
—
—

卷之三

卷之三十一

ETANGARVIA **1977**

1880-1881. The first year of the new century was a period of great change in the life of the Society. The name was changed from "The New England Society" to "The New England Antislavery Society." The Society was reorganized, and its work was extended to include all forms of anti-slavery activity.

INTERLAND WITH HOMESTEAD

The early birds release all the colour of food on the ground, at a popular time.

卷之三

...and I have to teach English
to people who don't know any, and this
work on the side.

• 16 •

Figure 1. A photograph of a thin section of a sandstone sample showing the distribution of organic matter.

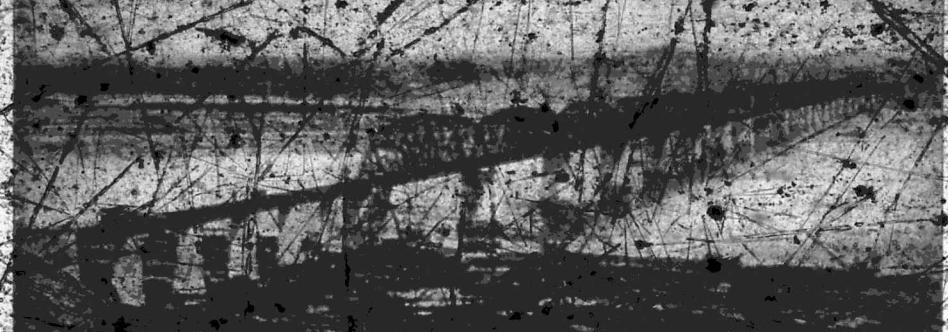
1960-61 - 1961-62

1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

第二章 病理学基础

**Scanned from the original
of East Africa**

10. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*



THREE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

THE NEW ZAMBEZI BRIDGE

The new Bridge, which will be the longest railway bridge in the world (14,14650 ft.), will connect the Colony of Rhodesia's administration between the Port of Beira with the Northern Province of Southern Nyasaland, Lake Malawi, and Southern Tanganyika.

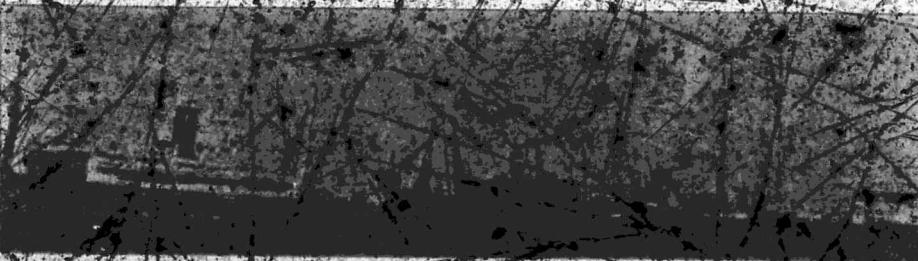
THE TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY

The Port of Beira is only the outlet of the railway administered by the Rhodesian Company, the two Rhodesian and African Railways being a company of both the port and portions of the Central Colony of Southern Rhodesia. On completion this railway will connect the port with the main Rhodesian railway system.

THE MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY - BEIRA

THEIR HOUSES OWNED AT BEIRA, LONDON,
LIVERPOOL, PORTUGAL, FRENCH ALGERIA,
BOULEVARD MARSHAL FERRUS

THE NEW DEEP WATER WHARF AT BEIRA



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MATERIALS FOR
W.A.F. FUND
SIX MONTHS FROM
PROGRESS BY AMATULA

MAITERS OF MAMENT

In the event that she was engaged in mere
hostile measures of a common Colonial character,
Italy refrained from declaring war before sending
her armed forces across the Ethiopian
frontiers on Thursday last, October 2.
THE WAR. Thus, in flagrant breach of his treaty
obligations and in defiance of world
opinion, Major Mussolini has made his gambler's
dime. He says it will be at great cost in blood
and treasure, probably only after a lengthy and
costly campaign, and the occupation of
Ethiopia, which effected swiftly or laboriously
extremely difficult for years materially due to the
desertion and new material problems in Italy
on account of which the war is guaranteed to be
waged. She lacks enough strategic resources
to sustain a long or hard仗. The Italian
continues his policies impossible. He has no
cash from his private bank, his credit is gone, he
cannot buy arms and ammunition, every European
travel and shipping route is closed, and his
troops have no supplies and are unarmed.

The buildings of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia,
which had been opened a week ago, were
burned down yesterday by the Italian
REBELS. They
THE CAMPAIGN. ominous and for the moment
been broken. The
on collection of munitions, foodstuffs, and
cches and firearms. Helpless, the
Ethiopian defenders, who are numbered
in thousands, are now

merely a mob who have forced their leaders to come to terms to the situation, in which so far they have suffered severe casualties. Addis Ababa was not seriously defended, brought the attackers only a few hundred prisoners, the main Ethiopian force falling back into country the crossing of which will insure victory. The Italian leaders, however, claim that it was a check to the morale of their troops, "a defeat of members for the sake of defeating the soldiers." But the Italian world across the Empire's few万民 who did not think of defending the town, that the Ethiopians encountered only a thousand men. Evidence to the contrary
will be given.

The head of the British low-flying aircraft
and ground forces must have induced the Emperor
to believe that machine-guns will be used
against him. In point of fact the advice of the
Emperor when addressing some
of his officers in this troops a few days ago
was to command each the emperor one be on the road
to the front five hours if the field of mountain
passes as now, time and strike suddenly. Right
to permit war. Shelter and advance to action
the Ethiopians, attacking those guerrilla tactics
an infinite courage which would spur them to
attack. Using poison-gas, force the attack
and then cut off all lines of communication to set
in motion the whole army and surprise
the Emperor of a sharp blow to the rear, after
a series of communications and destroying supply
lines. This is the plan of the King of Italy, the
Emperor of Ethiopia, who had already
been captured, and the Emperor of Abyssinia, who
had been captured.

EAST AFRICA

position of a substantial African electorate, the Government of Kenya "is a splendid example of taking care of the people, and it is a credit to every sane observer of politics that while the State cannot be allowed to collapse, let the African Farmer or Worker remain to be on the land, not merely for his own sake, but merely that the State has a moral obligation in the public interest to him." As many of those who come to Kenya do so, first, but because the general welfare of Eastern Africa, including that of its native inhabitants, and great imperial interests which require the continued presence of European population in the region, are, if anyone has doubted it, more than ever present. Inings on Kenya mentioned, however, would suffice to make clear this vision. The necessity for the permanence of the African population is justified, as it must be, inasmuch as it may be found to be more difficult to evict the native than the European, or perhaps to do so, as the Colony of Kenya, or perhaps the British colony which has been the stumbling-block, has seen a substantial increase in the capital of the Bank, the new resources of which will doubtless be laid out to keep the maximum number of natives in production, not necessarily of their own crops indeed, in many cases funds would be required and on condition of a change-over.

Holy the Aggressor.

COUNCIL OF THE League of Nations

It is not unusual, except for what an Italian newspaper in the League of Nations resolved on October 11, the Italian Government has repudiated the last clause of its covenant under Article XI of the Treaty.

That clause, as the duty of all members of the League, is to settle by common consent in which they may be engaged, any dispute between them, and which, if necessary, to make a temporary concentration of judicial settlement for the dispute by the Council. Under Article XI the members of the League "will agree" in no case to force any member to accept the award by the Council of the judicial decisions of the right. If the dispute is submitted to arbitration, which comes into operation after the presentation of a memorandum of the dispute by one member to another, the member which thereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the judgment of the two or financial relations, the prohibition of all armed forces between their nationals and the nationals of the other contracting States, and the cessation of all military, commercial or mercantile relations between the nations of the Council, including those of the League, or any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

The Italian resolution, which event may affect the League, is to prohibit the establishment of foreign bases in the territories of Contracting Governments.

It is the opinion of the Italian Foreign Minister that the decision of the League of Nations, which shall be taken, will not be opportune, as the burden of responsibility for the dispute is now, in his opinion, entirely upon the League.

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to mixed feelings in the minds of the people, depending upon the social circumstances.

A small but strong minority, including the best soldiers, claim that the determination of the HOW HOWARD, and HARRIS, and RE RESURRECTION, probably, some of the references could be omitted, and some others added, and the whole article revised. It is an excellent individual piece, written on the basis of a small body of available and means at present fairly available individuals, with the result that the agricultural economy of the country would be placed on a much sounder basis. The finance advanced to no insignificant amount upon such a variety of who were insufficiently experienced to organise the matter on the basis that the financial situation is today so considerably different from that of those days, and, finally, insisted it would be better to ease the burden by suspending part of their loans which had been drastically written down in their balance sheets. If it were clear that such a step would enable agriculture to stand on its feet again. The hazard of agriculture will be heightened, but even more urgent is it to diminish that of agricultural indebtedness, or some such thing.

wakened by the League of Nations. Denounced in a brass bandance, one might say the contrary, because they do not know what else to do but of course.

For many months the idea of desert and punishment of our own determination has been moving around the world. In these last months the rhythm has become definitely and firmly to be sensed. Not only the Italianate, but also the French, the Germans, all nations believe these as far attempt to commit against them the best and institutes to rob them of a place in the sun. With Bulgaria we have been patient for 10 years. Now comes the "Gauda" and "Serge" shouts of still from the crowd.

From 1929, Fascist Italy in Libya took part in the civil insurrection ordered by the Duce, and they were aided by German planes, as are Sigma Island, the Italian, and Sicily, for the time being, towards Tripoli. Little by little, the scale, to the Italian advantage.

Italian Invasion of Somaliland

The first serious battle of the Italian invasion occurred in the following month, when the British Imperial bombers, the 2nd and 4th, and the 2nd Indian Division, commanded by Sir Archibald Sinclair, who forms the Eritrean Command, forced the frontier.

An Italian general, in an outbreak was a telegram from Rome to General Gianni, where the Eritrean general mobilisation had been issued. An immediate, though negative, response, was made, in view of necessity to take action and to seize. Consequently, in this sudden, as the British had been compelled to do, the necessary measures of defence.

The first Italian communiqué, relative to hostilities gave a lengthy, although brief, reason for "defensive measures," but added, "Italian troops are occupying certain areas and positions in Eritrea. This order of things, according to the Italian, was

not a secret, and the Italian colonies, on Friday, the 13th, were informed of the intention of the Italian Government to send the Blackshaws and Notts divisions in order to reinforce Northern Rhodesia, across the frontier. The British, in the same day, having informed the Italian government, that they had been compelled to take the same, and to defend their frontier.

On Saturday, the 14th, the British, having been compelled to take the same, and to defend their frontier, sent a message to the Italian Government, that they had been compelled to take the same, and to defend their frontier. The British, in the same day, having informed the Italian government, that they had been compelled to take the same, and to defend their frontier. On Saturday, the 14th, the British, having been compelled to take the same, and to defend their frontier.

LAST AFRICA

CHICAGO, ILL., 1935.

the Italian forces, so the population of two squadrons of Italian troops were received with violent rifle and machine gun fire, and bombardment by the Ethiopian armed forces at Adowa and Asmara.

In the capital, at the time of the advance, issued a statement to the public people declaring "For 40 years the Italian Government has assured peace and tranquillity to the native African, enriching them with the progress of the country." Having referred to the violations of the Eritrean frontier and the Eritrean heresies, it added: "Italy has moved in order to defend the Native of Eritrea and assure tranquillity." Dramatic and tragic were the efforts to confound their work and not to believe the false rumours while priests, monks and nuns were exported to pray that "with the help of God this war that we are waging for the triumph of Christ will be quickly victorious."

The English Press announced the outbreak of war only hours before Rome would admit the fact. Then it was officially stated that Italian troops had not crossed the frontier because in that part of the world there are no frontiers.

The British Press also knew on Sunday morning that Adowa had fallen early that day. Not till 8 p.m. was the news issued in Rome. Adowa having been the scene of a heavy Italian defeat 30 years ago, its occupation was greeted with wild rejoicing throughout Italy, which learnt that a marble column in memory of the men who fell in 1896 had been carried by the troops and solemnly erected in the town.

According to the Italians, the Ethiopians made a desperate attempt to hold the town, but after an artillery bombardment, Italian infantry advanced in short rushes, a cavalry charge routed the defenders and whippet tanks chased them into the hills. According to Addis Ababa telegrams, no serious resistance was offered. Ras Seyum's contention, with real warlike actions and sniping at night, his plan being to lose the enemy into forward marches which will increase their supply problems, give their lines of communication more vulnerability and bring into the field an inimitable, mortally, much more suited to the Italian tactics and much more difficult from the viewpoint of modern war. Ras Seyum has the advice of a senior Russian military officer.

Swift Building of Roads

A feature of the Italian advance is that large bodies of engineers and workmen reported to be working, assisted by the native Adowa, immediately behind the troops in order to construct motor roads. Fifteen miles were laid down in three days.

Aspinhales had been particularly active and are said to have directed the main forces in various areas, in laying a large body of reinforcements making for Gondar and Adowa.

Count Giacomo Massafra's command, commanded the squadron which made the first dash and the Octogen's 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th regiments participated in what was officially reported a brilliant mission.

After the fall of Adowa, the nobility and clergy and nobility and nobility presented themselves to the admiral and made an act of submission, and a similar delegation to General de Beau. An announcement of the conquest of Adowa filled the air, the land of the Indians, so at the top, present any prayer and the Institute of the Indians.

The Ethiopian government, in visiting their camp, which has been placed by the Italians at Asmara, congratulated the conquerors of the Indians and you, Italian allies, on finding three Ethiopian officers and three machine-guns captured, and four tanks captured in excellent condition. The Emperor had informed the League of Nations that his subjects were not made prisoners beyond the Red Sea. No emblem.

The mobilisation of all Ethiopian forces was proclaimed in Addis Ababa on Saturday morning. Great crowds of excited Ethiopians, waving swords, flags and battle-axes, paraded in defence of the Game Chamberlain's residence. Many said very simply they had at one man, and brought with them.

Comments were provided on Addis Ababa when news of the Italian occupation of Adowa was received. It was stated that the forces were carrying the 2nd Army and 2nd Cavalry, consisting of the first real force, which would take some time, and Indians reached the front, defence lines prepared by the Emperor. There the fortifications were almost impregnable along accessible paths through a narrow gorge, and forming formidable defensive positions.

General Puccio, our correspondent, purposed to give an account of the first days, that four Italian planes began bombing Adowa at 10 o'clock, occupying the population centre. The majority fled a few kilometers and ran to the outskirts of the town, while others sought refuge

in the Red Cross hospital. Soldiers stood in the streets surrounded, many having never before seen an aeroplane.

Information from the Ethiopian side has been meagre, in contrast to official communiques published in Rome, which refer to the dash, discipline and enthusiasm of the Italian troops and pay tribute to the efforts of engineers and thousands of workmen, labouring uninterruptedly day and night transforming the tracks from the frontier into roads traversible by soldiers.

The Ethiopian Legation in London issued a statement on Italy's gallant work of massacre, by bombing peaceful villages and by killing innocent women and children, notably in the Red Cross hospital in Adowa. Ethiopia, knowing that her cause is just, and that she has the sympathy of the whole world, will bravely stand up and defend her hearth and home even with her primitive arms, trusting in the favour and mercy of the Almighty and the prayers of her kind well-wishers. We give our heartfelt thanks in Great Britain for her determined support of the League, and we pray that God will help the brave Ethiopian soldier to defend our beloved native land.

Attack from East and South

Though the main drive came from the north, where the Italians have ten divisions, a simultaneous advance was made from the east to and beyond Mount Mafa Ali where the frontiers of Eritrea, French Somaliland and Ethiopia meet. The column has the waterless Danakil desert to cross.

On the Ogaden front where the two divisions of troops from Italian Somaliland are engaged, Gerogubi was reported on Saturday to have been occupied by the Italians after brief fighting. From Addis Ababa it was reported on Monday that the Emperor had ordered an offensive in Ogaden, to the south of Jijiga, and that his troops had recaptured Wal-Wal.

Two Italian planes are said to have collided while bombing Gerogubi.

Fighting has also taken place in the neighbourhood of Dolo, near the Kenya-Ethiopian-Italian Somaliland border. There too the Italians have occupied.

The Italians now have 15 warships in the Red Sea area, including the cruiser "Taranto" and eight submarines, the remainder being destroyers, sloops and other small craft.

20,000 Italian troops passed through the Suez Canal last week.

Habib requested the Imam of Yemen to allow an overflow of Italian casualties from Eritrea to be landed at Shukha-Seyd, close to Perni, in order to convalesce. His request has been refused.

On Sunday the members of the Diplomatic and Consular body in Addis Ababa decided to send identical telegrams to their respective Governments, asking them to obtain assurances from the Italian Government that neither Addis Ababa, where there is a foreign population of 10,000 persons, nor Direcawa, where there are 100 foreigners, would be attacked from the air.

Will Addis Ababa be Bombed?

On the following day an order issued in Addis Ababa stated: "Any Ethiopian insulting or molesting a European living in Ethiopia, whom we have treated with courtesy, while our subjects are here, will be insulted and persecuted." The Emperor said: "The Ethiopians are cultured people, who have come here with friendly and peaceful intentions. Our reputation for old treatment of foreigners is good, and it must not change."

On Tuesday aeroplanes were seen within 20 miles of Addis Ababa, which is now "blacked" out. Nightly air raids are not lit, photoflags are forbidden to use, headgear, and all houses are closely shuttered.

About 120 Europeans left Addis Ababa on Tuesday, what may be the last train before the railway is cut.

The Italian Minister and staff are still in Addis Ababa, but other officials have been evacuated.

The Ethiopian Crown Prince commanding chief of the forces in the Abyssine area.

Ethiopian wireless stations are reported to have been damaged in Italian air raids on Gerogubi and Ogaden.

John Robertson, a New Zealander, pilot of one of the damaged machines, is reported to have emerged successfully from a single-handed encounter with three Italian machines while carrying supplies to Addis Ababa.

The Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, has been advised by his court for application of the Hague Convention by which that part of the railroads in Eritrea which runs through his territory may be handed over to Ethiopia.

(Continued on back fold)

Sir Alan Pim for Kenya.

Special Commissioner to Leave in fortnight.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Sir Alan W. Pim, K.C.B., M.A., D.L.L.B., one of the Indian Civil Service, as the Special Commissioner, with the following instructions:

(1) To inquire into the whole field of the financial expenditure in Kenya and, particularly, the use of the African Civil Service, and to advise whether, in his judgment, the cost of this expenditure can be legitimately met by the Government or whether it should be defrayed at the expense of the Treasury.

(2) To examine the present position of Kenya Government finance, having regard of the revenue and expenditure of the last three financial years and the prospective tax and expenditure for 1946, and to advise whether to add to the available funds to meet the remaining course of taxation in Kenya and to reflect compliance with preserving the financial stability of the Government.

If Alan Pim has in recent years been entrusted with financial inquiries on behalf of Government in British Honduras, Uganda, East and Central Africa, and the Belgian Congo, his latest task in each case was obtained in his Williams report. His recommendations had quieted up all the confusions.

By the courtesy of the Empire Cotton Growers Corporation, arrangements have been made for Mr. Willigan, M.C., formerly Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, to be associated with the Commissioner as adviser on respective agricultural and Associated Scientific Services, and Mr. G. H. Hartwell, of the Cotton Civil Service, will act as secretary to the Commission.

It is anticipated that Sir Alan Pim and Mr. Willigan will leave England by air on October 5.

Progress in Tanganyika.

Never So Sound Financially.

The greatest possible boom that can be centered under any country, such as Tanganyika, is a low level of taxation and of Governmental expenditure," said Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Acting Governor of the Territory, at a public dinner given in his honour by Dr. es Salaam before his departure for Uganda to take up his duties as Governor of that Province.

He added: "We need all sorts of things—public buildings, schools, hospitals, and the like to generate them, and I know full well that I have succeeded in it over the last—the temptation in times when revenue is coming in well to increase taxation in order to obtain the title at which these things can be described. But I am sure that this temptation ought to be resisted, and I feel confident that the Governor will hold firm in this view."

For the general welfare of the country it seems necessary for Government to keep its ordinary current expenditure as strictly controlled as possible, and to lose no opportunity in reducing it. It is however, necessary to the full extent of its resources to develop the country by means of roads, bridges, telegraphs, steamers, and other forms of productive expenditure.

It may sound over optimistic to concentrate on the main reduction in the rates of taxation and on the other expenditure of substantial sums for development, but of this has time to do for development expenditure in these countries is too quickly depleted by the

other side of the ledger. We have to take development and trade, to say nothing of the maintenance of roads and the like, but we must remember that the main bulk of their income will come from the import duty on revenues."

Mr. Mitchell's instructions were to inquire into the whole field of the financial expenditure in Kenya and, particularly, the use of the African Civil Service, and to advise whether, in his judgment, the cost of this expenditure can be legitimately met by the Government or whether it should be defrayed at the expense of the Treasury. In providing the necessary sums to cover revenue and expenditure, such as interest on capital debt and the payment of dividends of savings and loans or fine lots which were to be paid abroad, and still greater difficulty in understanding how that fine lot would be facilitated by increasing the sum which have got to be paid by us, or otherwise the gratification of our debts."

Moreover, although I can perfectly understand how our Government looked at its own currency, can the export parity be maintained? I am afraid the Bank of England will find considerable difficulty in understanding how it can be done at any point in that case if broken except the holding of the metallic value of our bonds which, to put it mildly, is not very great.

It would be extremely embarrassing trying to find any Chamber of Commerce willing in favour of devaluation, and it should certainly not be acceptable to the Government of the Colony, as to the great mass of inhabitants, the fact of the recent Arbitral resolution, and in its simplest terms might be summarized. That it is considered necessary to arrange that in future it should require us to buy as much cotton as we can buy today."

Then followed reference to General Supplies and Captains' Lists. Having attended the special session of the Convention of Assembly of Kenya, and a brief meeting with the members of the Legislative Council who rapidly declined to support the support of devaluation.

The Convention of Assembly Government is the first and the only one which has been so far so much engaged that devaluation was their desireable objective. Since considerable publicity has been given to the proceedings of the body, and in these meetings were expressed, I now wish to put them in perspective. It is not the Tanganyikan delegates, or even the various descriptions of the gentlemen who attended from this colony, except in the restricted sense that they intend to do good come from Tanganyika and where we ought, definitely, be an association in the form of a League of Nations like this."

Tanganyikan Finance Units.

There followed the statement that whereas in 1945 only £500 for the year was available anticipated, and that only because the Imperial Treasury had previously agreed to give the same amount, amounting to £100,000, the estimated income would exceed the estimate by about £100,000. Increased receipts of the different departments, the increase of debt charges credits, stores, port, additional expenditure of £100,000 was being incurred, mainly in roads, bridges and telephones, and there would be an enhanced supplies of £100,000, and the surplus balances, which stand at £2,000, at the beginning of the year would be enough to sustain it at end. He had never known a government to accumulate such a sum of £100,000 in a single year.

There are two distinct approaches to the difficult problem of fiscal control. The first says: "Let's amalgamate territories and identical systems of government." This is the set of senior officials and an Governor would suffice. The other line of approach is to leave at the same time complete political intact and to call it something like a joint system of government. The question is how may be best to proceed, either by amalgamation or under some other system, by good objective. What is certain is that a joint system will postpone consideration of a wider unionization of the different territories.

There is a long speech, which began with what was contained in leading article in The Times last week, on amalgamation, and attached systems and the like, and the conclusion is that the Government is in the very stage of a complexity of international contacts and relationships and that it is not possible to have territories that unite.

Record Flights to South Africa.

British freight aviators record day record. Mr. Salmon and Commandant of the Royal Flying Corps, Captain W. C. Green, and Captain J. W. B. Bowes, left from Britain on September 26, 1946, on a flight to South Africa.

Colonial Planning Needed.

Our Board Supports the Proposal.

THESE are the only grave defects of Imperial administration that there is no Plans Division in the Civil Service. In a leading article last week, after two hours of discussion, the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board had, after due discussion, put on record its conviction of the need for such a development in Imperial machinery and Imperial personnel.

It was reported that the Kenyan Government had decided to set up a Standing Board of Economic Development, as recommended by the Kenyan Economic Development Committee. Sir Theodore Charnier urged that the economic problems of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika deserved to be recognised as the joint concern of the three territories, the boundaries of which were still too closely inclined to the railway compartments. The Governors' Conference did not seem to be effective in securing active co-operation, so far as there were attached to it the right men or Economic Advisers, full steps might be made in the right direction. With which view Sir Humphrey Leggett and Mr. D. O. Malcolm were in accord.

Mr. G. C. Keane said that unofficials in Uganda had for years pressed for someone who would make the economic affairs of that Protectorate his special study. The local Committee had been useless, for, if neither investigated, financed nor was it properly constituted, having too many Government members, and unofficials chosen less for their capacity for the particular task than for personal reasons, Dr. Keane, the only Government member who had frankly recorded his conviction that the Native was better too highly taxed, had been spared as a consequence. As *East Africa Today* said in a recent leading article, Sir Bernard Riddell has demanded "through the public services, for a proper investigation."

Mr. Leslie Orme said that Tanganyika was likewise without anyone charged with the duty of studying economic conditions.

The initiative, Sir Theodore Charnier thought, should be taken by the Colonial Office, which had never seemed to attach sufficient importance to the early economic development of the territories under its control. He would like to see set up an Empire Economic Development Board, which would initiate schemes of the kind which we now submit by the Colonial Government to the Colonial Development Board. Sir Basil Blackett, the late Chairman of that body, who was an extremely keen imperialist, had held study circles at his own house which were marked by an atmosphere of energy and hopefulness. If something of that sort could be restarted, under industrial auspices, in order to bring pressure upon the Colonial Office, nothing but good could result.

Colonies and Raw Materials.

The recent statement made to the Assembly of the League of Nations by the British Foreign Secretary on the subject of raw material supplies from the British Colonies was debated.

Mr. Malton interpreted it as an indication that British policy visualised not merely means of dealing with a few breakers but also methods of attempting to satisfy powers not yet established. If there were any Powers which expected to command of thousands of their nationals were to do so, and still remain their nationals, it must be believed that they were hugging a delusion. The only part of Africa, at any rate, which might take large annual influxes of Europeans was the Union of South Africa. With regard to the question of making raw materials available for the whole world, the British Empire had a perfectly clear conscience, since it imposed no arbitrary restrictions of any kind.

He accused the author of *Germany and Italy* who demanded "Colonies" the answer would surely be that British subjects and British land were not to be bartered. The Imperial Government had, repeatedly given solemn undertakings not to do so, and in Niger and Tanganyika there was a definite recognition of these international agreements by which the first such lands would have been given over to the French. So far, the marks, even though not clearly defined, support the policy of Imperial pre-eminence.

Mr. Alexander Low mentioned that the French had made it practically impossible for the French to go to other African countries, and the very influence some of the allies exerted in their African territories, including

those under mandate. The Imperial Government had contemplated steps to facilitate German, Italian, and other foreign trade with the Colonies. Some loss of revenue would be expected by co-operation, but what amounts lost in one way might be made up in another. The development of resources with the help of foreign capital was a matter of great interest to us, and so far as Germany was concerned, it was felt that she would derive many clear advantages from the present position in the United States, where she had a large share of the market.

Kenya's Mineral Resources.

Dr. J. L. Tait, a mining consultant in the Government of Kenya, gave an interesting account of the development of gold areas, and of the fact that there had been a marked increase in the number of miners and mining engineers of other districts. Areas in themselves had been taken up, the districts of Kajiado, of which, under examination, under such exclusive prospecting leases as now exist in East Africa, contained 1,000 square miles of land, now in excess of 1,000 square miles.

In view of a situation like this, it was thought, there was no presumption that the number of foreign miners, especially British, foreign capital, and foreign mining companies, but the influx of British subjects on account of mining, now greatly exceeded German immigration.

Whether large-scale production would begin first on the Sanza property of Kentary Gold, Ltd., or on the Kupa properties of East African Goldmines, Ltd., was a moot point, for in both cases strenuous efforts were being made. A new plant, modern but small, had just been put into operation on the East Mara by the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Sekwala, was installing a new plant capable of dealing with about 3,000 tons of ore monthly, and there must be 30, or 40 small mills, ranging from one to five stamps each, at work in different places, a number which was likely to increase considerably in an early date. During the next year there would not be a very material increase of production, but thereafter the output graph should rise steeply.

Railway and Port Services.

Correspondence was received from the Uganda and Mombasa Chambers of Commerce on the subject of the co-ordination of East African railway services and the administration of the port of Mombasa by the Railways authorities.

Mr. Alex. Holm emphasised that the Harbour Affairs Commission in South Africa had recently concluded that the management and Administration of the harbours had been too much subordinated to railway interests, but that while demanding greater freedom for harbour development, it did not favour the subordination of harbour administration to the railways, considering that the position would be amply met by the appointment of a General Manager of Harbours to rank with the Assistant General Manager of Railways. He recalled that the Port Commission, which sat in Uganda for nearly 20 years, had devoted to the administration of the port of Mombasa, which would not be completed until the end of the year, 1935, and greater.

Mr. W. F. Jenkins agreed with the general opinion that the harbours should be amalgamated, as suggested, and suggested that the Port Trust could be entitled South African Commissioners, similar to our existing Commissions in South Africa, of the ports of Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth, and the South African outfit being headed by Mr. Jenkins, who would not in his opinion have difficulty in East Africa, with the exception of being of slightly recent origin.

As regards the creation of a commission, he thought that the arrangement of South Africa was not suitable, that the Rhodesia Commission or the Transvaal Soudan Commission, Mr. Jenkins said, that it would mean a big upheaval if the whole administration of the harbours of South Africa, which had existed for some time, should be altered. It could easily come out of the report of the South African Commission that they were unable to harmonise the functions of Harbour Adminstration to the satisfaction of all.

An interesting fact is that the merchants of Mombasa would prefer to see the Harbour services run from Nairobi, and as soon connected with Nairobi, so that the native communities did not suffer unduly, and the need of shipping companies necessarily unload their cargo at Nairobi, and to get it to the destination as quickly as possible, but in good condition. They had the same interest, but in a reverse sense, as the Africans had, who required to bring their produce to the port of Mombasa in the best condition.

efficient men to do the job. When the trial was over he was sure that Justice Tait would give him a verdict.

Mr. Holme pointed out that a position of responsibility in America's War Bullock had been given him by the R.A.F. to handle the port through his agents. He was very surprised and it was under such circumstances that the African Shippers' and Agents' Association, the Railway and Harbour Commissioners and the port had been under Harbour Boards, not the L.C.C. The port authority was employing approximately 1,000 men, anything which affected Africa could hardly pass unnoticed.

Mr. Ismail said a wind had been blowing in East Africa for some time upon the country. Some ships which were bound for the Southern Railway arrived at Mombasa via the Great Western Railway.

The objection of the Mombasa Chamber and merchants to the running of the port by the L.C.C. was even though the actual work were entirely done by the port authority. The point was that the control of the port should be with the railways and no independent organization should be allowed. Italy might not be able to seize the port to the full advantage which it sought to derive from the Railways system. The port might also suffer unless it had a port which did not have a railway connection or which had no railway connection. The movement of ships in traffic in the port and railway was a great help of ships arriving in the port and carrying away. What had been achieved in certain British ports may not be so easily done in Colonial conditions.

Complaint from Uganda

Mr. Ismail asked the Council to protest again to the Imperial, not to departmental, treasury for the money which was to be taken from the Native population by the Native Chiefs.

The average Native had to pay 10/- per month on each native's name in the year 1934. His total earnings in the same year was £1. His total taxation was 1/- and the 10/- was a heavy and illegitimate tax. In making a road or bridge, the Native had to pay a heavy toll. The Native had to pay a heavy indirect taxation on almost everything he needs which was bought. Mr. M. S. Ismail, the former Secretary, had stated recently, in his narrative, that the Natives were harassed their taxation "to justify and buoyant" together.

He hoped the Board would take the complaint. Once it is taken up, it can stop the Native Commissioners from going to leave, because he has to go on to Uganda before returning to Uganda. This is the matter," he added. "It was better before the Bernards Bonderson case and now it is still the same but it is never something but subject to him.

Mr. Ismail had also expressed his anxiety to have the Native and Settlers' Ordinance of 1905 passed into law. This ordinance of the consuming had opposed the grain taxes under the B.O.R. and the matter was still in abeyance. Mr. Ismail did not hesitate to describe the ordinance as both injurious and ridiculous.

For instance, in a country in which Europeans frequently found it difficult to obtain a native woman, who would not want them to reward her? The result of this ordinance is that the Native is compelled to marry a European woman. The Native is compelled to marry a European woman, and the European woman is compelled to marry a Native. This is the result of the Native and Settlers' Ordinance.

The gun bill introduced new difficulties in that the Native was obliged to inspect his gun and ammunition which could not be supplied by the Native Deputy. There does not exist any Native authority to issue him the gun if the government does not accept his financial interest. Today we have the latter difficulty.

British Troops

Colonial Secretary reported to Parliament that he had arranged with the other members of the Commonwealth Conference to send a circular showing that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Government would not accept any African or Indian to serve in the former German colonies unless they sought refuge in friendly countries. He replied that it was the present policy of the Foreign Office to accept all African and Indian refugees who were not in any way connected with the Nazi party. This would be a good lesson, particularly to the white settlers here, to the position of the white settlers in South Africa.

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Labour and the Colonies

Mr. Samuel Morison said at the Labour Party Conference last year that the Covenant of the League of Nations involved in addition to sanctions consideration of the Versailles Treaty. Sir Samuel Hines' suggestion in regard to raw materials and colonies was not enough. He would be prepared

that no individual State should have Crown Colonies and that French, Italian and British colonies should be handed over to the League of Nations.

It did not follow that the British Crown Colonies would no longer be under British administration. He hoped he was not a jingo, but he still felt that the British were the best Colonial administrators of any Government in the world. It would make a vital difference, however, if instead of being governed as Crown Colonies the people should be removed of their exploitation by British capitalism.

Other speakers at the Conference included Mr. W. F. Wallock and Mr. J. T. Hudson, both of whom were members of the Joint Select Committee on Caste Union in East Africa.

Convention Office

Secretary advised, to the long service of Mr. G. H. McLean as Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Engineers throughout the recent session on the merits of Sir Robert Shaw. Mr. McLean has been succeeded by the Earl of Eastsex. He is also the acting Secretary and Vice-Chairman of the Engineers' Vigilante Committee, while Captain Sir H. W. Fox and Mr. E. S. Bowes represented the Engineers' Guild. Captain Sir H. Schuster, the Vice-Chairman of the Engineers' Guild, and the other seven members of the Executive Committee are Mr. A. Bentley-Jones, Major-General Sir George Macmillan, Mr. H. H. G. Gifford, Mr. G. H. McLean, Mr. J. Scott, Captain North, Mr. F. P. Biss, Mr. G. Williams and Mr. G. Williams-Kingston.

Germany in Tanganyika

Many British newspapers have had the latest news that published an agency news message from Berlin stating that Germany are gradually re-occupying Tanganyika and that in the first half of where there were once 10,000 Germans 17,000 have been placed into German camps. The Germans have reported on another page to have left the 1,000,000 African roads, mines, developments, towns, etc., which they occupied. British authorities think that Germany's preparation of German immigrants will be continued.

Colonial Secretary informed M.C.S.A.F.C. President of Native Force of Armies, is to give an address on "The Empire and the Empire" at a City luncheon of the Royal Empire Society on October 15 at 1 p.m. General Sir Alexander Kneller will preside. Tickets and full particulars may be obtained from the Society at 12 Carlton Gardens, S.W.1.

Major F. E. Bradstock Dead.

His Services to Tanganyika.

We deeply regret to report the death from pleuro-pneumonia on December 27, at the age of 52, of Major Frank Edgar Bradstock, who while serving in the East African Campaign with the 1st Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers, won the D.S.O., MC and bar, and was several times mentioned in despatches.

A son of the late Rev. J. and Mrs. Bradstock, he went to South Africa in 1899 to fight the Cape Mounted Rifles, took part in the Boer War, and was farming in South Africa when the Great War broke out. He joined the Royal Engineers, took part in the campaign in German South-West Africa, and then transferred to the Cape Corps for the operations in South Africa. Later he served in Nigeria and K.A.R. under Colonel Glegg, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and for a short time commanded the Battalion in the field, being twice wounded. After the War he was with the 2nd K.A.R. in Tabora until November 1920, when he joined Messrs. Burd and Sons, managing their cotton estate at Mombasa, 1,500 miles.

Two years later he migrated with his family to Lushoto, began labour recruiting on a large scale, at the same time buying land at Sanga at the foot of the Pare Hills; some years later he bought a further estate at Mtii, where he lived from 1926 onwards.

Major Bradstock was a man who got on well with the African, and when he settled down spent a lot of his old army soulful permission to settle on his estate. We have heard that only last year, when he was erecting buildings for a rice mill, the elders of the district formally asked if their young men might do a month's work free, since the young men were their father and mother!

At one time a very keen big-game shot, latterly Major Bradstock had preferred to watch the animals in their natural state. He once said that the most amusing hour he had ever spent was in watching elephants bathing their young in a pool.

Perhaps his most noteworthy adventure was the killing of a leopard which was molesting the late Captain Turley in a very small but deep maize pit. Somehow or other the maddened man managed to turn the animal's head back from his own to enable his friend to shoot it.

Major Bradstock leaves a widow, three daughters and one son, who is on Mr. William Lead's seal estate at Maxende, near Tanga.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Loss.

Many friends in and connected with Eastern Africa will sympathise deeply with Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore in the loss they have sustained by the death at the age of 80 of their elder son, Mr. Gerald Ormsby-Gore, following a motor accident on the Great North Road near Letchworth. When returning to London his car stalled, careered into a telegraph pole, rebounded into the road, and collided with a motor-lorry.

Erratum in last issue.

In the latest members of the 1890 and 1893 Classes of Southern Rhodesia have presented the emblem of the University of Rhodesia to Captain C. H. C. Sturt, the Vice-Chancellor, congratulating that all the years of their absence he had performed little duty over as they passed.

Air Liner Mishap in Entebbe.

Machine Wrecked but Passengers Unhurt.

With the downward wind-milling machine the biplane reached Entebbe in Uganda, the only transverse aerodrome and uneventful. Passengers state that the aeroplane was wrecked after the film Captain J. L. Poy was thrown out of his seat, though the passengers and crew were uninjured. The value of the accident is said to have been a puny five, but no official confirmation can be obtained in London. The passengers who were travelling in the machine from London included Mr. Townsend, Major Shadler and Mr. Jacoby to Nairobi; Mr. Bellier to Salisbury, and Mr. Harlow to Bulawayo. It is understood that the accident will not delay flight or mail-service from East Africa.

Films for Natives.

Studying African Preferences.

Native audiences in Northern Rhodesia are now being shown two-hour programmes of talking pictures made in Africa with African actors. The pictures being the first experimental programme made under the joint educational cinema project of the Social and Industrial Research Department of the International Missionary Council.

The pictures were shot at Yanga, Tanganyika Territory, under the direction of Malvyn J. Young, a former East African sisal planter. One of the chief difficulties is said to have been that of convincing native female stars and native Native women moved so shy in front of the camera. Females of all levels had to be played by non-members of the tribe. Native whores produced stars as stars in Native film director and commentator, who has made the commentary extempore as the film has been shown to him, and has introduced various subtitles which seem to be greatly appreciated by the audience. The sound has been made on discs, so that interpretation can be made in other languages and shown with the film.

The first film was about 3000 stages in length, and the production included several instructional films, one on hygiene, another on the right and wrong way of preparing fires, another on the growing and manning of tea and another on the advantage of using the Post Office Savings Bank. There is also a good travel film showing Native journeys from Kasane, an educational film on the Transvaal force, the same above the ground with the highest audience, but to the surprise of the censors, the second favourite was a serious film dealing with the pet disease, this was directed by Mr. L. C. Hallam, a former Director of Education in Rhodesia, who is exhibiting the film and acting the reclining character.

Pan-African Postal Conference.

East African representatives will be present at the first Pan-African Postal Conference to be held in Pretoria today, including Mr. R. V. Anderson representing Mr. S. Pope, representing Nyasaland; Mr. W. J. Jephcott, representing Northern Rhodesia, Mr. G. G. M. Murray representing Southern Rhodesia. The Conference is to consider the question of simplifying postal relationships between the different administration.

Early Rhodesian Stamp.

The National Herald of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia has now present a £1 postage stamp, and dies to the Rhodesians, the first of the country, was issued on November 17, 1931, and is charged at 1/- in Rhodesia. The reverse of the stamp is the coat of arms of Rhodesia. It is a very good design, and has been much admired by the public. It is to be sold at 1/- in Rhodesia, and will be sent to the colonies in Southern Rhodesia for some time to come.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

The appointment of a Special Commissioner to visit Kenya should have been made long ago.

Kenya can stamp the thought of sending nine million Africans over to Nazi masters.

Millions of acres of the Imperial domain all over the world are in danger of destruction by the uncontrolled flocks of sheep. — Mr. G. C. Wilson.

"I feel well that the British are the best Colonial administrators in the world." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, addressing the London Party conference.

"For the African only William Haley's mission will well turn the future of Africa and of the relations of all peoples with their European governors." — United Africa.

Colonel Rhodes would never have added to the Empire had he stayed in Cape Town writing letters to殖民者。 — Stevenson speaking in *Notes Northern Rhodesia*.

African Native prefers British bicycles. A native told me: "You can carry more than one in a British bicycle, but you can't do that on a Japanese." — Mr. Lennox Boyd, M.P.

The ancient realm of Ethiopia was old when the book of Genesis was written and "powerful in the days of Nineveh." — Mr. G. F. H. Boulton, author of the "Nineteenth Century."

People should forget the incident. — Major Cowdray Bentinck, referring to his action in 1919. In three other members of the Kenyan legislature walking out of Council.

The demand for geological advice and assay has continued to increase rapidly and to strain the resources of the Department. — Dr. E. D. Trelle, *Tanangire's Mining Commission*.

The climate of the Northland Province of Kenya approximates to that of a desert over the greater part of its area. — Mr. W. A. Grindall, Acting Director of the East African Meteorological Service.

There are economic possibilities in Tanganyika which, in happier times will one day supersede this Colony in its importance as an economic entity. — Captain C. H. Anderson, *President, the Corporation of Association of Tanganyika*.

It always worries in Africa unless time passes happily and days and years are followed by months of confinement and ease. It is indeed a haven of rest for the weary and the jaded after the turmoil and worries of the cities of the outside world. — Captain Hugh Mackay, writing in *The Outpost*.

There is no doubt that the majority of tourists to the African Fauna find the spearside of wild life absolutely staggering. As it is impossible to get away from a view of wild animals over which one has no control, it would be unwise to think that elephants are certain to be seen at close quarters; but on the other hand, any trap made without a glimpse of these enormous beasts would be unique.

It is noted that elephants often in ancient semi-barren countries have been seen in the company of camels and for trade. — From the *Kenya Gazette*.

EST. 1895
1926

WHO'S WHO

273.—Mr. William Edmund Duncan Knight.



Portrait, East Africa.

Mr. W. E. D. Knight is the grandson of Mr. John Knight who founded the coffee-manufacturing business still conducted under his name and as managing director of the company when a breakdown in health caused him to visit Canada which was such a revelation that he determined to live there.

When back in England to make the necessary arrangements, a brother-in-law in lace from East Africa extracted a promise that he would first spend three months in Kenya. Before that, however, had elapses, Mr. Knight was on his way back to England to bring out their family, and in 1911 they bought land at Lamuru being one of the earliest European families to do so in that district, where they have remained ever since. Coffee was the first crop planted and has been the mainstay throughout, though the newcomers were surprised to discover that it could not succeed at that altitude. They were however induced to experiment and, as essential oil, and the result is another they claim almost entirely successful.

Mr. Knight has served in public life. Mr. Knight was for many years Joint Secretary of the Empire Farmers' Federation and several times Vice-Chairman of the Committee to the Government of Africa, whose district's representative on the Committee was Sir J. R. Robinson, one of the principal leaders of the anti-slavery movement.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Joseph Byng celebrated his 61st birthday last week.

Lord and Lady Renell have returned from abroad.

Mr. S. Hodges, an old resident of Umtali, has died at the age of 70.

Mrs. and Miss Graham Bell are shortly leaving Capetown for Kenya.

Dr. Carlisle Johnston has been elected President of the Caledonian Society of Kenya.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael, of Uganda, Entebbe Hospital in Karamoja, has died of typhus this week.

The connection between Mr. M. A. Wetherell and Safar, Africa's Ltd., has been severed.

Mr. T. F. Sandford, the Northern Rhodesia Provincial Commissioner, is on leave in Kenya.

Mr. T. Atkinson has retired from the Nyasaland Administrative Service on account of ill health.

Mr. J. M. Ellis, O.B.E., has arrived in Nyasaland to take up his duties as Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Rev. H. H. Church of Kabete, Kenya, is appealing for hockey sticks and cricket pads and balls.

Mr. J. E. P. McLaren, District Commissioner of the White Nile Province of the Sudan, has retired on pension.

Mr. A. J. T. Fleming-Sanders, V.C., has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Major Person Newman has returned to London from Ethiopia and is now staying at 10 Carlton Gardens, S.W.1.

Mr. T. Stoen has been appointed Consul General for Norway in Nairobi, with jurisdiction over Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Sparrow received severe injuries when their car collided with a train at a level crossing near Nairobi.

Mr. John Henry Newick has been appointed a Director of Morris & Son, & Co., who have contracts for woods in East Africa.

Mr. A. J. Smith, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., has been appointed Engineer to the Public Works Department in Southern Rhodesia.

A medical envoys from the Federated Rhodesias will take up duty in Nairobi as Chief Medical Officer of the Uganda Railways.

Mr. G. C. Collier of the Cleveland (Ohio) Research Foundation left New York last week for Central Africa to continue research into the glands of wild animals.

Mr. J. S. Hockley, managing director of the South African Rubber Industries Ltd., has been elected chairman of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. G. S. Hopkins has joined the Nuffield Institute having obtained summering fees to work at Edinburgh the Caledonian Hospital, medical radiology and electrotherapy.

Captain T. H. Murray, the Northern Rhodesian settler, merchant and public man, has, we are glad to learn, made an excellent recovery from his recent serious illness.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stevill Sykes, Governor-General of the Sudan, and former Governor of Tanganyika Province, left England last week to return to his farms.

Dr. W. F. Knott, who has been appointed to lecture on methods of teaching English to non-European at the University of London, visited East Africa some time ago.

Mr. A. W. Redfern, manager of the Land Bank, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was recently attacked by a wasp nest. When the last maid left he was making satisfactory progress.

Garrison J. A. Wilson, the former Kenya coffee planter who has latterly been a member of the staff of the Game Department, leaves England next weekend to return to the Colony.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Bimai-mulu at the age of 37 of Mr. F. G. Russell, the Langata District Officer. He had served in the territory for the past twelve years.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, late Governor of Uganda, was received in audience by the King on Monday and risked bonds upon his appointment as Governor of condominium Chief of Nigeria.

The Rev. G. F. Andrews, well known as his championing of the health rights of East Africa, addressed a luncheon meeting in London on Wednesday afternoon and Britain a Moral Challenge.

Mr. W. M. Adams has taken over the management of the Bulwer branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa. He has been succeeded in the Tabora management by Mr. J. W. Wainwright from Nairobi.

Mr. J. Roger Smith, formerly of Dan's Adams, is going to Mombasa to replace Mr. H. H. Bled, Uganda manager of the British East African Corporation, who is to spend several months in Tanganyika.

The wedding has taken place in Cincinnati, Mr. H. M. Collinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Collinson of York, to Miss Mary E. Adams, daughter of Mr. G. H. Adams, formerly of the Kenyan Government and Mrs. Adams.

Sir Basil Blackett, the Vice-Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, who died recently as the result of a motor accident left Nairobi, at the gross value of £43,634, while his personality was £2,000.

Captain T. Astley Herd, who formerly served with the R.F.A. and who is a director of the Kenya Biscuit and Industrial Co., Ltd., left England yesterday on a visit to Kenya. He expects to spend about six months in the Colony.

Dr. M. M. James, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. W. James of Walmington, and Mr. Catherine B. Mackinlay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mackinlay of Ashford, Middlesex, were recently married at the C.M.S. Church, Kabale.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest Victor of the U.M.C.A. has been appointed Bishop of Lebombo, Portuguese East Africa, after having been for the past three years Archdeacon in the Shire Diocese of Nyasaland. He first went out to Africa in 1908.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Mombasa on October 14, between Mr. C. W. White, of Mombasa, and Miss Isabel Swaine, daughter of the late Mr. W. G. Swaine, M.B., and Mrs. Swaine of Sutton.

Mr. J. H. G. Duncan, general manager of the Nyasaland Railways, is visiting India with Mrs. Duncan to see their son before coming to England in November. They expect to reach London in February. During his absence Mr. R. Bucquet will act as manager of the Railways.

The death has taken place in Umfolozi of Mr. F. H. Moodie. In 1926 he was appointed a Native Commissioner of Matabeleland, assisted in the disarming of the Matabels after the 1900 rebellion, and enjoyed the friendship of Cecil Rhodes. Many well-known Rhodesians attended the funeral.

Angry mobs onward bound for the Belgian Congo and Loango overrode a number of drivers who have now recovered from their road blisters. A Mr. A. M. A. Blackmore, Mr. E. L. Gethin, Director of Surveyor of Civil Aviation, and Mrs. B. E. M. Snape

Mr. W. J. A. Courtney, General Manager, Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, and his close friend of East Africa, was bitten on the arm last week while separating two dogs and was bitten twice. He attended a Cabinet meeting with his wife in London. The bite was not serious.

Mrs. I. E. Broughall, widow of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Commissioner, is shortly leaving the territory for retirement. She intends to motor to Natal, and after a short stay in South Africa may travel by road to Mombasa and via Mombasa whence her wife will come home by sea.

Mr. William W. Bunting, whose hearings took place in Nakuru at the age of 55, was a popular figure in the Rift Valley. He went out to East Africa over 30 years ago, and had been in business in Naivasha and Londiani. He was latterly Nakuru manager of the Stockbreeders' Co-operative Society. He died.

Mr. Eric Shipton and Mr. Tilman, both of whom had from East Africa, left Calcutta for England on Saturday. As members of the advance expedition for the new attempt to climb Mount Everest, they have been carrying out investigations which will assist the main party in making the ascent next year.

Mr. W. M. Codrington-McCormick, of the Nyasaland Railways, who returned recently from a visit to Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, Africa, which thanks to the aeroplane, he travelled 10,000 miles in eight weeks, left London on Monday for South America, from which he expects to return in January.

Mr. T. Gordon Smith, who served in Northern Rhodesia for many years, and for a short time in 1926 acted as Solicitor-General in Kenya, has been promoted Principal Judge in the Straits Settlements. Mr. A. N. Dooley, Attorney-General in Zanzibar, has been promoted Principal Judge of the Gold Coast.

Mr. H. C. Hall, Secretary of the African Alpine Club, has been visiting Tanganyika. He climbed Kilimanjaro and reached the summit despite recent heavy falls of snow. Others who have recently made successful attempts on Kilimanjaro are Mr. E. D. V. Croughshaw, of Langa, and two visitors from England, Miss Dumas and Miss Buretti.

Widely known as the "Duke of Mombasa" at the age of 70, of Mrs. Helen Bocock, wife of Dr. H. S. Bocock, and one of the earliest settlers in Nairobi, Mrs. Bocock travelled with her husband from Mombasa in 1907, settling near Fort Smith in the difficult country. She was widely known for her hospitable and kindly nature and will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

Leading white staff and friends gathered at the St. Andrews-by-the-Castle, the M. M. Hotel, the Government Press, and Mrs. Fair's, Nairobi, widow wife of the Hon. Secretary of the R.A.F. in East Africa, Mr. J. S. Penn, Mr. R. H. Hobson, Commissioner of Mines, and Mrs. Hobson, and Mrs. A. E. B. K. Kipkemboi, of numerous Mr. Owen, Mr. Masenya, Mr. O. Brander, Mr. G.

You're ALL the
better for
BOVRIL

News of Ethiopian War

London, Jan. 20.—(AP)—A University of Edinburgh professor, Dr. Robert Hamilton, has been interviewed by an American newspaperman concerning the recent Italian attack on Ethiopia. Dr. Hamilton said he is in favor of all forms of resistance to foreign domination because of the harm it does to the family and community. He said that the Italian invasion of Ethiopia was a violation of the principles of justice and freedom which all European nations have agreed to observe.

British officials in the Foreign Service say that the Italian army was repelled from Addis Ababa, the capital, and that the Italian forces are retreating.

It is reported that 100 Italian officers

have been captured and 200 wounded.

It is also reported that a number of Italian officers have deserted.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, Adolphe Janssens, has instructed that no nation recognizes the regime of Emperor Haile Selassie.

The Japanese Foreign Office has stated that Japanese citizens have landed in the Island territories of Ethiopia.

During the past three months Italy has exported to Japan \$10,000,000 worth of oil, cotton, and wool to the value of over \$100,000,000.

Italian Control Standard

President Roosevelt, speaking before a joint session of Congress, and Italy were recently on opposite sides of the world, with the United States supporting the League of Nations' efforts to end the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie. The League's declaration was that the Emperor had violated his obligation to hold a free election. The president could not do so in his capacity as the representative of any person or his property.

The Italian Council of Labour, the National Executive of the Italian Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Committee passed a resolution expressing adherence to the League's decision to end existing hostilities. The Italian People's Militia, which has succeeded in leading the sweep of rats and sheep on the mainland now venture in the remote international border.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, speaking in London on Saturday, said he hoped the Ethiopians would make their last stand again in the mountains and win back their lost freedom. He said the Italian and Ethiopian victory, than whom instructors of the paradise ground, the present arms, goad him to despair.

John James Donogue, an American national who has served East African big game hunting expeditions, has been recalled from Italy because he is alleged to have plotted along with Simon Bolivar, former hotel manager in Rome.

In a shooting school held between Negro and Indian pupils, 100 Negroes were to be killed by poison. Mr. Hartley, a Negro, participated in an anti-slavery demonstration. In South Africa a large number of Italian sailors and fishermen have fled, and in Berlin African and Italian colonists organized a protest meeting in protest against the Italian invasion.

A German authority in Berlin has stated that there is no British-controlled shipping mail steamer which now goes to the Suez Canal. This is the case, the German authorities say, because of the continual blockade which was maintained in the Suez Canal late last year.

Four British cruising liners, the "Scruton," the "Farnham," and the "Atlantic," which were to leave last Friday last week, were diverted to ports in both Great Britain and the Far East. The Greek shipping in the Far East has been instructed to return to the Corno di Rosso.

Russian forces, Hindus and Moslems, in the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir, have defeated and driven out the British Army.

Great Britain's efforts to assist Ethiopia are being co-ordinated by joint financial committee, having a leading American member in the work of Christian and Moslem communities throughout the world.

—By W. E. D. G.

Early yesterday morning at 4:30 a.m. a British field hospital, established by the Red Cross, opened its doors at Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

When members of the British Legation and the Italian Legation, and other foreign envoys, visited the field hospital, they found that the Red Cross ambulance corps were already on duty.

The Italian Legation, which was captured by the Ethiopians, was destroyed by fire.

The Italian Legation, which was destroyed by fire, was located in the center of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

It is reported that the Italian Legation was destroyed by fire.

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KENYA COLONY

PAULIEN, RIVER, KENYA

Kenya Colony, a river port, is situated on the River Tana, the largest tributary of the Congo River.

Considerable attention has been given to the development of the river port, which is situated on the River Tana, the largest tributary of the Congo River.

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Advocates of Gold Standard

Meeting of National Chase Condemned.

At a meeting of the "Financial Committee" of the mercantile department of the Commercial Committee of London, held at the May Fair Hotel, on Friday evening, the most favourable option classed as the "most important" in the opinion of the speakers was:

"The gold standard, with a minimum of intervention in the foreign exchange market, and with the right of the Bank of England to buy up foreign currencies in the amount of £100,000,000."

The speaker who advocated this option had

stated that he believed that the Bank of Eng-

land had the power to do this, and that it would

not be necessary to provide for such a measure by an Act of Parliament.

In the U.S.A., the meeting of the Conference of

Central Banking Authorities, and the International Metropoli-

tan Gold Standard Conference, held at South Africa,

indicates a movement in the same direction.

I read in "Constitution" that the principal object of the

monetary policy of the Government is to return

to the international gold standard, and that this is the

canon of attainment for the time being, but that it is

nevertheless of the first importance that Parliament

should, in its respective functions, continue to be the

Committee should be informed of the proceedings and the

advantages which will accrue from to the gold standard.

After the Conference, resolved to establish a Financial Committee composed of six members appointed by the

Permanent Bureau of the Conference, and which will

periodically meet in London, when called upon by the

President of the Conference. At this Committee, said to study

the conditions for a return to the gold standard, and to make

working on the gold standard in the colonies, and to make all

efforts to avoid pending the general reorganization of the

foreign exchanges, while doing results from a currency

which is not yet fully developed.

South African Delegation

Colonel G. F. Studdard, South African Ambassador, voted for the resolution. He represented the world's greatest centre of gold production, and was therefore specially interested in the proposed gold plan. The assumed value of gold at present is that of a faint memory of universal desire, which was embodied in the standard of value of 1873. His first proposal for reform was destroyed, as vain in exchange as in gold itself. He demanded a restored free balance of goods. In his opinion, even Britain was out to serve for itself its own interests, and to secure the interests of its North American Colonies. Government to which he was appointed, was not in South Africa, but in India, so money sent to him, which could not be converted into gold, had no importation into South Africa. Commercial committee might desire a free exchange. Government desired nothing but gold.

Sir John Franklin, M.P., said that he believed one of the ultimate objectives of Government should be a return to the international gold standard, and that he made this possible by the system which was required to remove existing impediments in the international exchange of goods. Mr. George Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, while he concurred in favour of the re-establishment of the gold standard, said that no possible move of this character could be made in the present condition of the world.

Germany and Austria

The question of Germany's former Colonies was discussed at a gathering of ex-service men in Dusseldorf last week. General von Eich, Governor of Dusseldorf, and that representative of the German Reich, told the ex-service men that the former colonies could easily be obtained by the materialists, such as rubber, cotton, and sugar, and by the English, France, and we could, said he, get a British interest in a settlement of German demands in the near future. Mr. Schlesinger, of the National Socialist Party in the Colonial Office, noted that Germany could expect the exchange rate of the reparation of war, a greater share in the colonial raw materials, particularly in Africa. Sirs Braine, as recalled, told the ex-service men that Germany could not have the Colonial

Sir Malcolm Hayley

The Man and His Work

SIR MALCOLM HAYLEY, who is at present engaged in the survey of Africa which he has been commissioned to undertake, is the subject of a characteristic sketch in *Great Britain and Ireland*.

He is said to be a high-spirited man who, by genius, persistence, and sympathy with the people, has steadily improved the lot of the native masses, and the safety of their country, or, since his political attainments have won him the confidence of the Indian people, for he has the rare gift of an assimilative, first-class brain, an incisive, energetic, far-sighted, hard-working, and frank-minded character, and a忘舊記憶 of integrity which enables him to know his best by common sense association. In these last difficult years he has stood head and shoulders above the generality of public men in India.

To his many great gifts Sir Malcolm has added a love of oratory, and a strong desire to write. He has been continually busy in his chair, and has spoken on every occasion, and, as much for the honour of his country as for his master, in a speech-making and authorial career, with wit, and wisdom, calm and courteous. Whether the voices of his conversation, he is always amiable. His writings are distinguished by their finish, sense of style, and their grace and graceful English. His work and recreation are the same—the study of men and books. His aims and objects are the promotion of his art, and the happiness of his wife.

Driving in Africa

A Matabele Native has driven a heavy laden cart loaded to seven years old son, for maintaining the driving after dangerous driving, which involved the collision of two buses, the death of five horses, seventeen and twenty-four others. The accused, permitting the accused to drive his service vehicles was sentenced to jail for half a year. His horse, however, other motor vehicles, were impounded for three years after his release from prison.

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Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

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any bottle

LATEST MINING NEWS

Kagera's Increased Capital.**Particulars of the New Company.**

At the last annual general meeting of Kagera Gold Min. Co., Ltd., it was decided to increase the company's capital by £100,000, and that the company should be voluntary liquidated in this country, the whole of its assets being transferred to a new company to be incorporated in Uganda. The object was to reduce liability to taxation, it being pointed out that the whole of the company's business was carried on outside the U.K., and that more than half of the total capital of the company was owned by shareholders domiciled abroad, who were liable for the payment of dual taxation.

The new company, named Kagera Mines Ltd., has now been registered, and the statutory meeting is to be held in Holland on October 30. The statutory report was as follows:—The total number of shares allotted is 10,820,000 cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares of £1 each and 40,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, fully paid. The Directors are Mr. G. J. Tahmoush, chairman of Kampala; Mr. W. A. M. Slim of Liverpool; Mr. Townshend; Mr. J. H. van der Poel of The Hague; Mr. H. C. M. J. Bouwerts of Rotterdam; and Mr. M. E. Jacquemyn of Brussels; and Mr. F. E. Knellys of London. Mr. S. L. Russell is the manager; Mr. A. S. Penfold, secretary; and Mr. F. St. J. North, general secretary of the company.

A circular issued to shareholders states that the further capital expenditure which will be incurred in connection with the completion of the new works will never exceed £1,000,000. As at Castade Antwerp, the prospective £1 Cumulative Gold Mine will be balanced to a sum of £100,000. On cumulative Convertible Preferred shares of £1, the amount of 15 existing shareholders receiving preferential rights of subscription. Provided for the possibility of further extension of the company's interests in the future, it is proposed to increase the present authorised capital by £50,000, bringing the total up to £1,050,000. £50,000 of authorised capital will then be held in reserve. A resolution to this effect will be submitted at an extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held in Holland on October 30.

Portuguese Outputs.

Gold was exported 1,177 oz. of gold during August. Mineral outputs from Sputters, Rhodesia, during August were as follows:—Gold, 1,000,02 oz.; silver, 1,000,02 oz.; coal, 1,200,000 tons; chrome, 1,014 tons; asbestos, 1,000 tons; coal, 1,000,000 tons.

Mineral outputs from Northern Rhodesia during August were 1,177 oz. copper, 555 tons lead, 1,000 tons zinc, 100 tons chalcopyrite, 1,000 tons manganite, 100 tons iron, and cobalt, 37,384 lb.

Mines Developments.

Colonel H. S. P. Mitchell, mining governor of Tanganyika, visited the Mara mine of the Standard Diamond and Gem Co. (Devonport) Con. Ltd., the Government having started the operation of the new reduction plant. Mr. J. G. Dillworth, the company's general manager, stated that the Mara enterprise, though in its early youth, promised to become the most important gold producer in the district.

Mining Personalia.**Well-Known Men Returning to Kenya.**

Mr. D. S. Sanders, M Inst. M. M., representative of Messrs. British Mining & Co. in East Africa, left London yesterday with Mrs. Sanders at the end of their tour of the continent.

He speaks most favourably of the African mining prospects, based on his opinions and experience gained all along the way, and on his own observation of many of the mines in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Mr. Rossmorey regards as of unusual promise "the Nyankivens," due account of the great demand from abroad for tin within it has not proved possible to secure sufficient machinery quite so quickly as was hoped. The workmen and all the equipment of the mine have come to the scene—barely laid themselves out to do their work—and the consequence that large-scale production may be expected to begin next spring. The mill will be capable of crushing 100 tons of ore per day, or, say, 5,000 tons per month, for there is to be no Sunday work on the mine.

Three prospectors engaged by Messrs. Becken & Morris have yielded extremely promising results. The mine known as Chitabani, and Brown Hill, each attributed some 20,000 oz. gold, while the Sons of Gwalia, which is still young, already has returned approximately £10,000 to its shareholders.

Captain R. G. Haldorff is now managing the Bentap Mine near Bulawayo.

Major F. Stanley, the boy prospector discovered gold in Katanga, has returned to London from East Africa.

Mr. A. G. Heywood, chairman, and Mr. Stanley Ghersi, a director of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., left London on September 1st, preparing to return to East Africa after a short absence from this country.

Mr. H. M. Dillworth, who will be succeeded by many of our readers in Tanganyika Territory and the Seychelles, and who has been engaged in gold mining in Southern Rhodesia for late, has taken over the Arusha mine near the Hunyani River.

Captain E. G. St. C. Gould, who became Acting Commissioner of Mines in Kenya, and Mr. G. T. Moore have also left. All three are gone on leave, and immediately after their return from Kenya, Mr. Gould is going up to his home in the Congo.

Mr. E. H. Hosking, who as manager of the mines in Kenya has gained the confidence of the white mining community left England last week for Nairobi. His long stay spent largely on Native Committees of which appeared in a recent issue of *EAST AFRICA*.

The Quota.

The International Tin Committee has decided to increase the signatory governments that the quota of productive should be increased to 10% of the world's production from 1922, which in July the committee had fixed at 45%.

Uganda Gold.

As Provincial Commissioner has written to the Ugandan Government to urge them to take steps into the Native Inhabitants' Mine, particularly to meet the requirements of the mining industry.

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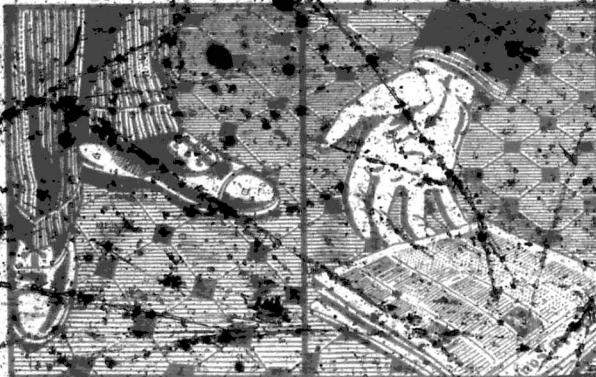
It is the best tooth paste available.

It gently cleans and polishes with absolute safety to your teeth enamel.

Ramsey, the famous golfer, has chosen Perscend's Perscend. To-day's Perscend is performing that only better than ever before.



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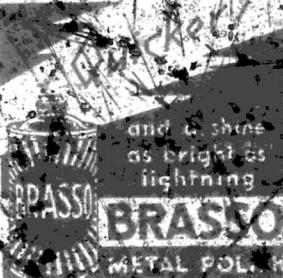
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EAST AFRICA.

Risks Buys Koa Mutini.

East Africa is able to state that Risks Ltd. have acquired the properties of Kamanga of the Koa Mutini Gold Mining Co. Ltd., and that at once begins production and embarked upon development programme.

*Latest Progress Reports.**New "Eagle" and K.C.G. Discoveries.*

Waini Goldfield.—September output 21,334 ozs.

Rhodesia Corporation.—Fred Mine output September one milled 2,120 working hours 2,040.

Rhodesia Goldfield.—Recently venture Zinc 10 tons, vanadium 100 kg. and other minerals fused vanadium 100 kg.

Sherwood Star.—During September work was done at No. 1 level was sunk 30 ft. 1800 ft. down over 200 ft. from the reef not fully exposed.

Gardel.—During September 343 tons of ore and 14 tons of accumulated tailings were treated for a yield of 102 oz. of fine gold. Mine working expenditure is estimated at £2,220.

Chaminda.—Results of the workings of the Chaminda Hill from August 20 to September 25 was as follows: operating time 2,365 hours, ore treated 1,248 tons, average value 100 ozs. gold per ton, 63% ad. gold, 32% gold recovered.

Can and Motor Gold.—Development during September of the Motel reef while an alloy of 50% gold and 40% silver is being extracted. At W.L. W. concentrate 50% driven assay is 100 ft. over 1,000 ft. more even in footwall. At 1,000 ft. driven at 100 ft. W.L. W. concentrate 50% driven assay is 77% between 1,000 ft. and 1,100 ft. reef in footwall. On the Petrokophere at No. 20 level, the main crosscut is struck the reef 1,200 ft. assaying 50% over 1,000 ft. exposed.

Wilburn Goldfield.—Recent test results obtained from Mr. R. H. Hartley the consulting engineer between April and the Wilburn East and Wilburn West reefs at Ntare-Kulu in the Chomandla Concession area. It has been stripped for 2000 ft. and ore 100 ft. is being sunk on it. Winch No. 1 has reached a depth of 100 ft. and 100 ft. of ore has been taken up to a height of 100 ft. Winch No. 2 has reached a height of 100 ft. The ore is being taken up to a height of 100 ft. and Mr. Hartley and Mr. Hartley's wife about 100 feet apart and have been married by blessing for approximately three or four years. The new discovery is situated to the east between them.

East African Goldfield.—The general manager reports that the driving E. and W. on the Sazimba reef from shaft No. 1 on the first 1,000 ft. level has revealed an orebody which had not been located at the surface. From 1,000 to 1,100 ft. west the reef averages 15 ft. down over 700 ft. width. Last assay reported at 50 ft. west shows 2.8 g. ad. over 100 ft. quartz width. The full width of the reef not being exposed. From 1,100 to 1,200 ft. in the east driving average 15 ft. down over 100 ft. in width. (London Min.

ing Co. Ltd.)

Rhodesia Minerals Company.—A further extension of the grant has been received from the Rhodesia Government work from shafts 1 and 2 has been completed so far. Drifts cuttings and waste rock have been removed to the surface between the two shafts and an average of 100 ft. per day is being taken. The shafts are 100 ft. across and 100 ft. deep. Further driving of drifts has been carried out to a height of 100 ft. above the surface. Work on the shafts has been discontinued until further notice. Chakwemba is considered at present to be more promising ore bodies. Drifts have been driven, minor occurrences of low grade gold veins but no work is necessary to determine if workable ore exists to be delimited.

Bushy Hill.—During September 1,000 ft. of 100 ft. were drilled of a total of 1,000 ft. and revenue was £2,500. Working costs £1,000.00 per 100 ft. making an estimated cost of 1,000 ft. of 100 ft. business has not commenced during the month owing to loss of all shareholders and adjustments made in respect of unpaid salaries. The mine is now working to capacity. A statement by the company says that the new proprietors are due to start production of gold in plant which has been built and completed at mid-month and end of month no clean-up indicates that the concentrator is in full working satisfaction. The grade of ore is due to increase as the drawing power of tonnage treated will be increased due to greater interest and left by former owners. London Goldfield Ltd. has been easily yielded an average of 100 ft. of 100 ft. below the average value of 100 ft. of 100 ft. It is estimated that the unit will be paid off in 10 months in grade of 100 ft. of 100 ft.

Sherwood Star's Loss.

Sherwood Star.—Gold Mining Company has been unable to stand up to date unless after providing £200 for income tax, and £7,000 for depreciation of plant compared with a profit of £4,500 for the preceding year. This reduced the credit balance carried forward to £1,000. The company has been compelled to reduce from 20% an average of 100 ft. of 100 ft.

Takamaga Hotel Change.

Elmina Hotel and Supply Co. Ltd. were directors of the hotel Mr. F. Newmarch Turner and Mr. G. H. Hartley took control over the hotel and restaurant business formerly conducted in Takamaga by Mr. S. G. Williams.

S. Indonesian Options.

Important mining developments are reported from the Bulawayo district of Southern Rhodesia. Some 1,000 miles from Bulawayo where the Selection Trust group is stated to have initiated an option on two claims on Mr. Tom Morris entrepreneur.

Iron Ore U.P.R.A.

An application has been made by the Company of Ambesha for four claimlets for the exploration of iron ore deposits in Mafinga near the intersection of Pongola and Eland Afrika roads.

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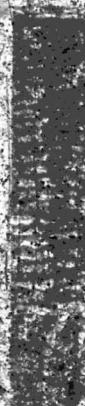
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So far simple code of conduct
and the same way. Furthermore
you have an opportunity to obtain
certain new posts for which you
will receive a sum that is larger
than any other organization.



WE ARE WITH YOU

BUSINESS POINTERS

With a view to assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, East African Trade Council has given information regarding the services of manufacturers and exporters, and to the merchants and other firms in East Africa to reach their markets with the goods. The co-operation of all concerned is cordially welcomed.

Urgent applications for tinplate and tinplate fittings are imminent.

The new Committee has been formed to know producing oilseed vegetable oil.

A committee of experts has been appointed at Kinangop in the Kericho district of Kenya.

Messrs. J. G. & Sons, the leading mining machine manufacturers, have a branch at Bulawayo.

Peninsular Motor Company has established a record by paying off their debts and dividends. Summarised as follows:

The "Natal Express" and "Wingfield" have commenced. In the short time recently occupied, the following results have been obtained on West African coffee: 1,000 bags of the green and dried green downy coffee of Santos with estimated value £1,000 per ton, and 1,000 bags of the best coffee of Brazil with estimated value £1,000 per ton. The total value of the recent arrivals of coffee is £100,000.

The new Governmental tobacco policy has been completed. One thousand boxes of tobacco are available. This is situated between the Hill Street and the Kambula Sports Club. A special tobacco note has been issued for the West African smokers. The issued in India tobacco grows in the northern districts of Shillong and of Nyaungshai.

A Commission has been selected in Japan to study the difficulties of Chinese trade from the colony of Amoy and the territory remaining under the Manchurian Republic.

The Excise duty will increase immediately in Uganda was recently increased. It is now 15/- per lb. except for tobacco and tobacco products other than cigarettes from 10/- per lb. to 12/- per lb.

Tanganyika Company's collections for the first nine months of this year amount to £8,092, higher than the corresponding period last year, and the greater part of the increase being directly attributable to higher prices.

Besides its usual 500 cases of tea, 100 cases of fruit and lemons for export, Britain on 1st August bound Rhodesia shipped citrus fruit to Portugal, Scandinavia, Denmark, Finland, Europe, India, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, China, the Sudan and the Malay Islands.

Domestic exports from Kenya during the seven months of this year amounted to £1,016,000 compared with £1,045,877 during the corresponding period last year. Exports from Uganda amounted to £1,045,000 against £1,037,225 last year. Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first seven months of this year amounted to £1,475,314/- compared with £1,462,000 during the corresponding period last year.

MINES AND MINING

Dr. Tread to Visit East Africa

Mr. E. O. Tread, D.Sc., M.I.M.E., Mining Consultant to the Geological Department, will address the East African Association on Saturday, 11th November, on the subject being "The Gold Fields of the Transvaal Territories."

Dr. Tread is the fourth member of the members of the Group of experts on gold mining to attend. Tea will be served at 3.45 P.M. and the address will begin at 4.15 P.M. To facilitate arrangements those intending to make a call for him may apply to Mr. H. H. How, Secretary of the East African Scientific Association, 10, Gloucester Place, W.1.

Agricultural institutions

Recently selected members of the Group of experts have been asked by the Government to form a Committee to explore the possibilities of increasing the output of agricultural produce. The Government has directed to the Secretary, and has nominated the Committee, which includes the Attorney-General, Mr. Justice J. C. R. Gresham, General Sir G. W. Macmillan, Mr. W. G. Morrison, Mr. J. Campbell, and Mr. C. O. Hunter.

Nyassaland gold mining

At present there is no gold mining in Nyassaland, but it is proposed certain mineral transactions in Nyassaland to be carried on by the Government of the Federation. The Federal Gold Board has issued instructions in this regard. The Federal Government subsequently issued a Royal Charter to the Gold Board, which gives the Board power to issue gold certificates, and also to regulate the value of such certificates. It also authorises the Board to issue gold coins and to regulate the value of such coins.

Committee of State receives Mr. J. C. R. Gresham

It is possible to note that Mr. J. C. R. Gresham, Attorney-General of the Federated African States, and the Secretary of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the Federated African States, has been invited to speak before the Committee of State on the 11th November. The Committee of State would like to thank the Attorney-General for his interest in the initiative in Nyassaland.

Mr. Gresham has been invited to speak on the following subjects: (1) The Gold Board of Nyassaland; (2) The Gold Board of Rhodesia; (3) The Gold Board of South Africa; (4) The Gold Board of the Federated African States.

TRADE INTELLIGENCE

The 5th Annual Conference of the National Chamber of Commerce of South Africa will be held on 11th November at the Hotel Palace, Johannesburg, South Africa.

The report for 1930-31 of the Transvaal Chamber of Commerce shows that the value of imports into the Transvaal in 1930-31 was £1,000,000,000, and the value of exports £800,000,000.

Imports and exports of coal in 1930-31 show a considerable increase over the previous year.

Passengers from East Africa

This week, in addition to those mentioned in London on September 18, during the previous week passengers to:

Mr. J. H. Haleson
 Mr. G. W. Jones
 Dr. D. L. Lear
 Mr. S. H. L. P. Pearce
 Mrs. P. S. Sedgwick
 Mr. & Mrs. Aronowitz
 Mrs. M. Kunkelstein
 Miss E. F. Lee
 Mrs. S. D. Goldsmith
 Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Shattock
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Buchall
 Miss C. J. Fisher
 Miss L. Goelman
 Rev. G. Green
 Mr. M. Hense
 Mrs. M. Jackson
 Rev. A. L. Leathem
 Dr. C. R. E. Rutherford
 Mr. P. C. G. Rudin
 Miss D. G. Summers
 Mr. C. S. Bordes
 Mr. H. Clive
 Mr. H. Eastwood
 Mr. R. C. Gowthorpe
 Mr. P. H. Le Reche
 Captain N. Stewart
 Mr. E. Wright
 Mr. & Mrs. Appleby
 Mrs. A. Aubrey
 Miss S. La Beatty
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Blankenstein
 Miss Van Bleek
 Miss S. M. Bridges
 Mr. P. Burgess
 Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Burridge
 Mr. R. Burrell
 Mother Cecilia
 Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Chappell
 Miss M. P. Cleland
 Miss Coop
 Miss M. P. Y. Coulsey
 Mrs. J. Cowen
 Mr. H. Creasy
 Mr. & Mrs. D. L. Dafoe
 Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Davies
 Miss R. F. Dalton
 Mr. A. Ellis
 Sister Evangelina
 Mrs. Fisher

Air Mail Passengers

Outward-bound mail and passengers included were: Mr. M. L. St. John and Mrs. St. John from London; Mr. F. T. Collyer and Mrs. Collyer from London; Mr. G. F. F. Ward from Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sewell from Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Iversen from Copenhagen; Mr. G. B. V. Tansley and Mr. E. L. F. von Wadgrobe from London; Mr. Lamberts from Embobut; and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Summer from Khartoum. The machine which carried mail to India was driven by Miss P. Russell from England; Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Chetwynd, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Iske; Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Monck from Khartoum.

Late Steamship Movements

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Miss D. L. Edwards from London arrived Oct. 20; Mr. P. S. Sedgwick and Mrs. Pearce left Durban, Oct. 22; Capt. J. G. Munro left Durban, Oct. 24; Mr. B. J. Mattar left Suva, Fiji, Oct. 24; Mr. M. E. S. H. Hense left Kenya, Oct. 25; Mr. H. J. Gilliland left Durban, Oct. 27; Mr. G. W. Jones and Mr. M. Hense left Kenya, Oct. 28; Mr. & Mrs. K. McDonald and Capt. C. J. Fisher left Durban, Oct. 29; Mr. C. T. Jones and Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Summers left Kenya, Oct. 30; Mr. M. J. Joyce and Major & Mrs. M. D. V. Joyce left Durban, Oct. 31; Mr. H. Dohm and Miss L. Neatish left Kenya, Oct. 31; Mr. A. Knight and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. K. M. Leonard left Durban, Oct. 31; Mr. & Mrs. M. Leonard and Mr. A. T. Leonard left Durban, Oct. 31; Mr. P. Bleasdale and Mr. A. Low left Durban, Oct. 31; Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Mackay and Mr. F. May left Durban, Oct. 31; Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Moxham and Mr. & Mrs. S. Graham left Durban, Oct. 31; Mr. J. Fletcher and Miss Alice Raynor left Durban, Oct. 31; Mr. J. Park and Miss C. J. Park left Durban, Oct. 31; Mrs. Paxton and Miss D. M. Peel Flying Officer J. H. Hart left Durban, Oct. 31; Mr. C. P. Prick and Miss M. W. Rawlings left Durban, Oct. 31; Miss S. J. Rawlings and Mr. P. G. Lee Rich left Durban, Oct. 31; Miss D. E. Robinson and Rev. W. Ruding left Durban, Oct. 31; Miss P. Shaw and Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Shrigley left Durban, Oct. 31; Miss M. F. Smith and Miss E. D. Milner left Durban, Oct. 31; Mr. Teasdale and Mr. E. T. Ward left Durban, Oct. 31; Mr. O. G. Welch and Mrs. M. Wright left Durban, Oct. 31; Miss R. M. Wilson and Mr. B. A. Wilson left Durban, Oct. 31; Miss E. G. Zimmerman left Durban, Oct. 31.

HOLLAND AFRICA.—Mr. Nikker leaves Durban homeward, Oct. 25; Mr. Bloemfontein left Durban bound for Cape Town, Oct. 25; Mr. Meliskerk left Durban homeward, Oct. 25.

INDIA-AFRICA.—Incognito left Durban for Durban, Oct. 21; "Empingo" leaves Calcutta for Colombo, Oct. 22; "Cathay" leaves Calcutta from Ceylon, Oct. 22; "Messiahs" leaves Madras, Oct. 22; "Chantilly" left Poona, Oct. 23; "Explorateur Granddier" left Suez bound for Durban, Oct. 23; General Metzinger left Durban bound for Portion, arr. P. S. Suez, Oct. 24.

UNION CASTLE.—"Draak Castle" left Durban bound for Portion, Oct. 23; "Ommen Castle" left Durban bound for Portion, Oct. 23; "Juniper Castle" left Durban bound for Portion, Oct. 23; "Duchess Castle" left Durban bound for Portion, Oct. 23; "Cape Castle" left Durban bound for Portion, Oct. 23; "Lindall Castle" left Durban bound for Portion, Oct. 23; "Talbot Castle" left Durban bound for Portion, Oct. 23.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. L. Estern, A.R.M.M., has furnished the following data of rainfall in inches during the month of September, indicated.

Kenya: 14.17 inches at Nairobi; 10.12 inches at Elsdon; 6.00 inches at Gilgil; 0.00 inches at Kajiado.

Mombasa: 5.47 inches at Mombasa; 1.89 inches at Kitui; 0.54 inches at Kisumu.

Natal: 0.41 inches at Port Elizabeth; 0.33 inches at Durban.

Tanganyika: 0.51 inches at Arusha; 0.27 inches at Mbeya; 0.20 inches at Iringa; 0.26 inches at Mbale.

Somalia: 0.76 inches at Hargeisa; 0.58 inches at Nafasho; 0.33 inches at Manda.

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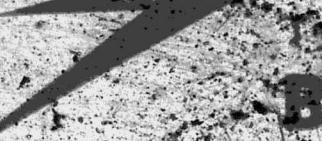
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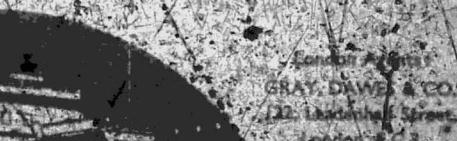
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHEN our last issue was on the machines and the actual printing about to start, we learnt and could therefore merely chronicle the fact in the briefest form that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had invited Mr. A. C. Hoey, one of the

selected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council, to call upon him for an informal discussion of the affairs of the Colony. The initiative thus taken by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald will certainly be appreciated not only in Kenya but throughout Eastern Africa, and we trust that it means that the Minister in charge of the Colonial Empire is determined to invite the frank confidence of the leading men in the different Colonies when they come to London on leave or business. Many of the troubles which have arisen between individuals and Governments in East Africa, and between the Colonial Office and those domiciled in East Africa, whether as traders or as officials, are the result of the failure of one party to understand the real aims and full force of the other's activity or dissatisfaction. When many of our own trials, problems can usually be solved in their early stages, and reactor seldom

always considered it the duty of elected and nominated unofficial members of East African Legislative Councils to lay the ministerial view not only before the local legislature, but when they come to England before the senior permanent officials and political chief of the Colonial Office. We have repeatedly proposed such a course to unofficial members, some of whom have accepted the suggestion, and asked for an appointment; in every single case it has been granted, usually more promptly than expected, and we do not recall one M.L.C. who did not tell us afterwards that he had been held with sympathy, and that he felt the visit had done good.

It is surprising enough quite a number of well-known public men in the different territories to whom we have suggested

MORE PUBLIC MEN THAT THEY SHOULD FRANKLY STATE SHOULD PAY VISIT THE UNFRIENDLY CASE TO THE Colonial Office have rejected

us, and on no better grounds than the unshaken conviction that the Colonial Office does not want to see us. Given that may not be the case, but even if it is, it is not necessarily a good reason for allowing such a mistaken attitude to prevail. Representations have constantly to be made to all governments when they would wish to escape them, by persistence, by even such justified complaints as gain attention and redress. It is curious that those who complain of East Africa do not much grieve from Downing Street, and more frequently seek the opportunity of telling the officials there what they can do.

It is natural that the Colonial Office should depend mainly on official information first, because it is the clearing house of official news, for reports from the officials tend to be true, which it has itself appointed, and secondly, because it has its own safe statement of the unofficial case in giving matter. For these two reasons we have

EAST AFRICA

An extraordinarily encouraging instance of a Governor's desire and practical efforts to increase British trade with East Africa, and to ensure the satisfaction of local purchasers, has been brought to our notice. A little while ago the officer administering the Government of an Eastern African Dependency which shall be nameless visited a mine and discovered that an unfortunately erratic output graph was due to the poor performance of a brand new machine which, installed not many months previously, had developed various defects. The proprietor of the property was in England at the time, and it was from his manager that this excellent officer learnt these facts. Impressed by them, he communicated them at once to the Colonial Office, suggesting that the manufacturer should be told that he was losing sales because of the consequence of general public unpopularity in the locality of the unsatisfactory machine.

We know no parallel case of a Governor bringing such facts to the notice of the Colonial Office, and taking immediate action without the intervention of the principals though in this

SWIFT ACTION BY COLONIAL OFFICE. Of course, known founders of business in this country, where they felt their East African organization could be improved, unique, so far as our experience goes, as was the action of this Governor, the incident has another unusual face. The proprietor of the mine, we hear say, was at Home, and his first knowledge that the property had received an official visit came not in as an mail correspondence, but when he received from the Colonial Office a copy of the Governor's communication, which contained the request that the owner should be advised of its nature. We have so frequently complained of the dilatateness of East African Government and of the Colonial Office in matters of public importance that it is pleasant to be able to quote this case of swift action on the part of Home.

If only the precedents set by His Majesty's representative in India were followed by the colleagues of the Dependencies, and by other officers of the Civil Service, there would be a great improvement in commercial matters. It may be interpreted as evincing a preference for one machine as against a competing article, and the first thing we suggest is that a senior official on tour of inspection should be sent to recommend one particular machine, or, on the other hand, to relate stories of the alleged failure. The business must be transacted in the territories can only be brought whatever trade competition is necessary, and the best of them have insufficent far longer and more intimate experience in these matters than any man. Not all officials, from the most junior upwards, could play a useful part in stimulating British trade. The inquiries, on the spot and enthusiasm while at Home of one District Officer of our acquaintance, have resulted in the manufacture for Native use of a new kind of and those

agricultural implement made of Sheffield steel. At the other end of the scale is this striking vision of a Governor determined to see that an expensive and intricate piece of machinery shall be a credit to its maker in the country of origin. Between these two extremes are countless opportunities just waiting to be grasped.

It is officially announced that Mr. Gordon James Lettice, author of the *Seychelles*, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Lizard Islands. While congratulating him on his well-merited promotion, we sympathise with the Seychellois on losing him for

A GOVERNOR WHO HAS BEEN A GREAT SUCCESS IN HIS PRESENT POSITION. Mr. Lettice has been a great success in his present position, being regarded in the Seychelles as easily the most hardened working, and most open-minded Governor the Colony has had for many years. Immediately from his arrival he began to redress old wrongs, and to impress his ideas and ideals of public service upon an Administration which had grown notoriously slack, and to which he represented something startlingly novel; for in this isolated island paradise the bureaucracy combined autocracy with an ingrained conviction that to-morrow was also a day, and that all things must await the leisurely convenience of officialdom. Its members had thus largely lost the public respect which it should have been their concern to uphold. The Colony and the Colonial Service have to thank Mr. Lettice for his courage and energy in applying a sadly-needed doom.

BECUSE he spent eighteen days in Dar es Salaam on two business visits of five and thirteen days, a Nairobi resident, representative of

TAXATION WHICH IS EXECUTED an insurance company has received

revenue authorities for tax on $\frac{1}{3}$ 365ths of his income. His company has very properly protested, and the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce is taking up the matter. Numerous Kenya business men visit Tanganyika in the course of the year, and all would be affected if similar action is to be taken generally by the Tanganyika authorities. Kenya, we are informed, makes no demand on Tanganyika people visiting that colony on business, but a strict interpretation of the Tanganyika Poll Tax Ordinance appears to cause the local revenue authorities to take the action they have done in the case of the commercial visitor from Nairobi. It is nevertheless, a high-handed procedure, which, if allowed to prevail, would raise another barrier to the development of interterritorial trade through personal visits and contacts between East African business men. The demand to impose a tax of $\frac{1}{3}$ 365ths of an individual's income in respect of each day of a visit to Tanganyika is carrying taxation to the point of extortion, and the Kenyans would be well advised to abandon such a practice. It is, however, agreed to waive a strict legal right of taxation on the part of Tanganyika's commissioners, and other officials, in the name of the well-known Stewart Smith, Governor, suggested that the Government should place a notice outside the harbour bearing the words "Abandon home, all we

Sanctions Against Italy.

Action by the League of Nations.

Fifty-four nations gathered in Geneva last Thursday, demanded that for her war on Ethiopia Austria and Hungary alone stood out against the overwhelming decision of the assembly thus affording Italy a loophole from the application of economic sanctions. Later Austria announced that she could not join in sanctions against Italy.

On Friday, a Coordinating Committee of the League set up a Committee of Experts to recommend the form which sanctions should take. It proposed the lifting of the embargo on the export of arms to Ethiopia; the imposition of an embargo on the export of arms is left to the formation of a military sub-committee to see that the operations of the embryonic committee are carried out; the appointment of an Economic sub-committee to suggest financial sanctions. Sanctions were proposed by the Coordinating Committee by means of an "Economic Sanction Sub-committee."

On Monday, the Coordinating Committee reaffirmed the principle of mutual support among League members in the application of financial and economic sanctions, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from their enforcement, and decided to forbid all loans and banking operations credits by the Italian Government, and banks, credits or issues of shares or capital for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory. The Governments will take all measures necessary to make it impossible for credits for Italy to be transacted through intermediaries.

The question of sales to and purchases from Italy is being studied by an Economic Committee, which is to advise on the proposed embargo on raw materials and products essential to Italy for continuing hostilities and on stopping Italian exports to members of the League. This committee is composed of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Australia, Portugal, Canada, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, Turkey and Rumania. Mr. Eden demanded immediate prohibition of all purchases from Italy, deciding that that would cut off 90 per cent of its export trade at one blow. Italy now describes itself as their enemy. Mr. Eden's spokesman stated the Italian Government refused on Tuesday that economic sanctions would not be considered as threatening a reason for Italy to leave the League or to withdraw. Whether they were lightly serious or in the spirit in which they were applied.

Representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Greece and Portugal form a legal Committee to consider the constitutional problems arising with the enforcement of sanctions.

Signor Garibaldi regarded as simple the taking in the first place, in a binding article, of many of the most all important of the economic measures of the countries which apply them. He said, notwithstanding the fact of without many complications or difficulties, Italy will be able to procure enough wool from the introduction of imports of the like material into Italy for the year, should the League impose a ban on the import of wool to certain states during a time when the means of infiltration death by sea, so as to Italy, have been overruled and the Great Powers, for common victory, had to provide a situation which made of increasing persistence evident and clear.

Admiral Sir Edward Syfret, Deputy Director of Staff of the Italian Navy, has recommended to His Government that medals awarded him by the British Government for his services in the defence of Somaliland against the Mahdists in 1896 and 1900.

He has also recommended that the honours of knighthood be given to him by the Government of South Africa.

Italy has been compelled to give up its colonies in East Africa, and has been compelled to do so for the sake of

the League of Nations.

Consequently the Italian Legation in Addis Ababa is situated in a Greek colony, a country in which the League of Nations has no influence. The League, however, has been compelled to accept the position of the Italian Government, and has been compelled to remain in Abyssinia, in order to do as far as possible of

its sincere loyalty to the League and of its desire to pacify the situation and to secure conciliation. The Minister had, however, pointed by the generous hospitality accorded him to use the radio station and his position to create difficulties for the Ethiopian Government. An assurance was given that the security of the Legation's archives would not be violated. The Italian Legation at the same time instructed its d'Ajoute in Addis Ababa to demand his respects.

When the special train carrying the Italian Legation staff was due to leave Addis Ababa, the Minister refused to leave. He declared that he was not acting on instructions from Rome, but in consequence of his responsibility to see the safety of the nationals of the country. He referred to the two senior officials in Addis Ababa who are on their way to the camp. They had been sent by Italian officers and by Italian agents attached to the Emperor's staff, hurriedly, during the last few days, to inform the Legation that the Italian Ambassador had consented to leave the Legation and has done so house, appearing throughout to the courting of arrest which the Ethiopian Government was unwilling to effect.

Signor Nazzari, Italian Consul in Adowa, was missing about the time of the bombardment of Addis Ababa, while trying to join the Italian forces, but in consequence of the subsequent Ethiopian retrenching escaped and succeeded in finding his countrymen when they took the town.

The Italian Consul in Gondor and his staff had reached the Sudan after an uneventful journey.

Signor Corboz, Italian Consul in Dessa, has fled to Eritrea with Dr. Damiani, Italian Consul in Massawa.

Details of American property in Addis Ababa have been given to the Italian Government by the hope that plans will remain from bombing it. The United States Legation in Addis Ababa has advised Americans in the capital to mount a big American flag or to paint the stars and stripes on the roofs of their buildings.

A number of British subjects can leave Addis Ababa by airship or by land to do so. They are said to be about 400. British-born Europeans, 200. British Indians and Arabs and Somalis, 200. Several British subjects have left for Harar.

Retreat of Italian Lines.

The continual military news from the Ethiopian front has been marred by the defection of the Emperor's chief law, Dejazmach Gata, Serassie Gule, with 4,000 men and subordinates, and 15,000 men, who brought with them their rifles, anti-aircraft gun, 20 machine guns, four anti-aircraft guns, and 1,000 German anti-aircraft guns. The defector is reported to have said that his action was determined by military reasons than for hatred of his Sovereign, amongst whom he desired to find other comrades whom he saw that he realized the great disproportion between the Italian and Ethiopian armies, and that he expected other Ethiopians to follow his example when they heard of his actions. Some believe that Italy intends to set the example.

Emperor of Ethiopia, La Tigrina, declares himself to be entitled to the throne, and that "the legitimate imperial dynasty of Ethiopia is in open revolt against the usurper of Addis Ababa." After an intricate series of the family trees of Ethiopian rulers, the newspaper concludes that Tigrina is the great grandson of Queen Zara, John, is the only legitimate descendant of Solomon, and consequent the sole legitimate candidate for the Ethiopian throne. Menelik and the present Emperor were and are impotent.

The likelihood that there will be no military activity of importance in East Africa until the arrival of Field Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the Italian General Staff, was suggested in some of Sydney's papers. Citing with this rumour was a report that the Field Marshal would take over command of the forces in East Africa. Other commentators vigorously deny the suggestion.

In a statement to Press correspondents in Rome, Signor Africa, Acting Minister of Propaganda, frankly declared that many of the dispatches sent from the front had been greatly exaggerated. There had, in fact, been no serious fighting in July, and the results of many casualties and prisoners were negligible.

There has been little fighting during the past week by the forces of King Menelik, which have concentrated on consolidating their positions, but on the frontier, front, so far, they are engaged in a few minor skirmishes. On the contrary, the brave Ethiopian forces have maintained all their losses by capturing squadrons of the Italian forces. At present, in an armistice, the two official in Addis Ababa, Dr. Vozzini, Italian Consul, and Dr. D'Adda, French Consul, are holding a conference.

The general along the frontier is taken to be that the Italians are preparing a great drive to capture

time to mislead public opinion. "Murdering Sheba" border towns have violated the African frontier, and Indian leaders should furnish no借口 to cover up an occupation of Ethiopia by Italian troops.

The British Ambassador has publicly sympathized with the people of Ethiopia in any conflict between them and Italy. He has repeatedly called a meeting of high official and diplomatic heads in London to discuss ways of aiding the Ethiopians. He has also issued a statement that the British government would make all possible efforts to prevent the British government from being drawn into the war.

At present the British Foreign Office is reported to be in favor of the entry of two divisions of British troops into Africa. This will increase the number of British troops in Africa to 30,000, and will make it difficult for the British government to withdraw its forces. In addition, the British government will be compelled to take steps to prevent the British government from being drawn into the war. They will be compelled to take steps to prevent the British government from being drawn into the war. They will be compelled to take steps to prevent the British government from being drawn into the war.

M. K. N. of Ethiopian General Allegations.

On the following day, great rejoicing is felt at the conclusion of the peace. The Minister of Defense has been released. He is regarded as a military leader of great ability. His influence and popularity are such that he will be given command of one of the Ethiopian armies.

Burmese forces are continuing their march to the front. They have been withdrawn for a large number of other areas, among which Addis Ababa have been assigned to the command of the Swedish Army. In order that the Swedish Army may be guaranteed safety, the command of the Swedish Army is assigned to the Emperor of Ethiopia. The Emperor of Ethiopia has assumed the command of the Swedish Army, who took the pledge of allegiance before his departure.

In this, Sweden's patriotic generation urged on the Emperor to remain at the front. The Emperor would not have agreed to do so, but he assured that the troops were sent to the front.

It is reported that soldiers of the Swedish Army have presented themselves spontaneously to the command of the Swedish Army. Some of them have been given Italian uniforms.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has agreed to a contract for the supply of 1,000,000 men to the British Army for the defense of the British Empire. The Emperor has agreed to the supply of 1,000,000 men to the British Army for the defense of the British Empire.

PHOTOGRAPH OF ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

An open letter from the Emperor to the Italian Ambassador was delivered to him on Saturday. It was signed by the Emperor and addressed to the Italian Ambassador. He said he would forward a copy of the letter to the Italian Ambassador. The letter contained a resolution demanding that the Italian Ambassador should immediately resign.

Members of the Italian government demand that the Emperor should immediately resign. They have been summoned to a meeting in Geneva. They have condemned the Emperor's policy and demanded that he should resign.

A memorandum of the Italian government demands that the Emperor should immediately resign. They have been summoned to a meeting in Geneva. They have condemned the Emperor's policy and demanded that he should resign.

Italy's entry into the war will be delayed by the British government's refusal to grant permission for the British government to use the British fleet to transport supplies to the Italian government.

The British government has issued a warning to members of the British fleet to avoid any action against the Italian government, and is sending them to the British fleet to transport supplies to the Italian government.

The Committee of the French National Assembly has issued a warning to members of the British fleet to avoid any action against the Italian government, and is sending them to the British fleet to transport supplies to the Italian government.

The French government of the Duke of Lorraine is in agreement with the International Confederation of France. The Duke of Lorraine has issued a boycott of all Italian products, and is refusing to let the British fleet through the English Channel.

The International Confederation of France is in agreement with the British government to banish the British fleet to the English Channel. The British fleet has been making urgent calls for cotton in Egypt, apparently in fear of blockade, but Britishers are refusing to give supplies without advance payment.

A Dutch firm has refused to supply 100,000 tons of cotton to the Italian Army.

British East African Shipments.

British Africa, which will banish the League in all measures, has issued a series of economic sanctions designed to end the war. In a speech, a substantial amount of contact with Italy, and has export oil worth a total value of £1,000,000 per annum, for which Italian imports are substituted. The value of the oil is £100,000 annually. Mr. S. C. Heaven, Minister of Trade, has stated that contracts with Italy will be discontinued. Sanctions are applied.

British constituents from Norway, Italy, and Italian East African countries include coffee, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar, canes, timber, flour, tea, cotton, rice, and cattle.

Mr. S. C. Heaven, Minister of Trade, has stated that contracts with Italy will be discontinued. Sanctions are applied.

The U.S.A. is officially stated to have sold to Britain £100 million worth of armaments in August, 1914, the value of £100 million being £100,000 in the same month of 1914. The British government is expected to be much larger. More cotton and petrolium are to be shipped.

The Japanese N.M.K. shipping company has ordered 100,000 tons of coal.

Italian shipping companies have been severely strained by the war. Even so, they have managed to conduct only one-half of their normal trade. Many ships have been sunk or damaged in the war. In fact, many ships have been lost or damaged in the war.

Financial authorities have issued a decree that on October 1st, 1914, no further loans will be granted in Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Italy.

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Kenya's Local Civil Service

The Young Kenyan Recruit to Join

In the Early Days of "East Africa."

IN THE last paragraph in your issue of August 20, there is a brief comment on the subject of the Kenya Local Civil Service. It states: "It is suggested that the reason for the dearth of suitable candidates is unfortunate conservatism that has existed more or less during the past two or three decades towards Government and its officials as a class." It is surprising that young men finding themselves separators of another family's heritage to the day after they had received letters from their parents in the outside community which they had learned to regard as sympathetic to the welfare of themselves and their families.

Yours faithfully,

C. E. SMITH
Captain Smith, D.S.O., M.C., Official in Mombasa, Zanzibar,
and Uganda Service in Kenya, E.A.

Transport of Heavy Plant.

Valuable Lessons from Iraq.

By Captain C. E. SMITH.

ONE of the developments of the general weakness of roads in Africa is the lack of railway facilities and the resulting increase of the transportation of plant and machinery and general stores to the worksites. This is very important, and much time and money can be lost if a wrong decision is made regard to the type of transport to be employed. My experience in working for oil in undeveloped and half-developed lands led me to certain conclusions which I feel may be applicable to the problem of laying those who are to develop the gold resources of Uganda.

Stated in the plainest language, the problem is this: how of miscellaneous plant and stores to be transported over miles of broken roads, country, all diamond coal and at a cost which will be reasonable.

Experience has shown me that the maximum speed of any individual vehicle of whatever carrying capacity is of little or no importance, and can be ignored. In fact, I would say positively that the best way to bring speed continents largely to the road is by slow travel.

In view of the types of vehicles to be employed, the following maximum speed limits should be borne in mind, and when the vehicles are put into service adhered with the strictest regularity:

20-30 m.p.h.	10-15 m.p.h.
5-7 tons	10-15 m.p.h.

I have seen a six-wheeler carrying 7 tons travelling 20 m.p.h. with the greatest ease and pulling up within an incredibly short distance by means of its exquisitely designed pneumatic brakes. The same vehicle months later was in orbit for the scrap heap having lost a large sum in broken springs, bent axles, broken wheels, bent frame, brake pads, gear case, and more. In addition to those of time, Highways and slaves and heavy loads cannot be reckoned among mere accidents, and up to the time of writing we have been unable to get the whole story of the accident, caused by whole

of tons travelling at high speed is attributed to the springs and tires as the horse hurtles helplessly into an irrigation ditch. Enough has been said to show the danger of high speed.

The total tonnage to be carried is a known quantity, and can be analyzed to determine the maximum individual weight which is likely to require to be moved. Miners' plant can be dismantled and rebuilt without the weight of individual parts, and as such as boilers, bed plates, crane jibs, etc., cannot be dismantled, must be treated as the heaviest of occasional loads and catered for separately.

At the maximum stage of development of a road vehicle it is impossible to carry to transport more than 12 tons on any one set of pneumatic tires. This is built to carry greater loads than this but so far as I know nothing has yet been made that will satisfactorily transmit from the engine to the road the driving force required to propel such greater loads up severe gradients and through broken country.

The model lorry with its double reduction gearbox and ample horse power can negotiate any gradient. In fact, it will climb the side of a house. This is not, unfortunately, the end of the problem, and it is necessary to examine the train of mechanical processes through which the driving effort is transmitted. From the engine to the set of the driving wheels there is a positive mechanical drive which can give little or no trouble, but it is when we come to consider the link between the rim of the driving wheel to the road surface that we find a weakness which has not yet been eliminated.

The best illustration of this weakness can be given by quoting a personal experience.

A six-wheeler lorry and trailer carrying 17 tons was being tested on a famous testing ground. Before the test, I marked the rims and tires of the driving wheels so that the marks on the tires and rims coincided. I did this as I was quite certain that what had happened in the oilfields in Iraq, and was the cause of great expense and loss of time, would again happen in this case.

The lorry carried out its tests perfectly taking its load up and down merely steep gradients. After the test I examined the marks, and sure enough they were all of them out of alignment, demonstrating quite clearly that the outer covers had "crept" on the rims transmitting the driving effort to the road. Another 10 miles of such going would have caused the inner tires to burst, as the valves were worn off of them. Security features such as devices to prevent this defect and the only way to eliminate this risk is to limit the load to 12 tons.

Road trains carrying 12 tons or more on pneumatic tires, can easily be used in any country such as the Arabian desert, in country where the use of the double reduction gear box is necessary, the maximum load should not exceed 5 tons, and the transport fee computed accordingly.

Generally speaking, I have found that a fleet of 10 road lorries is an ideal size for one or two very expensive six-wheelers capable of carrying 12 to 15 tons. Six-wheeler lorries of the type I have mentioned should be carried by a well-designed trailer drawn by a lorry with similar tracks.

When it is remembered that one horse will pull a tonne out of action, the wisdom of splitting the transport fee into a number of small units can easily be seen. To catch a giraffe and his mate and drag him up a heavy lorry and his load, and charge him for which, when he is seven feet tall, is a very heavy load, only the transport fees for the first few feet will be paid.

Twin pneumatic tires on one rim are also a source of trouble. The routes followed by lorries are often Native cart tracks, and in the course of negotiating these tracks it will be found that at times the greater part of the weight of the lorry and its load is borne by one of the twin tires, the other being suspended over a deep-wheel-track which is too narrow to accommodate the width of the twin tires. Result, a burst, which in a number of cases is unknown to the driver, who continues his journey quite oblivious to the fact that he is running a risk of very expensive tires.

A great deal more could be said of the weaknesses inherent in the heavy lorry when working in undeveloped country, but enough has been said to indicate the care with which the whole question should be examined before a decision is made.

Yours faithfully,

London,

H. C. H. BURR

The Ethiopian War.

Mr. Seton-Karr's Comments.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

IT is a mistake to suppose that Ethiopia is an unhealthy country, except in a few well-known localities, which are slightly malarious; and malaria is not very serious now that we have therapeutic drugs, which are both prophylactic and curative. The same may be said about Somaliland, to which I made my direct and expedition last winter.

I have been several times across the Ogaden into Ethiopia, but the frontier there is not marked. Water is scarce in places, and that presents a difficulty for large bodies of men. It is easy to make short tracks on the plains, but not in the hilly country. Camels can carry a lot of water.

Surprise and surprise guerilla tactics will be the most horrifying thing the Italians will have to face, but we can play at that issue.

Recently I obtained permission from the Government to penetrate inland into certain parts in pursuit of my archaeological investigations, but I think it would be rather counting unpleasantness to sit about in Ethiopian circumstances. Many years ago my journeys in the Ogaden were purely for hunting, but I had been so much prolonged by periods that the game had shifted, and for years I have never shot it all.

The Ethiopians have always seemed to me the most discontented race or race in Africa—and as all black men are discontented, this is saying a good deal. A point which I have not seen mentioned in the Press is that the transport of water will in places be one of the more serious difficulties that Italy will have to face. I shall deplore the great loss of transport animals, especially from rifle fire, that will probably ensue.

With regard to the prehistoric inhabitants of the country, the stone tools which I was the first to find in East Africa about half a century ago—are similar to those which the British Archaeological Expeditions to Kenya have been able to date as being two glacial periods ago, perhaps an age of between one and two million years. Their great size makes them particularly interesting. They came only from certain spots where the ancient

volcanoes

erupted.

London,

Yours faithfully,

H. W. SETON-KARR

Funds Wanted for Ethiopia.

British Ambulance Service Appeal.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Since the Foreign Office has now withdrawn its objection and authorised an appeal in the Press we lose no time in asking for funds for the purpose of equipping a Red Cross Unit to afford medical aid to the wounded in the war in Ethiopia. Though equally vital the services of any Italian wounded or prisoners will be urgently needed by the Ethiopians, who have up to the present practically no medical aid at all.

The British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia has been accorded formal " recognition " by the Ethiopian Government and by the I.M. Government under Articles 20 and 21 of the Geneva Convention, and H. M. Minister at Addis-Ababa has been so informed. It is working in consultation with the International Red Cross at Geneva, and the British National Red Cross has given an assurance that all steps which they may take to help the Ethiopian Red Cross will be taken in conjunction with the British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia, which would be glad to be absorbed in any such National movement.

The Executive Committee has already made preliminary arrangements so far as funds privately subscribed have permitted. It has secured a tentative panel of medical men, whom further applications are invited. An officer has been despatched to recruit Native assistants in Kaffa and Tigray, for which the Colonial Office has given every facility. Another has gone to Addis-Ababa to open communications with Harrar and Berbera. The Committee is represented at the capital by a missionary, with whom no very strong understanding is to have the complete confidence of the Regius.

It is estimated that the cost of a properly equipped Ambulance Unit, consisting of one casualty clearing station and one Field Hospital, with seven medical men and the necessary medical dressings, and including vehicles for transport and maintenance for a period of three months in the field, will cost about £1,500. Each additional casualty clearing station would cost a further £200. There is no need to emphasise the gravity of the news now that war has actually broken out.

Funds will be under the control of British Committees in England and Ethiopia. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Captain Townsend Stephen, 3, Grosvenor Place, London, W.1. A sum should be drawn in favour of the "British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia" and sent to Mr. W. Lake, Esq. (Messrs. T. Sautter), Barclays Bank, 1 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

Yours faithfully,
C. COOKE-GARDNER,
GEORGE LANSBURY,
LOTHIAN,
LONDON.

South Kensington,
London, S.W.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"I find East Africa exceedingly interesting—so much so that I often visit Northern Rhodesia offices now in England."

Colonial Government by Tradition.

"Colonial Government by tradition is not necessarily criminal! These offices should no longer be the play of party politicians." From the "Daily News," London.

Yours faithfully,

London,

Yours faithfully,

H. W. SETON-KARR

Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO214—Mr. Lionel Speakman,
M.Inst.T.

... a present a bilance in the wild life of our territory is the concern of my Department. — *Mr. Tom Gurney, Under-Secretary.*

I have never known Tanganyika as financially sound as she is to-day. — *Mr. P. E. Mitchell, M.C., Governor, speaking in *Durus Salom.**

Tobacco has always been grown on the coast and is now more popular than ever. — *Mr. Colenso, C.P.R. Director, speaking at a meeting.*

Well over three-quarters of the native population are now in the towns and do not enter the market place in their native dress. — *Speaker.*

In some cases sections exceeding 20 miles are held by one single road foreman. — *Editor, *Annual Report of the Uganda Public Works Department.**

Some of the native works of the Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union, such as timber, are now sent by rail. — *Mr. T. Beaufort-Murray, M.C., Director.*

Where else in the world is agriculture prospering so much in suburbs? — *Lord Francis Stow, M.P., of East Africa, Royal Member of the Royal Society.*

The gold mining industry has been the mainstay of the economy since 1914 of the economy through all the period of one world depression. — *Southern Rhodesia, Minister of Finance.*

At the mouth of the Rugeita River there is usually a strong submerged current, for floods pass in the winter there never reappear. — *From an article in one of the Uganda Game Parks.*

Colonel Joseph Irving Kenya has an honest and sincere Government, even if it lacks a figurehead with a polished political record, and the stamp of the gubernatorial credo. — *The Times, London.*

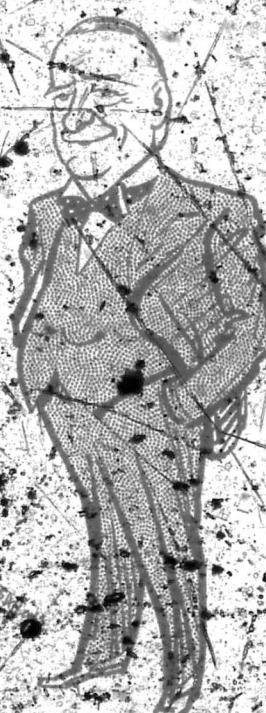
Europeanism is coined in religion, education and law to assist as the white man to keep his toes to the burning coals and read his books, but not at all to assist his battles. — *Miss Weston, M.A., of the Royal Anthropological Institute.*

Colonel G. S. Keane has a wide distribution of public opinion throughout as a former Commissioner of Finance, a former Member of the Legislative Assembly, and a former Commissioner of Education. — *Editor, *Uganda Gazette.**

Colonel Keane's previous record in missions and kind suggests that he will be well equipped to defend his principles have so long been in evidence. — *A ruined life, further elucidation.* — *The Times.* — referring to Sir Alan Cunningham, late Foreign Secretary and from India.

The future prosperity of Kenya lies in the fortunes of the agriculturists. Native and foreign, and everyone should take off their hats to those people and to the banks for so generously assisting them through the most trying time in our history. — *Mr. F. J. Bammer, M.I.C.E., Keene.*

I cannot understand why the permanent settler who has made his home here and sunk his all to his country should not have a greater claim to be entitled to a seat in the Senate than an American who has not even a home today and gone into the country to live in a hut.



Copyright East Africa.

General Manager of the East African and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Mr. Missenden, is a native of Kenya Colony. He is a man of the highest success and the greatest family. His father, Mr. J. H. Missenden, was a native of East Africa, in touch with British officials from the earliest years of the Colony, and a distinguished Deaf-mute. When our author first met him he found him an extremely amiable and easy-going fellow of manners at home, full of East African sports and in intercourse with all the principal officers and their families in Nairobi.

He was a native of Cheshire, who, after leaving Chesham College, did for twenty-five years in the service of the London & North Western Railway, specialising in road management, and became from 1910 to 1922 general manager of the Furness Railway. In the following year he was invited to join Messrs. Dagenham Company, as their Indian manager, and in 1926 was appointed general manager. Two years later he paid a visit to East Africa.

He is a director of the British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., and of the East African Merchantile Company. The latter firm holds the largest share of the marine trade here.

PERSONAL

Major G. H. S. Andy Anderson left London on Sunday for Nairobi.

The Rev. Farnworth and Mrs. Anderson are outward-bound for Kenya.

A son was born in Nairobi last week to Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Gaitskell, wife of Mr. C. E. Gaitskell.

Mr. C. H. Bird has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to leave Uganda for Dar es Salaam.

Brigadier-General Sir John L. Thompson, M.P., and Mrs. Thompson are outward-bound for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. J. Glassford has been appointed to the Nairobi District Council as representative of the Ruth Ward.

Mr. P. E. Cowdery, of the Langata Education Department, is on his way home on leave from Tabora.

Sir H. E. Hunter has been appointed as Captain of the recently formed Victoria Yacht Sailing Club.

Sir Edward Dawson, M.A.C.M.G., has been elected a Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank (U.K.) Ltd.

New members of Nakuru Municipal Council are Mr. D. R. Shipton, Dr. M. G. Blair and Mr. W. M. Grawell.

Mr. F. M. Swinderton, Director of Technical Research for Banting, has been visiting Uganda and the Rhodesias.

Lord Delamere is a director of London advertising agency which has just incorporated a branch of its firm at Nairobi.

Mr. John Slattery, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will visit the West African colonies early next year.

During his recent visit to Taipei, Mr. P. G. Marshall laid the foundation stone of the Oriental Snare Clifton pavilion.

Mr. M. D. Lyon will has been transferred from Uganda to become Police magistrate in Tanga, India, as the well-known English county cricketer.

Mr. G. G. Gray, manager of the Nzoia Estate near Homa Bay, has been finally relieved of his long-standing post in the firm.

Mr. R. A. Sneddon of the Uganda Education Department has arrived home, accompanied by Mrs. Sneddon and their two sons.

During the absence on leave of Mr. H. G. Duncan, General Manager of the Uganda P.D.C., Mr. R. E. Buckland will act in his stead.

Sir Edward Bourne, formerly Governor of Uganda and Governor-in-Chief of Nigeria, left the country yesterday for London.

Mr. S. Richardson, former Agent of the former British East Africa, has been appointed as Vice-Consul at Nairobi.

Mr. J. A. G. Jackson, Agent of the former British East Africa, has been appointed to a similar position in Tanganyika, has been transferred to Uganda. He recently returned to the former position.

Miss Marjorie S. of Sonning, London, is staying at the Royal Hall, Basingstoke, to take part in the Census Affairs and Religious Ministry Society.

Mr. F. S. G. D. Beaufort has taken over the management of the B.U.B. branch of Barclays Bank (U.K.) from Mr. F. G. T. Collier, who is now de-

parted. Mr. Beaufort is also Chairman of the McMillan Memorial Library Fund, which is investigating the possibility of opening up new libraries in Uganda.

Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, and Lady Baden-Powell, will leave London on Sunday for South Africa after which they will proceed to the British Isles, Europe and Canada.

We regret to learn of the death in Edinburgh at the age of 70 of Mr. James McNaught, later joint manager of the Liverpool & Mail Steamship Company, whom we last reported in 1927.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Turner has been appointed to the British Salazar Cinematograph Licensing Board and Mr. G. C. Colander has been appointed to the U.S. Salazar Licensing Board.

Mr. Alan Bullock, Robertson, the well-known East African scholar, is revising Kenya and the Belgian Congo for complete his group of African Nations for exhibition in London.

Mr. George C. Smith, the well-known author, has issued a fund drive which to buy a reading room for 1938, after Scott, the head of Bond's, gave £1,000 whose message to the Duke of Gloucester, like that of King George V,

Mr. W. H. Polden, Director of Uganda's Veterinary Services, has on one-star rating as Major W. H. S. Polden, Registrar to the Judicial Department, who was formerly in the Argentine.

Mr. A. M. Champion, formerly of the Kenya Administrative Service, will address the Annual Congress of the Royal Empire Society on November 10 on "Administering Frontier Province in Kenya."

Mr. Alan W. Davies, formerly High Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, has last evening returned to London to take up his new appointment as Vice-Governor of the Royal Mint.

LONDON, 14.11.1935.

BEST AFRICA

Viscount Bingham, Minister for East African Affairs, has written to him, the Worcestershire Association, in the following terms:—“We are most grateful to those who have visited us, and particularly to those of the Army.”

It was officially announced that the FAI Welfare Society, covering all the Services, had succeeded Sir Alan Gurney, Minister as Governor of the Gold Coast Colony. Mr. E. Lethem is promoted to make under-Matters of Money.

Mr. S. G. C. Gurney, of the Kenya and Uganda Railways Service, has been badly injured by a leopard near Nyakasai, north Uganda. He was bitten by Mr. Gurney's dog, which he had tame; his wounds were dressed and he is at Nairobi Hospital.

Mr. G. G. Gurney, of Lyndhurst, West Sussex, learned privately, favourably after his recent operation in the Royal Marsden Hospital, said Mr. G. G. Gurney, formerly of Basaband, successfully underwent an operation in independent India Tuesday.

Viscount Bingham, whose birthday will be celebrated this year, is studying farming and tobacco-growing in Southern Rhodesia. His younger brother is employed at the works of Notting Hillgate on the Imperial Tobacco Company.

H. R. Colonel Jose Carvalho Chaves, Governor-General of Portuguese East Africa, has been invested with the Cross of the Order of the Portuguese Colonial Empire in recognition of his work in signing the Mozambique Convention last week.

The Rev. H. G. Baines, who was recently appointed Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Exeter, was recently consecrated in St Paul's cathedral, London, on October 18. The consecration was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Archdeacon K. D. Dennis, formerly of the Diocese of Beira, has been appointed Bishop of Bobombé, Portuguese East Africa, and spent a year in missionary work in Asia, and has been Archdeacon of Nyasaland since 1932. He succeeds Bishop H. G. Baines, who has resigned.

Mr. J. C. Bruce, a County Surveyor, who with other appeared before his police examination in Kimberley, South Africa, was asked if he had been prospecting under another name, and answered “Yes,” and said his failure to unemployment and to remain optimistic.

Miss Phyllis Louise Parfitt, of Mr. J. A. Parfitt, one of the first students in the first Rhodesia University class of the University of Capetown, has been appointed to the position of Miss and Mrs. Parfitt's daughter, Miss Parfitt, who is shortly retiring from the Chief Native Commissionership of Southern Rhodesia, has been instructed with effect and a salary slightly increased by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Native Commissioners of the Native Administration Department. Mr. Higgins, the High Sheriff of Colchester, died on Saturday.

Mr. G. G. Gurney, with others, has founded the Mr. and Mrs. Gurney Foundation, which is to help ex-servicemen in England.

Colonel C. J. Gurney, who is shortly retiring from the Chief Native Commissionership of Southern Rhodesia, has been instructed with effect and a salary slightly increased by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Native Commissioners of the Native Administration Department. Mr. Higgins, the High Sheriff of Colchester, died on Saturday.

Miss Phyllis Louise Parfitt, daughter of Mr. J. A. Parfitt, a formerly member of the staff of the Survey Department now in the Amalgamated Department of Mines, Survey and Geological Survey, and Mr. J. Parfitt, and Mr. D. S. Irwin, of the Finance Department, Survey and son of Mr. J. Parfitt and Mr. R. A. Irwin of Oxford, were married in Nairobi, Kenya. Mr. J. E. Gurney, the Governor, referred to the fact that the bridegroom had already celebrated their wedding in London.

Mr. L. W. F. Marriott, of the Lyndhurst, West Sussex, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Marriott, Lyndhurst, and Miss Margaret McCorquodale, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. McCorquodale, Marlowes, of Marlow, were married last evening in Beckenham. Among the guests from Lyndhurst were Mrs. and Miss Gurney, Captain and Mrs. Gurney, Mr. G. G. Gurney, Dr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. G. E. Campbell Morgan, and Miss Gurney, Mr. Oscar, Miss Watney, Miss Lever and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wood. Miss Gurney's parents are spending their honeymoon in Devon and Cornwall, and will leave for East Africa early next month.

East African Service Appointments

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

COLONIAL OFFICERS.—Mr. G. E. Campbell Morgan, Inspector of Police, Uganda.

COLONIAL POLICE.—Mr. A. J. P. Thompson, Inspector of Police, Uganda.

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Gold Mining in Tanganyika. Rhodesian Group in London.

Dr. Lee's Address to-day.

Dr. L. D. LEES, Minister Consultant to the Government of Tanganyika, will this afternoon, to address the East African Society in London on the subject of gold mining in their territory. Lee, who has served his 45 years in the service, began at 16 in Kenya. All interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be held at the Royal Horse Guards Hotel, Park Place, James's Square, W.1.

Sabotage Accusation Hunter.

Mr. JOHN R. VERNON, who has been following the hunt for the kidnappers of Captain S. J. Gurney, has had a remarkably fortunate escape from an encounter with a band of bandits. After passing two hours and 45 minutes following the other bandit, when he had suddenly stopped him, Dr. Verner, a bush doctor, was suddenly surrounded by a dozen or more bandits, who knocked him down and took all his money and, when he attempted to get up, they beat him with sticks and stones. After an hour's struggle, he managed to get away, though the bandits moved closer and closer to him. Then started a painful slow walk to a nearby hut, and reached it about noon, having sustained a bullet wound in the shoulder, a bullet hole in the breast, played the last round against the bandit's neck and fired. Informed that one of them was unable to move, Dr. Verner, who had no knife, cut him free of the bandit, returned and removed the bullet. His wounds were tied up and he was carried on a rough stretcher to a nearby camp, where he is reported to be recovering slowly.

Roger Flight Attendant Falls.

Flight Officer J. H. Howell, 27, of London, who left England last Friday on a selected attempt to break the night records to Nairobi Town, made a forced landing between Aswan and Cairo on Saturday night, after exhausting their machinery, which, however, they hope to resume the following day.

A Religious Appeal.

The Bishop of Central Tanganyika, Dr. J. C. Jackson, who has been working for the building of a three-story house near Dodoma for Captain Vandyke, the Church Army, said he would like to engrave a little brass plate in each room with the inscription "This is the gift of the people of Minnesota." Such a plate, he said, could cost £25.

Surprise Indian Politicist.

A Kamala nationalist whose car was slightly damaged when another was backed into it appealed through the Press for the permission to communicate with the British Government on the implication of the Indian Government's responsibility. India, he said, must be allowed to delineate its own motor policy, an Indian went out of his way to insure Hitler's exchange had been responsible.

Discrepancy in Figures.

The East African Old Comptroller, Mr. G. C. Goss, has written to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Herbert Baker, Sir Charles Bowring, Sir Morris Goyder, Dr. J. Charles, Mr. E. Crowley, Major Sir L. G. F. de la Poer, Dr. J. U. Gilkes, Mr. Fred Gurney, Commander F. M. Jenkins, Captain A. J. Marsh, Mr. J. McEwan, Mr. J. McHardy, Sir William Morrison, Mr. G. S. M. Slim, and Major J. Stobart, asking for an explanation.

A Game Scout.

Said bin Abdullah, a game scout in Tanganyika, shooting in the annual report of the German Legation for 1935, had picked up his rifle for safety distance by a wounded elephant, which, evidently, had been shot, and started running. On the 19th instant, he was shot again, and the bullet was very close to his head. He was supported by a native who had been shot in the back, and who was carrying a gun which had been dropped by a native who had been shot in the back. The bullet hit the elephant, and it took the game scout with him. The elephant was evidently a tame elephant, and had been shot before.

Colonial Birds in First Chairman.

Responsible for the formation of the Colonial League was formed in London on Tuesday last, meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Beebe, the High Commissioner for Kenya.

He said that the purpose of the East African group, upon which their intention was based, finding due means to unite the various schisms among the Southern Rhodesians, Hamites, and equally sixty were then, 300,000, could attain similar results.

Mr. Leslie Martyn, of the staff of the Colonial Service, Esquimalt, is well known to the African representatives, each coming from, and is also, Mr. Gould. The present secretary of African Affairs, Mr. J. C. Beebe, was a member which other parts of the African and Indian.

When it was proposed that the Group should embrace the East Africans, Mr. J. C. Beebe asked Mr. Joelson what the East Africans would think.

The reply was that the East Africans, Rhodesians, and their Committee had been influenced by the last two Governors and their prominent Rhodesians, and that, in view of the community of interests between that country and other parts of their territories, he could not get rid of the East Africans, who would not wish to leave the Rhodesians to address them. But there was no objection whatever on the part of the East Africans to the amalgamation on their part, but the usual sense of the Southern and Northern Rhodesians at such meetings.

Mr. O'Keeffe, who was invited to preside over the new group, said that in a certain stage, free speaking, is indispensable to Government, and to accept official status, they would be elected unopposed. It was resolved that the committee should consist of eleven members, including the chairman, Vice-Chairman, General Secretary, and so on.

A Foxy Berryman Story.

A full story of Africa, written by the Rev. Mr. Harry Berryman, M.A., formerly Chaplain Extraordinary to the King, appears in the current issue of *The Colonial Magazine*. A footnote by the editor states:

"Many men have had a deeper knowledge of the mind of the African, or been more betrayed by the same, than whom he was associated than Harry Berryman. Among his papers were found two 'stories,' not perhaps in the opened form in which his conscience, love of justice, and links with the world, have prompted him, but at any rate, undoubtedly completed to the point of publication, of two of his immortal friends, and of all those to whom the real Africa is of interest."

The Story of Rhodesia.

ONE MAN'S VISION

by W. D. Gale

W. D. Gale writes incidentally on many of his Vigorous and Odious study in Edinburgh Evening News. With 4 illustrations and 3 maps.

HUTCHINSON

Natives and Soil Erosion.

Measures Taken in Tanganyika.

The total area under cultivation at the end of 1931 only 10,000 acres, the average yield being only 1 cwt. per acre. Report of the Forestry Department.

There is no native agriculture. The native tribes are most primitive, and live without money. The windbreaks planted by the settlers, planting, and the extension of roads were sufficient. Ifakara, the Gherero Islands, and the colonies of the African Colonies have made practical efforts. Some of the Departmental and the Director's personal staff and others have scheme of conserving steep cultivated land, and have established the Northern Highland Forest Reserve. Some of the natives have given their holdings which are situated on steep slopes, a good rainfall being on forest, and there could therefore be induced gentle and deep. This year no licence was renewed unless a well was had terrace a minimum of 100 sq. ft. and a maximum of 1000 ft. had so terraced before the 1st January. A report, and they have done more than has been stimulated. Maximum 1000 ft. and a minimum of 100 ft. terraceing became apparent as most areas of the steeps rapidly overstripped in growth and power of holding loose soil, unterraced land, on the other hand, has a tendency to sink, decay, and collapse of a variable amount, and levelled and cut down to 100 ft. compared with 1000 ft. in the case of the former, and in the case of the latter, the more severe the cutting.

A timber float was established on the Wami River, under the direction of Mr. M. J. Maynard, who was not conducting with skill, and the timber floating to the force of the long rains, and the banks of the river were already saturated, and they were

Leopold Shire.

The community of Leopold Shire, according to make charcoal steep and the economic operations, a stoppage and suspension of all activities.

Livingstone Company.

In consequence of the agreement between the Livingstone Company and the National Water and Power Company for the supply of a hydro-electric power station at Victoria Falls, the supply of electricity will be available for a period of 15 years, during which time the company will be entitled to a rate of 10% on its investment. The object is to start immediately.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The movement for closer economic ties between Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia has been strongly supported by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia, and the Conference of Commerce Union. It is the intention of the agents to enter into general commercial cooperation, the main theme being the development of tourist and transportation.

HEALTHY LIFE WORKS INTERESTING AND LUCRATIVE OCCUPATION IN WHAT THE LEADING EXPORT TRADE IS

SILVER FOX FARMING.

Presently the following are the best known foxes in Africa, and those who have started fox farms.

CAPTAIN D. C. COOPER,
SILVER FOX FARM, NAMIBIA.

SUFFOLK
The foxes will be sent to you in boxes.

The Crown Colonies.

Secretary of State's Assurance.

THEIR reply to the suggestion recently made in this country in recent weeks that the "Crown Colonies" should be handed over to the League of Nations was given by Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he spoke last week, at a luncheon given to members of the Imperial Round Table by the West Africa Dinner Club. Mr. Macdonald said that such talk did grave harm to the colonial peoples, by producing feelings of uncertainty about the future, the lack of security. It discouraged the inflow of capital, and thereby prevented economic, political and educational development in those countries, and the expansion of medical and other social services, all of which required a basis of material prosperity. Further, such talk assumed that the peoples of the Colonies could be treated as mere chattels, to be disposed of irrespective of their own wishes. If they were consulted, the vast majority of them would wish to remain subjects of a Crown Colony, that implied no criticism of the mandate system, but was based on our having practised the principles laid down by the League of Nations for the government of mandates territories.

African Lakes Corporation.

AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION LTD. reported a trading profit of £1,601 for the year ended January 31, 1935, after including £5,500 of VAT brought forward from last year. An additional profit of £1,000 was realised from the sale of certain investments. The directors appropriated £1,727 of profit to meet depreciation on fixed assets, leaving balance due to be transferred to the general profit and loss account, which then has a total available surplus of £1,601. A dividend of 10%, less tax, is recommended, which will absorb £1,000, leaving £1,601 to be carried forward.

The severe depression continued for the early part of the year under review, but business improved from the middle of 1934, when the combine decided in spite of arrested trade, progress was made, and further recovery has taken place during the current year. While trading conditions are still difficult, and competition keen, profits are better than at any time in the year.

The tea crop yielded profitable results, and was larger than that of the previous year. The Corporation has practically ceased tea exportations pending a return to more favourable conditions, of which there does not appear to be some sign. Rubber tapping has been resumed, and satisfactory volumes produced, and it is hoped that higher prices for the product will give a reasonable profit from this source.

Colondo Estates, Arusha.

COLONDO PLANTATIONS LTD., which are closely associated with Colondo Estates Ltd., stated planted in 1934, and part of an annual report on profits for 1934-35, ending year ended June 30. After various absorptions, another £10,000 brought forward from last year, plus a net溢利 of £10,500, which it is proposed to distribute as a dividend.

At present the Colondo Estate claims to have 1,500 acres of tea, 1,500 acres of coffee, 100 acres of maize, 100 acres of groundnuts, and 100 acres of cotton. The tea and coffee production has increased steadily, and in 1934-35 is now being increased, and the tea is sold with excellent quality and amount. At the same time, the coffee and groundnut estates are in the process of being developed. In addition, Sir Lionel Colondo has recently obtained a 100-acre plot of land in the Arusha district, and has engaged Mr. R. G. Raft, a well-known tea planter, to manage it. The new farm is to be called "Colondo Estates," and will be a branch of the existing business.

N. Rhodesia's New M.L.

Results of the General Election.

The results of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council election have now reached London, and are as follows:

Livingstone.—Mr. T. E. Moore unopposed.

Broken Hill.—Colonel Sir Gordon G. A. Wilson, 32.

Mwanza.—Mr. J. Olds, 20; Rev. F. W. Weston, 7.

Garnett.—Mr. H. L. Price, 30; Mr. R. P. Patterson, 10.

Kitwe.—Mr. Charles S. Knight, 22; Mr. G. Murray, M.C., 14.

Kalomo.—Captain John Brown, 22; Mr. G. H. Pitt-Williams, 22.

Lozi.—Colonel Sir Charles Cholmondeley, 40.

Sinazala.—Mr. R. Kenealy, 30.

In a three-cornered contest, Captain John Brown retained his seat by only one vote, and another Iringwala fighter, Ndalila, who had another 11,000 votes ahead of him, lost.

The return of Mrs. Olds and of Mr. G. Murray, Mr. H. L. Price and Mr. R. P. Patterson was welcomed, and the return of Capt. Pitt Williams was also noted.

H. L. Price has been in Rhodesia for a considerable time, having freely travelled throughout the country during his long stay.

His political career seems to have included service as a member of the Legislative Council, and as

an M.L. he is well known throughout the colony.

The result of the election will bring about

a change in the government of the colony.

It is the desire of the people of Northern Rhodesia that their new M.L.s should be men who are qualified to represent their interests.

The new members of the Legislative Council will be expected to work hard for the welfare of the people of Northern Rhodesia.

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Share London, U.S.A.—The sale of the share of the British and Foreign Anti-leprosy Society has been suspended. The society's funds are now being used to support the work of other organizations, notably the International Anti-leprosy Association. The society has been unable to secure any new members, and its funds are now being used to support the work of other organizations, notably the International Anti-leprosy Association.

For Michaelmas Day services, the annual combined Sale for Missions Overseas is to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on October 21st. The organizations interested in East Africa which will have stands are the Central Tanganyika Mission, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Uganda Church Aid Association. All profits to be sold in the sale should be sent to Mrs. Charnier, 35 Norfolk Street, W.C.2, to Miss Nellie, 140 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and to Miss Skipton, Cleveland Road, W.C.1, for the Church Aid Association Hall.

Attacking leprosy.—Addressing the annual conference of the London office of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association to Lower East Cook, Dr. E. G. Muir, medical director of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, said that just as the home of tubercular leprosy was the older industrial towns, so the home of leprosy was the older villages. Doctors and missionaries might keep open their doors treating those who were general to the leprosomes and dispensaries but there would never be a diminution in the number of leprosy patients while human beings remain in the world.

The United States.—A short time ago the food situation is extremely serious in the country, and the Governor of the Bank of America, Dr. Frank Murphy, has issued an urgent warning to all citizens to be more careful in their use of food. He says that the food situation in the country is critical, and that there is a danger of a famine if the present situation continues. He urges all citizens to conserve food and to avoid waste. He also urges all citizens to use their savings to help the relief efforts.

Don't be vague—say for bag

Jim Beam Bourbon Whiskey
No fine whisky goes into any bottle

and the First Division of the Atlantic Coastline Railroad, which includes the city police, the state police, and the sheriff's office.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

East African Goldfields

Damages Obtained from Mr. Nutting

In the King's Bench Division last week before Mr. Justice Goddard and a jury, Mr. East African Goldfields Ltd. Colonel A. M. Grenfell, Chairman of the Trans-European Company, and his son, Mr. Harry S. E. Grenfell, chairman of East African Goldfields Ltd., claimed damages for alleged loss from Mr. J. H. Nutting, of the Lupa Goldfield, Tanganyika Territory, and the Cumberland Hotel, London. Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs, £1,000 being awarded to Colonel A. M. Grenfell and Mr. Harry Grenfell.

The action arose out of an agreement signed by Mr. Nutting in Dar es Salaam on February 12, 1934, by which he transferred his rights in certain gold mining properties in Tanganyika to a company called Nutting Co. Ltd., in consideration of £500 cash and 72,000 of the 100,000 shares in the company, at the same time giving East African Goldfields an option until November 1, 1935, to purchase the 72,000 ss. shares for £5,000.

Plaintiffs complained of a letter dated June 15, 1934, sent by Mr. Nutting to the Secretary of the Committee of the London Stock Exchange, in the course of which Mr. Nutting wrote:

"I note by this morning's *Times* that a prospectus of East African Goldfields states under clause 2, para. 1 assigned my rights, etc. I have also been told what purports to be a copy of an agreement bearing my signature which does not bear my name or anything but the date of this agreement which bears my signature, challenging the production of the original agreement, and if my signature appears on the other pages, I am compelled to sign agreements. I will admit it. Copy of this letter has been forwarded to Messrs. Genfells and the East African Goldfields, and I am taking further action in this matter."

Mr. Nutting admitted publication of the letter, but denied that it contained a libel on the plaintiffs. He further pleaded that the letter was published upon a privileged occasion and that the words complained of were true.

The Plaintiffs' Case.

In the plaintif's case, Mr. Roland Oliver, QC, said that Colonel Grenfell and his son were members of a plaintiff company which had acquired gold mining properties in the Lupa goldfield. One of those properties belonged to Mr. Nutting, and it was decided that that property should not be transferred direct to East African Goldfields Ltd., but to a smaller company called Nutting Co. Ltd., and Mr. Nutting should be the principal shareholder of the smaller company. The Nutting Company started up a capital of 100,000 shares, and for 48 rights Mr. Nutting was to hold 72,000 shares, or 24%, the remainder 28% being held by East African Goldfields Ltd.

On February 12, 1934, Mr. Nutting signed an agreement in Dar es Salaam, by which transferring his rights in the Nutting Company for £500 and 72,000 shares, and after giving an option to East African Goldfields until November 1, 1935, to buy his 72,000 shares.

On April 1, 1934, Colonel Grenfell and his son were in negotiation with the Stock Exchange Committee for permission to deal in the shares of East African Goldfields, and when they made the necessary application of shareholders of the company which stated in the application that East African Goldfields had obtained an option to acquire Mr. Nutting's 72,000 shares and intended to transfer said February 12, 1934, Mr. Nutting's rights. On the same day Mr. Nutting addressed the letter quoted above to the Secretary of the Committee of the Stock Exchange's letter.

The plaintiffs submitted that the letter was understood to mean that they had become public, and that they had been parties to the effect of amending its meaning. The agreement signed by Mr. Nutting, however, did not bear out the statement when the documents were signed. Mr. Oliver suggested that the letter was a campaign by Mr. Nutting to get a higher valuation of the corporation from East African Goldfields, and that it had been written from a position of advantage.

As a result of the letter, no mention was made in the papers on the Stock Exchange.

On evidence, Mr. Harry Grenfell said that he had been sitting in Dar es Salaam, and that he had partly thought the terms of the agreement were to be a secret, but before going to bed, he had to sign the agreement, and he did not understand whom. Later he met Mr. Nutting, and both were interested in the sale of 72,000 shares of his 100,000 shares. Negotiations were held, and, however, failing to receive the acceptance of his 72,000 shares, negotiations were discontinued. In May, Mr. Nutting gave a report, and on May 27 Mr. Nutting, Colonel Grenfell, and others met at dinner. He (Mr. Grenfell) was asked to buy Mr. Nutting's 24% shareholding in the Nutting Company for £25,000 cash and £2,000 in shares in Goldfields. At that meeting Mr. Nutting stated that he was unable to accept the offer, as it was necessary for him to consult his two partners.

Mr. J. R. Leslie, a director of East African Goldfields and of the Nutting Company, said that he was present when Mr. Nutting signed the agreement. He made no objection to signing them, and, in his opinion, Mr. Nutting understood what he was signing.

After Mr. Nutting had given evidence and been cross-examined, His Lordship, summing up, said the jury must ask themselves what impression Mr. Nutting's letter would make upon any reasonable member of the Stock Exchange Committee. Would he take it to mean that the plaintiffs were putting forward a false document? As stated above, judge, judge, was the verdict of the plaintiffs.

Northern Rhodesia Notes

Some Share Offerings

Laingwa Concessions. Work is being conducted on the third mine, near Lufwanyama, where the output period has been extended. Annual royalties payable are to be sent to this man when the rains start for the present plant, only just completed, and the window at the end of the year.

Rhodesia Minerals. Work is being conducted on a claim which recently yielded a large amount of copper. It is situated in the Kaputu area, and the output is expected from the south of the farm. Further work is to be done on the Laingwa Concessions, and the distance to be travelled is approximately 14 miles, and he was highly impressed with the outlook in the Laingwa area. As regards his business, he said that one thousand men and 70 Natives are employed.

Austen Barratt, chairman of Rhodesia Minerals Ltd., said on September 21, 1934, that the prospects of the two concession companies, as far as anticipated, did not progress rapidly, and soon stagnated.

Bukalila Mine. Work is in progress and promises well and large quantities of ore are being shipped to the smelter, on the Angolan side of the border. The production may be stated on a conservative basis.

Rhodesia Corporation. Mr. W. W. White, managing director, will be resigning on the 1st October; Mr. J. B. Bowes, managing director, will retire immediately; and Mr. Marion Cook, the mine director, may retire at the end of the year.

With regard to the potential gold production of Northern Rhodesia, it is interesting to note that following—
(a) *Luram Gold*. This has an authorized capital of 800,000 shares of £1 standing on the market at a 60% discount. It employs some 400 Europeans and natives, and is rapidly approaching the production stage. The company has two development mines and issues regular progress reports.

(b) *Laingwa Concessions*. This has an authorized capital of 600,000 shares of £1 standing on the market at a 60% discount. It has issued 11,000 shares in March, and although it has made a strong progress, will take at least another month to bring the first production stage.

(c) *Rhodesia Minerals*. This has an authorized capital of £100,000 shares of £1 standing on the market at say 50% premium. The company has progress reports since April, although the financial and prospects, being developing, are not yet available. This company could reach production in less than a year.

From the above it would appear that the Luram area has the best initiative possibilities at present, and that they are the most likely to be successful within a reasonable period.

~~Tanganjika Minerals, Ltd.~~

Decision to Install Plant

MANAGEMENT is up to the shareholders' says

The Chairman has received from me, visiting Tsim
shats, and in view of my report, the head of this
firm, the company seems to be very encouraging.
A considerable amount of original work has
been done on the remaining mineral property.
Company are now arranging for the construction of
the road, arranging for the installation of
plant to 50 tons, which I believe will be sufficient
in the near future to handle the assays as
received by the mining companies bringing in a considerable
volume. I am now making arrangements for a further
expansion of the plant, and am engaged in
negotiations with the operators of the various mines
on the shores of Lake Superior to explore the
possibility of an iron ore mine of adoption.

Since recent assay results are not given, the information and plant must be judged from the particulars published by the company some time ago. According to the description of the carbon stock, it is estimated that 10,000,000 lb. from the plant's output was the result. On that basis, and assuming 100% working day, the plant would crush 2,000 tons and yield 600 oz. gold worth £1,200 per ton, at an average cost of 10/- per ton material, which is reckoned as reasonable working cost. At 2,000 tons per day the production of 600 oz. gold, reckoning the royalty, which has a value of £50, £7,500, could pay back some dividends even after charges, while the net profit after the mining concession were left entirely out of account.

~~Other Progress Reports~~

Korean Exercises. Sonja Option.

... in the evening September 10th
was captured at 10 p.m. on Aug.
11th. David C. Seaman, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914

yield, 1,300 oz. gold. Estimated profit, \$100,000.

East African Gulliford.—The general manager reported the following values from development work on the slopes at the Sasa Mine, also its vertical permeability tests, main reef. W. drifts from No. 1 to 2, length 100 ft., 100 ft. drift over 100 ft. horizontal width. A 100 ft. drift from shaft No. 1 to 1st level took 40 min. to penetrate 100 ft. vertical width. Crosscut 100 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, located 100 ft. from the main reef, 100 ft. from the main reef, and 100 ft. from crosscut 100 ft. long, 100 ft. wide.

...run to capacity over no appreciable span of time. The greatest load has been run by the 1000-hp. unit during its period, but neither of the 1000-hp. units has ever been run at rated load. Linings have been replaced and recovery for starting was obtained in each case. The 1000-hp. unit had reached 100% and 100% of the 1000-hp. unit, about 50% of the 1000-hp. unit, and 100% of the 1000-hp. unit, continued to

the new country would be warranted. For this reason, an entering company would have to bring up to date all the data, in which case the shareholders in the gold areas will be invited to subscribe the necessary working capital. The largest results at the Mwimbi District would show that Gold 'M' at a distance of 305 ft. and about 1000 ft. in depth, has an average of 5.5 ozs per ton, and that mining is being continued to the eastward by the bodies of intermediate Adit 'E' and 'F'. There are also two extensions from Adit 'D' at a distance of 1000 ft. below the main level, and from them shafts are being sunk to a depth of 100 ft. or a horizontal width of 100 ft. averaging 8.8 ozs per ton. The shaft 'G' at a distance of 305 ft. below the main level has been sunk to a depth of 100 ft. and in the context below has the top been cut off, so as to give a strike length of 1000 ft. showing good values and trends. Underground development work is proceeding rapidly, and has already established on the Star and Comet veins, the following maximum widths:—Muru reefs, Kenya, 100 ft.; the Jambiani reef, Kaimosi to Shabani, 100 ft.; the Kipkak reef, Mt. Elgon, 100 ft. in shaft No. 1, which traverses 120 ft. of the reef; and 160 ft. in shaft No. 2, which crosses the reef at a distance of 100 ft. from the first. At Owonbu, the chief reef is 100 ft. wide, from 200 ft. to 250 ft. It may be more about 100 ft. across, 160 ft. over 100 ft. in depth, or about 100 ft. in true width. The area known as the Kakamega reef, Kakamega, has been well explored and prospected, and the indications do not justify further development. The exclusive prospectus issued by the company was renewed in Kavirondo No. 2, area No. 1000 ft. by the Ababu and Johnson and Starnes geologists having been engaged.

Mining Personnel

Mr. O'Shea, a former director of Standard Mining Company, has returned to London from Kenya by air.

Mr. A. B. Blase, M.D., is deeply interested in
acquiring a 200 acre tract of land near Munising, from

The following bushes of oil-mines in Mwanza, and Mr. Macdonald has been sent to visit to Kampala, where he will meet his friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Macdonald.

Mr. J. B. Russell, managing director of the Cuban Gold Mines, and the El Cobre Gold Mine, Ltd., has been

The said Company has been succeeded by the
General Trust (1932) in succession to the late Lord Annington.

The Bokonong Colliery, in Southern Rhodesia, was taken over by the South African and Rhodesian Colliery and the owner of the Barnard and Major and Roodepoort mines.

Mr. J. H. Leslie, the firm's accountant, and
a director of East African Gold Fields Ltd., and many
other Tanganyika mining concerns, left England

The Johnsons are returning to the U.S. after a year in Japan. They will remain home with their two young sons until after Christmas.

Anton, the sailing passenger who has recently left to
Alaska. Alice A. Meissner, Mrs. and S. F. W. H.
Wade, and Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Riddle have
arrived.

Marketing Services Division V.W. Van. Studs Inc.
For your convenience

Mr. Michael Bassett, managing director of Kenya Oil Company, be helds, had the presented to the South African Government a large mural painting, entitled "The Development of Civilization in Africa", leaving

portuguese 140. The paper is in public view in the
exhibition hall near the Water House, Trafalgar Square,
W.C.

Surveillance: The Evergreen

The following table gives the average price of sugar imported during the past year, and the average price for three months ending June 1, 1887.

17-500. Large numbers are unable to account for this surprising rise, particularly having regard to the fact that the introduction of data for the second half of this year

has been estimated at 60-70% indeed, in some areas it is suggested that there may be an actual surplus of the meat though at present there is a shortage.

immediate supplies.

Answers to Correspondents. East African Share Prices.

A full list is given in the express section, but a short summary is repeated by "East Africa."

Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa," each inquiry must be accompanied by the sum of £1 around at the foot of page 130.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters, please), but replies will be given only to those published under a pseudonym.

Advice will not be given over the telephone or telegraph, or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelope "PAGING" and address them to "The Editor, " "East Africa," in Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

B. W.—*Kenya Gold Mining Co. Ltd. have been quoted at 12s. 6d. per share.*

C. G.—*I think the time has arrived when it would be wise to average.*

R. M.—*CHATHAM—Suggest you divide the money between Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Kentan Gold Mines, and East African Goldfields.*

B. N.—*Thanks for compliments. Both Rosermaan and Parakaneus companies issue monthly progress reports, usually about the 15th of the month.*

F. G.—*GODALMING—Companies have been an active market for some time, and recently reached 14s. Their present price of about 1s. 6d. therefore leaves room for improvement.*

W. H. T.—*GAMBIA—Should not advise selling at present. Though there may be a further temporary fall, considerable recovery seems certain as soon as the international sky clears. Suggest averaging to reduce your purchase price.*

M. AXES.—*GODALMING—The information received from your Kenya friend is several months out of date, and in the meantime things have changed entirely from the standpoint of the company. Should certainly not recommend you to buy the shares.*

S. V.—*CAPEM.—London Australian and General Exploration (Stage 2) completed their financial year at the end of July, the accounts usually being submitted in the latter part of November. The company has a large holding in the Tanamai Syndicate, which in turn has close connection with the Rosermaan and Parakaneus companies. It is one of the Newark Morello group.*

E. P.—*Kenya Gold Areas Ltd. were formed in June 1934, to acquire from Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., Lambes Engineering Co. Ltd., and Rhodesia-Sarawak Company, Ltd., (1) 50% of the issued capital of East Africa Concessions Ltd. (2) an E.P.L. over about 100 sq. miles in Northern Kavirondo, (3) an option to buy the East Africa Engineering and Trading Co., Ltd., or Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., to purchase for £100,000 before October 1st, 1937, with right of extension for a further year, a special prospecting licence, 12 E.P.L.s, and 10 claims, covering about 220,000 acres near Arwana, over what is now known as the Saita Concession. The option agreement provides that the vendors shall receive one-half of the initial nominal capital of a development company to be formed to work the properties. The capital of the company is £1,000,000 in 10s. shares, all issued and fully paid.*

POWERED BY KENYA

KENYA

producers, large

cheap power available in large quantities
before starting any factory, industrial or
other enterprise.

SYSTEMS 2 Mins 4 Min 10 Cycles 16 and 240 Volts.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

LESS, AND THE MARKET IS STANDING ON THE POINT OF A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

Kenya Gold Mining has been quoted at 14s. 6d. per share, up 1s. 6d. since the last issue of "East Africa." Gold Fields of Central Africa (1934) Ltd. (Rossermaan) has been quoted at 14s. 6d. per share, up 1s. 6d. since the last issue of "East Africa." Motorway (Kenya) Ltd. has been quoted at 14s. 6d. per share, up 1s. 6d. since the last issue of "East Africa." Motorway (Kenya) Ltd. has been quoted at 14s. 6d. per share, up 1s. 6d. since the last issue of "East Africa."

Africa Syndicate (1934)	12s. 6d.
Burkina Faso (1934)	25s. 0d.
Cameroon (1928)	9s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (1934)	70s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (1934)	23s. 0d.
Edo Oil Mining Co. (1934)	5s. 0d.
Fanti Consolates (1934)	5s. 0d.
Garnet Goldfields (1934)	4s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (1934)	30s. 0d.
Gold Fields (Rhodesia) (1934)	1s. 0d.
Kagera Mining (1934)	7s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (1934)	2s. 0d.
Kenya (1934)	1s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (1934)	2s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (1934)	1s. 0d.
Kimberly (1934)	2s. 0d.
Lavora Corporation (1934)	1s. 0d.
Loangwa Concessions (1934)	1s. 0d.
Dunai Gold (1934)	9s. 0d.
London Australian (1934)	1s. 0d.
London and Rhodesia (1934)	1s. 0d.
Luft Gold Areas (1934)	5s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1934)	1s. 0d.
Rezende (1934)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hills (1934)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia-Kasanga (1934)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (1934)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia-Malagasy-American (1934)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (1934)	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (1934)	1s. 0d.
Rokana (1934)	1s. 0d.
Roope Awelope (1934)	1s. 0d.
Rosermaan (1934)	1s. 0d.
Selection Trust (1934)	1s. 0d.
Sherwood Steel (1934)	1s. 0d.
Tanamai Gold (1934)	1s. 0d.
Tanganica Central Gold (1934)	1s. 0d.
Tanganica Concessions (1934)	1s. 0d.
Tanganica Diamonds (1934)	1s. 0d.
Tanganica Minerals (1934)	1s. 0d.
Tati Goldfield (1934)	1s. 0d.
Union and Shippers (1934)	1s. 0d.
Union-Oriented Malanga (1934)	1s. 0d.
Vanning Colliery (1934)	21s. 10d.
Watende (1934)	9s. 0d.
Zimbabwe Explorations (1934)	1s. 0d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (1934)	1s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (1934)	1s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (1934)	1s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (1934)	1s. 0d.
Imperial Cotton (1934)	1s. 0d.
Mozambique Railway (1934)	1s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (1934)	1s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (1934)	2s. 0d.
Tanzanyika Gold (1934)	1s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (1934)	1s. 0d.

Uganda Licences Renewed

The Barwa Mining syndicate's mining lease in the Kibale district of Uganda has been renewed for a year.

Cooperativist Inquiry Report

A committee of enquiry into the recent disturbances on the Northern Rhodesian frontier has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

New Dealings

Dealing on the London Stock Exchange showed in official certificates of 20th October, 1937, that the Miners and Engineers Company had sold 1,000,000 shares at par value £1 on 19th October.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

The object of setting up a Development of Commerce and Industrial Areas in East Africa is to give full information regarding opportunities to manufacturers and exporters, and to give merchants and traders in East Africa in touch with the code of sufficient code of ethics and standards in the service of our country.

Fishing nets to the value of £10,000 were imported by Uganda last year.

The net-lease number of the London Chamber of Commerce is 130,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

Motor vehicles registered in Tanganyika during 1934 totalled 1,200 compared with 2,000 during 1933.

Damage believed to be in the region of £100 has been caused by fire in a factory near Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

Tanganyika spent £20,512 on road construction last year, and £14,555 was expended on road maintenance.

The Teso District of Uganda increased its production of shelled groundnuts from 5 tons in 1933 to 382 tons in 1934.

The construction of new High Court buildings has been begun in Kisawayo. They will cost between £30,000 and £40,000.

Uganda exported 24,668 bales of cotton between January 1 and August 31. Cotton tax collected amounted to £88,075.

Customs revenue for the port of Beira during August amounted to £25,322 compared with £27,355 for August 1934.

The Tanganyika Government imported 1,08 tons of British cement last year, an increase of 6% over the imports of the previous 12 months.

The direct revenue derived by Tanganyika from the mining industry during 1934 amounted to £2,007 compared with £1,245 in the previous year.

The increasing number of Tanganyika officials working, by 10%, the number of posts, doubled the year, increasing by 15% over the figure for the previous year.

The Finance Board of Kenya is to submit to the Kenya and Uganda Railway Council a memorandum about the case for compulsory liability of railways on some anti-slavery supplies essential for the coffee industry.

The Dar es Salaam Hotel and Dining Limited, Licensed Trade Association has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of Mr. H. D. Vining, of the Dar es Salaam Hotel. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. John D. Stopoulos (Splendid Hotel).

Southern Rhodesia has decided to reduce by one-half the existing duty on dutiable cotton and woollen goods and provision to that effect has been made in an agreement between Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. The duty on an aniline shoe sole will therefore be reduced from 10/- to 5/-.

News Notes in Brief.

During 1934, 2,000 British non-official immigrants entered Tanganyika.

A party of 8 French tourists has been on a fortnight's visit to Kenya and Tanganyika.

The arrival of 12 armchairs which have arrived in Nairobi from Egypt, and personnel of 60 officers and other ranks.

A new Arab Muslim school has been opened in Mombasa, Sir Ali bin Salim performing the opening ceremony.

The site on which Nanyuki's Golden Jubilee celebrations were held has been given to the township and will be known as Jubilee Park.

African pupils of St. Andrew's College, Mombasa, near Dar es Salaam, recently gave a play depicting certain scenes in the life of Dr. Livingstone.

Thirty-six appeals, including one from East Africa, await hearing by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which resumed its sittings on Thursday, October 10.

During the first half of this year 34 people were killed on the roads in Uganda, and 380 were injured. This compares with 30 people killed and 316 injured during the corresponding period of last year.

An appeal has been issued for funds for a General Wheatley Memorial, with the intention of acquiring the Nanyuki Cottage Hospital, of which General Wheatley was first secretary, and of which he always took the keenest interest.

Tanganyika Railways.

The railway estimates for the Tanganyika Railways estimated that the loss on the year would be £179,831 and that the excess of liabilities over assets at the end of the year would be £259,414. The actual loss, including depreciation but including debt charges was £142,534, and the excess of liabilities over assets on December 31, 1934 £200,225, stated the annual report.

The expenditure of British capital on the railway to December 31, 1934 was £5,016,801 and the liability to the Territory was £1,545. The original value of the Central and Tanga lines, as taken over on April 1, 1910, has been assessed at £4,844,050, but the actual amount paid for the acquisition of the lines was £3,094. Debt charges on account of capital works have grown from £60,351 in 1929-30 to £300,040 in 1934-5, and attention is drawn to the large amount of capital expenditure, and consequently of debt charges for which the Railways are liable, incurred in the development of the territory.

During the depression expenditure on the maintenance of railway property has been sufficient only to prevent its serious deterioration. The general manager states that that policy cannot be continued indefinitely, and that expenditure must shortly be faced to overtake a year of maintenance and renewals.

The import tonnage handled by the wharves in Dar es Salaam and Tanga was 69,656 and 30,935 respectively. 450 jobs were also handled at the Beira wharf in Dar es Salaam. Export tonnage amounted to 58,606 and 28,981 tons, respectively in Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

The report states that the landing jetty in Mwanza will not stand much longer, and must soon be replaced. A record clearing at Tanga wharf occurred November, when a re-assignment of 5,325 tons of coal arrived in a ship anchored at 9.30 on Friday, November 16, and cleared by Saturday noon, November 17. The vessel worked for seven days (Sundays excluded) and clearing an average of 1,000 tons per day, against 500 tons allowed by the wharf. The cost of the work at the wharf was £1,000 per ton, while the vessel was to leave it free-to-deal with ordinary trading during the week.

£1,414,000 worth of coal was imported by Dar es Salaam and distributed by the Tanga line, but 90% of it on the section from Dodoma to Kigoma and Mwanza. In workshops electrical lathe, a model and chromium carriage fittings were turned out for the first time.

East African Market Reports.

Cotton Slab Steady at £27.

Cotton slabs by African sellers met with competition and received some very fair offers, but low prices could not be obtained.

512 od. to 455. od.
455. od. to 455. od.

455. od. to 355. od.
355. od. to 305. od.

305. od. to 145. od.
145. od. to 115. od.

115. od. to 85. od.
85. od. to 65. od.

65. od. to 55. od.
55. od. to 45. od.
45. od. to 35. od.

35. od. to 25. od.
25. od. to 15. od.

15. od. to 10. od.
10. od. to 5. od.

5. od. to 2.50. od.
2.50. od. to 1.50. od.

1.50. od. to 1.00. od.
1.00. od. to 50. od.

50. od. to 40. od.
40. od. to 30. od.

30. od. to 20. od.
20. od. to 15. od.

15. od. to 10. od.
10. od. to 5. od.

5. od. to 2.50. od.
2.50. od. to 1.50. od.

1.50. od. to 1.00. od.
1.00. od. to 50. od.

50. od. to 40. od.
40. od. to 30. od.

30. od. to 20. od.
20. od. to 15. od.

15. od. to 10. od.
10. od. to 5. od.

5. od. to 2.50. od.
2.50. od. to 1.50. od.

1.50. od. to 1.00. od.
1.00. od. to 50. od.

50. od. to 40. od.
40. od. to 30. od.

30. od. to 20. od.
20. od. to 15. od.

15. od. to 10. od.
10. od. to 5. od.

5. od. to 2.50. od.
2.50. od. to 1.50. od.

1.50. od. to 1.00. od.
1.00. od. to 50. od.

50. od. to 40. od.
40. od. to 30. od.

30. od. to 20. od.
20. od. to 15. od.

15. od. to 10. od.
10. od. to 5. od.

The Italo-Ethiopian War.

In the middle of September, members of Westminster were formed. A postcard was sent to the first meeting in London on Sept. 17, containing a valentine from the Queen as a "helpless old Empress." What would she do to prevent us in any other war? Can we let her go? Is there any way to be armed with every instrument of war?

A strength of over 10,000 Senegalese, dismounted and mounted, were sent to Italy's station along the French frontier. Another detachment was sent to Tripolivia to protect the French railway between Souda and other troops already sent to various points along the front.

The Emperor's army has authorised a front of 240 miles to the purchase of war material and armaments; these purchases to be made in England. Time-expired armaments are to be used with the figures.

The members of large families are leaving Aden for the Bombay and Madras trades, so far as for Bombay. In addition the French Consul, M. Gobet, and Miss D'Almeida, daughter of the former Foreign Minister, left Aden yesterday, the afternoon China.

Mr. William Barber, who represented certain British and American newspapers in Ethiopia, has died in Aden. His body is repatriated.

Mr. William Hartshorn Herst, in an article published in every one of the many American papers, writes: "When next I fly to England, we will open the paper once only. We know England possesses one-half of Ethiopia. And the other half—the world half."

Mr. E. W. Blackett, the English financier who came into international prominence by securing a concession over a variety of Ethiopia, has left England for the Near East, and is believed to have gone to Egypt.

Mr. Wolfgang Radnitz Titulus, Archbishop of Alzey, died at the beginning of this week at the age of 88. He was Bishop of the Hungarian diocese of Besztercevaroza.

Uganda Cotton Situation.

In its latest crop report from Uganda states that the continuance of semi-drought conditions throughout the month of August further delayed the sowing of the long crop and adversely affected the early planting. Sowing started before July 1st, however, made "an satisfactory progress." Weather conditions improved during the month and it is not anticipated that there will be any substantial decrease in the total acreage planted as compared with last year. A satisfactory return can be expected with re-sowing of blanks in existing long crop areas. Weather conditions from now onward will be of unusual importance in view of the heavy acreage of late planted cotton.

The Nyanza Department of Agriculture has published a pamphlet by Mr. G. W. Lock entitled "A programme of Agricultural Investigation of Sisal," which will be of great value to local planters throughout Eastern Africa. It contains several methods of increasing crop yields. The pamphlet may be obtained from the Government Printer, Nairobi, for 50 cents.

Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesia growers in Southern Rhodesia have been warned to reduce their crops this year to 10.5% of last year's production, which was a record of 26,792,000 lb., or which 11,86,648,000 lb. of tobacco.



EARLY AFRICA.

Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Clunydale Castle," which left London on October 13 for South Africa, carries the following passengers to:

Berl.	Mrs. H. D.
Mr. & Mrs. B. C. U.	Miss. & Mrs. H. D.
Miss J. Bernard	Miss. R. Neil
Miss A. Bernard	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Ranger
Mr. F. A. Carlisle	Miss. K. M. Ward
Miss J. S. Hart	Lieut. S. E. Wilson
	Miss. F. C. B. Wetherell

The "Graziani," which left Southampton on September 25, carries the following passengers to South Africa:

	Mr. & Mrs. H. Corbin
Mr. & Mrs. G. Ven. Dingle	Mr. & Mrs. M. Melrose
Miss G. Ven. Dingle	Mr. J. A. Hutchinson
Miss U. Ven. Dingle	Dr. & Mrs. M. Melrose
	Miss. J. E. Melrose
+ Beira	Mr. V. A. Melrose
Mr. Mrs. G. F. Baker	Mrs. D. Robertson
Mr. T. E. Corbin	Mr. D. Robertson

Passengers from East Africa.

The s.s. "Chantilly," which reached Marseilles from East Africa on October 5, carried the following passengers from:

Gares Salam.
Mr. Bentz
Mrs. Bioux
Dr. Cettin
Miss. Borth
Mr. J. Brindux
Mrs. C. De Falzoguet
Mrs. Hartman
Mr. & Mrs. Hochstrasser
Mr. N. H. Longh
Mr. Hugueney

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the private aircraft left Cairo on October 13. Included Mrs. and Miss Briscoe, going for Khartoum; Mr. Thurnau and Mr. Schuster from British to Khartoum; Mr. Budge, Mr. Newborough, Mr. Robson, Mr. Gregson and Miss Scott from Khartoum to Entebbe; Mr. Nielsen, Mr. J. F. Mr. Fields, and Mr. C. J. Verster, London, to Kisumu; and Baroness Blumen, Nairobi to Salisbury.

Passenger on the machine which left Cairo yesterday included Mr. Young and Miss Crawford Brown, London to Alfonso; Mr. Reid, Mr. O'Dell, and Mr.ough, Khartoum to Entebbe; Mr. Hartson and Mr. Full, London to Nairobi; Mrs. Briscoe, London, to Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs. Van London, Moiyea; and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Barron and Mrs. Freer, London to Salisbury. Inward passengers who arrived on October 13 included Mr. R. Stansbury, Bulawayo to London; Mr. Anderson, Nairobi to London; Mr. Pilliar, Nairobi to London; and Mr. Milne and Mr. Blanchard, Nairobi to London.

The machine which arrived on October 13 brought Mr. Hinsley and Mrs. Hinsley from Salisbury; Mr. Reece, from Nairobi; and Mr. O'Leary, from Kisumu.

In Recent Banquet News.

There is no reason to state the latest tourist revenue from Kenya to change the view that damage to crops during the next few months is improbable.

Death of Our Correspondent.

The well-known man of the field and author, Lieut. John Castle, Mail Steamship Company, has been assigned to Shambala House 2550.

S. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., has been registered to take over the goodwill, trade marks and assets of the Glaxo Laboratories Department of Messrs. Joseph Nathan & Co. The new firm will be known as the International Chemicals Co., the whole business being either on behalf of the vendor company, which was holding the board on the new concern.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Father	Left Liverpool for Bombay Oct. 10.
Kenya	Left Montevideo for Mombasa Oct. 10.
Karanji	Left Dar es Salaam for Mombasa Oct. 10.
Tsavo	Left Bombay for Mombasa Oct. 10.
Mombasa	Leaves London outwards Oct. 10.
Maesha	Arr. Plymouth homewards Oct. 10.
Madura	Leaves Mombasa homewards Oct. 10.
Mattana	Left Aden outwards Oct. 10.

CLAN EVERARD HARRISON.

Hadesius	Left Aden outwards Oct. 10.
Colonial	Left Liverpool outwards Oct. 10.
TC of Hawkeford	Arr. Liverpool homewards Oct. 10.
Maciver	Left Berlin homewards Oct. 10.

HOLLAND AND AMERICA.

Nijkerk	Left Durban homewards Oct. 10.
Ranckestad	Left Amsterdam outwards Oct. 10.
Boomsma	Left Antwerp homewards Oct. 10.
Meliskerk	Left Beira outwards Oct. 10.

INDIA-ASIA.

Ispingo	Left Colombo for Macassar Oct. 10.
Unganga	Arr. Rangoon from Cincin Oct. 10.
Imanom	Left Lourenco Marques for Colombo Oct. 10.

PASSAGERS FRANCIA.

Bernard	Arr. St. Pierre Oct. 10.
de St. Pierre	Left Marseilles outwards Oct. 10.
Expositor	Grandmother left Jimrat homewards Oct. 10.
General Desforges	Left Tamatave homewards Oct. 10.
Puthore	Left Jibuti outwards Oct. 10.

UNION CASTLE.

Private Castle	Left Pek Said homewards Oct. 10.
Dorham Castle	Left Ascension for Beira Oct. 10.
Garth Castle	Left Walford Bay homewards Oct. 10.
Gloucester Castle	Left London outwards Oct. 10.
Greatful Castle	Left Bat. Palmas homewards Oct. 10.
Llandaff Castle	Left Teneriffe homewards Oct. 10.
Landover Castle	Left Genoa outwards Oct. 10.
Leander Castle	Left Lourenco Marques for Natal Oct. 10.
Sandown Castle	Arr. Natal for Batavia Oct. 10.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

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

Kenya (1st week ended Sept. 1)	Chesangani, 0.1 inches; Goldi, 0.55; Elalam, 0.80; Fort Ternan, 0.15; Kite, 0.25; Kiroche, 0.43; Kiroche, 0.41; Kiambu, 0.70; Kimarani, 0.34; Kitichuk, 0.93; Kitale, 0.15; Lomu, 0.55; Limuru, 0.65; Linabu, 0.10; Makakos, 0.71; Matungu River, 0.94; Nakuru, 0.60; Nakuku, 0.60; Maragua, 0.25; Mbenze, 0.19; Meru, 0.35; Mwani, 0.71; Meli, 0.21; Mboma, 0.78; Nairobi, 0.10; Naivasha, 0.65; Nakuru, 0.13; Nandi, 0.32; Naivasha, 0.13; Ruiri, 0.15; Shilla, 0.27; Soroti, 0.07; Thosmen, 0.15; Falls, 0.32; Tsavo, 0.01; and Wei, 0.15 inch.
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Tanganjika (Week ended September 20)	Umani, 0.82 inches; Arusha, 0.48; Bagamoyo, 0.18; Bagamulo, 0.41; Bokoba, 3.1; Bwe, 0.5; Salama, 0.47; Dodoma, 0.01; Kilwa, 0.19; Kilwa, 0.67; Lindi, 0.1; Lushoto, 1.92; Mafinga, 0.01; Moshi, 0.80; Mtwawa, 0.04; Tabora, 0.05; Tanga, 0.20; Utete, 0.01 inch.
Uganda (Week ended September 20)	Butiburu, 0.02; Entebbe, 0.80; Fort Portal, 0.45; Jinja, 0.27; Jimba, 0.63; Kabale, 0.35; Apolo, 1.60; Lasa, 1.55; Masaka, 0.72; Mule, 1.12; Mbarsa, 0.33; Namasagali, 0.84; Soroti, 0.17; And. Tororo, 0.61 inch.

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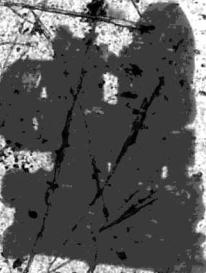
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