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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TO DAY 15/-

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1935

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EAST AFRICA

OCTOBER 24, 1923



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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 22 No. 579

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1935.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription  
Post free £1 10s.

Sixpence.

WOULDRED AND SUGDEN LTD., 10, JELLINE.

Editorial and Publishing Offices.

10, Thimble Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone: May 27370. Telegrams: "Amitable, London."

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ESTERDAY Sir Alan Pim left London by air for Kenya to examine the whole field of Government expenditure, with particular reference to the cost of the administrative and technical services, to report whether expenditure may legitimately be reduced without detriment to the Government's ability to inquire into the finance of the colonies and to advise whether modification in the existing system of taxation should be made. Since the relations between the Government and the native communities are undoubtedly strained almost to the point this mission is as important as it is difficult. The Commissioner's activity has been evident by the rapidity of his investigations of similar problems in British Honduras, Zanzibar, Basutoland, Swaziland, and Nyasaland in recent years by the practical nature of his recommendations, and by the outspokenness of his criticisms. He will commence in Kenya those practical and action-filled and business-like efforts which sections to assist any over-minded investigation. No less than half a million of the true position of affairs in such maligned Colony. After according the privilege of the Ministry of State to send a Special Envoy to the same, he has assumed the responsibility of selecting a man who had not spent the best years of a lifetime in the colonial service, and who might therefore be more strongly possessed of the magnetism of the public and the confidence of those of the service. His first experience was gained in India, which must have been a useful base in view of the fact that which is increasing to note how much of the ground for Sir Malcolm Hayley's forecast of a great African Empire.

Sir Alan Pim has, we know, already sent to the Government of Kenya his suggestions for the conduct of his investigation, and it is probable that, after spending a short while in Nairobi, he will visit a number of typical European and Native areas in order to see and hear things for himself. It is certain that he wishes to receive the suggestions of all who feel that they can propose practicable measures for the promotion of economy without serious impairment of efficiency, and it is to be hoped, as it is to be assumed, that the leaders of the unofficial community will have prepared specific recommendations for consideration. Though it is obviously desirable that no opportunity be missed at the earliest possible moment, the end of this Commissioner's stay in East Africa will depend on local circumstances; his minutes on the spot completed, he will return to London by air, receive a brief while for the compilation of such authoritative documents as form part of the East African Record and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and submit his recommendations to the Secretary of State. Whereas the success of his mission will naturally be gauged by the nature of his findings and conclusions from the moment of his arrival, he will contribute something of value to the solution of the present atmosphere of possibility as has been said repeatedly in these columns, it is the wish of many others to do the same, that any new scheme of East African Security, Pim's general financial and economic program of Africa spirit and tone. The time is coming of interest also in what may now be a more cheerful and hopeful outlook.

FOR a long time it has been generally recognised that the post of High Commissioner of Transport for Kenya and Uganda should not be regarded as an exclusive function of the **COLONIAL BUREAU** of the Government of Kenya, but that **THE GOVERNOR** of Kenya should be answerable to the Governor of the East African Colony.

The official who has just come into office will be welcomed by all who have endeavoured to see an anomaly abolished, and by many others especially as presenting an opportunity for a more highly developed economy. As the **AMERICAN** administration which would influence the Colonial Office in making the arrangement, has been so divided between the two Governors the not inconsiderable salary attached to what is largely a sinecure, the division of the functions cannot be regarded as a means of increasing the emoluments of the Governor of Uganda at the expense of the Governor of Kenya, and as on the other hand the Governor of the Colony can certainly not expect to continue drawing the full salary, or even half of it, while his brother Governor in the neighbouring Protectorate receives nothing for his services in the same capacity, the obvious course is to abolish the emoluments of the post. By such a ruling the Governor of Uganda will lose nothing, though Governor of Kenya will lose only half of what he would have lost before; and for once an important department of the public service will have been made at the top of its salary.

\* \* \*

A **West African**—who, incidentally, had for some fifteen years served the Tanganyika Government with unusual zeal—arrived on the Kakamega goldfield recently, and, hearing in **DOUBT CONSIDERED** the course of conversation that he, the **TAXPAYER**, would have to pay education tax, he wrote at once to the local District Commissioner to ask nothing whether that was the case, but also if he was liable in any other way. His reply, written before us, was a curt statement that there is no tax and penalty is now payable. Gradually, however, it is possible before the end of the year without incurring penalty. By return of post the recipient sent him a warning in part as to his education tax with an explanation that he had not known its existence until the very day on which he wrote for information, that no communication on the subject had been given him during his training in Mombasa, and expressing the hope that in the circumstances the question of paying the penalty of double tax would be received kindly from the District Commissioner's office. Amongst the words... "I respect that you are likely to give the penalty on your education tax, notwithstanding my attempt to offer the courtesy of a written explanation. The penalty was therefore imposed without my naturally discussing the matter with you on record that he still did not know." This is of course a penalised **WAGESTAFFE**, though it is not certain he really **RECEIVED** a written explanation, but it is an explanation which is not likely to be accepted by the **EDUCATION DEPARTMENT** of the Colony, and the amount of the fine is not likely to be reduced.

This like Section 11 of the Act will be justified if the Commissioner himself invoked powers it will do so under, and in so doing, give specific authority for the exercise of **DISCRETION**. The **EXERCISE** of discretion which equity **DEMANDS** surely demanded in this instance, for it is provided that a delinquent shall forfeit double tax, instead of incurring the law with impunity. If the official has done in the exceptional case of a man who had incurred voluntary and the earliest possible recompence concerning his legal habilities in the field of negotiation dealt with him so as to deserve the benefit of the law, it is legitimate to withhold payment in order to defend his authority. The style of correspondence, making no reference to the nature of the offence and the assumption of that of the official, raises the question whether it is too much to expect from a servant of the State the standard of correspondence normally used in business affairs. The issue at stake is not a matter of strict shining, but of the spirit in which the laws are administered. This is by no means the only complaint we have received in recent months from the **stranglers** district in which a large part of the European mining community is obviously far from satisfied that its problems are being sympathetically handled by the Administration which might well follow the example of the Mines Department officials, apart from abdicating into the actions of its agents in making up this kind. The Government of Kenya might, we suggest, take care for every newcomer coming to the country to be given a notice of the taxes to which he is liable, for no stranger fails to assume, for instance, that he becomes immediately subject to a tax on the birthright of other people's children.

**THE EAST AFRICAN** should be anxious to learn what representations which have been made to the Government that the recent trouble on the Rhodesian goldfield is due to the Rhodesian Copper Company, and also that therefore this is not and has not been the Commission whose report has been seen by the Secretary of State. We will give in addition the records of the leading up to the riots and an analysis of the cause. Complete control of labour resources in such a great mining area, framed by the vast requirements, whether it be exposure, organisational features of labour administration, framing of standards of officialdom or the position of the black labour, the country will have to have the more efficient and effective control. Only area possibly in the line of closer co-operation between Government and the mines. A report comprehensive, income-bearing, necessarily critical, and designed primarily to promote the orderly conductness of a primitive population within the industrial framework, may constitute a draft charter of rights for the East African areas in which the spreading out of the industry has already begun. In this the problems of administration in connection with the native population, a survey of the last year was of great value. This forthcoming report should be published immediately—present an independent and unappraised document.

## The Italian Empire of War

ITALY has been compelled to resort to repressive measures which have been described as "barbarous" by the League of Nations. While the League is in session at Geneva, Italy is allowing the League to do its bidding in atmosphere of complete disengagement and indifference which can hardly fail to be an added factor in its year-long policy of aggression.

Sir George Curzon and Viscount Simon in spite of last Friday's warning that the British Government had no intention of taking any military action against Italy, have now admitted that its attitude will not be prompted by motives of cold-hearted indifference. This admission is stated to have been given to the Italian Ambassador, having been invited. It is not stated, the record of recent Italian aggressions or conduct of British Foreign Minister of "recklessly foolish" and "reckless" in coming "income" is left by his own recording.

There have been many previous admissions. Lord Curzon has submitted a plan for settling the Eritrean question, but these were stated to be without legislation. It is certain however that the French Premier has worked hard to narrow the breach between London and Rome.

Consequently, while the Italian ministers to restrain Italy, there have been no proposed solutions, on paper and she has not renounced the idea of conquering the whole of Ethiopia, but accepts as mandate over the so-called "Colonial Empire" contracted by Mussolini without the right to raise and train an army of Natives. Discussions between Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador, and Major-General Sir Arthur Linley-Saunders, the English Envoy, continue in Addis Ababa, and in general there is desire at both sides being expressed that Baldwin's denial of any plan to overthrow Mussolini has been rejected in order to kindly remove the last vestige of suspicion.

The most important speech of the British Foreign Secretary was delivered at the beginning of the House of Commons session, and was to be printed but has been suppressed in the French and Italian Ministerial circles, it is said, because before his caste in the shadowy and secret readers in England.

To facilitate arrangement between Britain and Italy, the French Government authority last week whether Great Britain would support her Mediterranean fleet for a naval meeting to be held in July, but they believed after the British only reluctantly agreed to proposals for the withdrawal of the British ships could be considered that Italian troops were withdrawn from Libya and African Somaliland.

It is in the field of colonial war that Italy is most active, as shown by the successive attacks on Abyssinia, Somaliland, the Congo, Communist and Soviet governments, which has now accepted five proposals. The first two, which have already been promulgated, are the supply of arms and munitions to Italy and Germany, and Ethiopia, and the third to obtain financial reparations for Italy. The fourth proposal is to supply steel products with the same amount of coal, iron, copper, tin, zinc, the same amount of materials and the products of agriculture, and the fifth, between communists, Soviet by name, these measures, "to supply materials and equipment mentioned in previous articles, to the same degree, and all other materials and articles required." (1) barium, strontium and calcium sulphide, iron ore, and strontium chromite, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, their oxides and alloys, lead, also "tungsten-molybdenum" ferro-aluminite, manganite, and ferric silico-manganese, aluminium, tin, and the original three forms of manganite and manganite manganite, and the two manganite forms.

The enemies will fail to contract in course of execution, and the Government will ensure their execu-

tion, and the League of Nations will be compelled to accept the results of the Italian conquests. The League of Nations has been informed that the Italian conquests are to be continued, and that the League of Nations must accept the results of the Italian conquests. The League of Nations has been informed that the Italian conquests are to be continued, and that the League of Nations must accept the results of the Italian conquests.

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the Italian Ambassador in London, Mr. Giuseppe Caviglia, told him he had been informed by the Italian Minister of War that his appointment as Ambassador had been terminated, and that he could not remain longer in England. He said that the issue involved was purely a political one, and that the Italian Government had no objection to his leaving, and that he would be returning to Italy at once.

Mr. Caviglia, who has been in England since

February, said he had been invited to

attend the opening of the new Italian

Embassy in London by His

Majesty's Ambassador, Sir

Archibald Sinclair, K.C.V.O., M.P.,

and that he had accepted the invitation.

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Mr. Caviglia, and his government-backed  
newspaper, the *Giornale d'Italia*, were among those  
invited to the opening of the new Italian  
Embassy in London by His Majesty's Ambassador,  
Sir Archibald Sinclair, K.C.V.O., M.P., at 51, London Street,  
London, on Monday.

He gave the Order of the Garter to a leading  
Ethiopian, but those rendered突出 in the festivities.  
The *Société Ethio-Italiane Internationale* of Geneva,  
representing the Italian Government, was present.

Colonel J. W. and Dr. W. Martin, sons of the Ethiopian  
Minister in London, left England last week to join the  
Ethiopian forces, whom they were educated at Trent College,  
Trent, and qualified as engineers, and in mechanical  
and civil engineering.

In March, 1936, when the death-ray invention  
is reported to have been first demonstrated to East Africa,  
the use of Ethiopian forces.

Colonel Martin, Captain and James Kidder, brother  
of him, have been appointed to assist the Italian  
Government in African corps.

#### Campaign Costs Totalled \$2,000,000 in Three Months.

The Italian campaign in Ethiopia steadily to fall, as  
11,402 men were sent to Adowa to conquer with  
42,411,000 of September 30. The country's total  
cost of the war quarter of the present financial year  
is \$2,400,000, Adowa, \$2,000,000, which does not  
include the supply expenditure on the East African  
campaign, estimated at \$1,000,000 for the months of July,  
August and September, 1936, the former of which stands at  
187,000,000.

The final account passed through the Suez Canal  
with 4,000 men in the week ended October 6, and  
eight transports carrying 2,000 men during the week ended  
October 10. Ships with 550 invalids made the return  
voyage in the five weeks.

Italian forces travel the Suez Canal between  
Adowa and Asmara, and regular employed as transports  
between Italy and East Africa.

On six days between Adowa and Magadishu will be  
engaged on November 1, 1936, at Gibuti, Berbera, and  
Djibouti, Leopoldville acting as a feeder to a new air line  
between Rome and Asmara.

Communication by air has got to be made in Imperial Air  
Services' lines to Asmara and Brindisi, of heavy loads  
from Italian troops in East Africa.

Native using broadcasting television in political and  
military purposes. All stations are announced in  
sixty-eight, and programmes of news and music are trans-  
mitted daily in the course in East Africa.

The Italian State alleged to be recruiting Arabs in  
Palestine to fight against anti-aircraft batteries.

Correspondents will be allowed to enter  
the Somaliland. The new Italian correspondents  
will be virtually under military discipline.

Italy has cause, the case and the executive front  
of command of its military service owing to  
difficulties from it is, because of the great number  
of difficulties for service in East Africa, above all  
the Italian Embassy in London denies.

On the other hand, manner of rumours regarding  
the Italian forces refer to the alleged use of gas and  
hand grenades by Italian troops in East Africa. Some  
was prominence to a report from Adowa, where about  
one million shells bearing gas canisters

colonel Marconi, who is going out to East Africa  
as a member of a mission of radio telephone, which  
can be taken, it will be three years before the  
army.

A former Italian pilot, Major Luigi Gianni, who  
talked of a surprise attack on British bases in  
Africa, and the statement that he went as a  
pilot with the Cross has informed the International  
Committee of Red Cross.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**East Africa's Seven Wonders****M. A. Vetherell's List***To the Editor of "The Times"*

I have often asked myself what are the Seven Wonders of Eastern Africa and the discussion has always been so hazy that our territories are wholly unknown.

So I have never found the answer until now.

(1) That "Something" that is in the wind, in the sense of a "mystery."

(2) That "Something" that gives the planter prospectus of tomorrow that seems hopeless to-morrow.

(3) That "Something" that is in the world, majesty of sunrise and sunset.

(4) That "Something" which, once known, never beckons one to return.

(5) That "Something" which, when alone in the woods, seems to clear one's vision, to give one perspective of all the rest of things, and one can see even sermons in stones.

(6) That "Something" that comes at last, when one tries to tell after his short sojourn in the "wonderful."

(7) That "Something" that the last American has seen, when he comes to the end of his holiday, he tells of a sunrise and a sunset, and that they carry him going to the dogs!

And so on. And so on. And so on.

**Gold Assay Methods****Adopted by Mining Engineers***To the Editor of "The Times"*

THE Gold Assay Interests have, in the British African Group Ltd., London, a reminder that in my experience there is no finer Department of the Crown Colonies than the Geological Survey of East Africa, the mining and industrial centre of which, Tanga, has deserved the great arduous work of Dr. Temple and his highly qualified associates in dealing with the geological problems of the country.

In this connection, the work carried on in the different gold areas of Africa, where there should be a more general appreciation of the need for a thorough examination of every little deposit of gold discovered, I think requires very careful sampling and above all methods of assay that will give the greatest gold-bearing results, without loss of time or materials.

In this connection, assays of half a gram or one gram or less are invaluable to determine the true value of an occurrence and in a general mining industry, as in East Africa, with regard to look for the largest area or to assess the value of a deposit, very careful sampling and crushing becomes most necessary to obtain 60 grams of gold. Unfortunately, these facilities are not the object of the Geological Survey in Tanganica, but the idea of my suggestion is this:

By employing the above methods, perhaps private assayers could be engaged to provide

*The Mining Club  
London, B.C. 20, LONDON*

**Is the African Conceived?****M. W. Hales Says No***To the Editor of "The Times"*

IT would be well if it would seem well to avoid any silly speculations about Africa and the question of its responsibility, especially, against M. Vacherot, and others in his party, who say that "all black men are conceived to be bad and I suppose to die in contempt," "all white men are not conceived to be bad," because that is not correct.

It is not true that "Two in power and nominally independent, 100 million negroes and 100 million Europeans. Therefore, as M. Vacherot says, it is all the remaining 100 odd millions of negroes who are bad and are conceived to remain bad forever" should be banned. This is self-admitted.

Consider first some slight acquaintance with Africa and one's mind turns to the terrible Massafrican savagery and "cannibalism" which has crept up to recent times, and even, recently, in the Swazi have we not heard of the massacre of the Portuguese? Even the terrible "Kaffir" of South Africa, who, when captured, were tortured in a spirit of sadism. Both the "Kaffir" and the "negro" are unpalatable and despised by natives. Hence the sting in the wine which turned King George V, who is a simple man, to no better good either.

But with the Massafrican savagery, how does one carry a spear back to your neck? and save the life of the Massafrican? Consider the "Sheep Dog" who ate off the back of cattle being to a size of their bodies, impish, but then had to do it all over again.

Consider further, you may, such wars, though in secret, as those of the tribes in Southern Rhodesia, where the natives, who are educated, conduct illegal raids, and for denning arms, for different tribes, as "village" so to speak, to obtain them.

One sees and considers all these facts, and yet, despite seeing, does not conclude. Many, many parts of the British Empire are in the same position.

And so, in this connection, the question arises, "Are we to conceive the negro to be bad?"

And so, before our final conclusion, we must consider, who are the "bad" negroes? Are they to be considered to be the "bad" negroes of the world? Are they to be considered to be the "bad" negroes of the British Empire? The "bad" negroes of the British Empire, I hope, do not comprehend.

It is not, however, necessary that these should be the "bad" negroes of the world, and indeed, all are not bad, and expect from me, as a result, the following statement:

"There are no negroes in the world, but there are negroes in Africa." We may discover that "the black men are conceived." All are not, however, condemned, and we, as a result, through the performance of our duty, may

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## Mr. J. E. T. Phillips.

### Retirement from Colonial Service.

THERE will be widespread regret at the news which *East Africa* is able to announce of the resignation from the Colonial Service of Mr. J. E. T. Phillips, M.C., Captain, Regular Army Reserve of Officers, the Rifle Brigade, of whom it is safe to say that no other Administrative Officer in any Part of Eastern Africa had a more extensive firsthand knowledge of Africa as a whole, than whom very few can be as hard-working, as inquisitive in his researches, or more popular among Europeans, Indians, Arabs and Africans, and determined to learn and stamp the teeth as hard as he could.

It is not surprising that a man of his exceptional knowledge of the world should have decided to withdraw from the daily routine of a D.O., for though he obviously loved the work in which he equally obviously won the admiration and affection of all with whom he came in contact, except those superiors who found blunt statements of the "strange and inconvenient" was to be expected that he would sooner or later require a wider outlet.

In one way Uganda is the loser, Africa as a whole, and particularly Eastern Africa, will gain in every and more important way, for it is certain his fund of first-hand knowledge, his analytical mind, and his practical imagination will whether openly or behind the scenes, be at the service of Africa whose awakening he watches so closely.

### Wide Experience in Many Countries.

After leaving Oxford and Durham, where he was President of the Union and Captain of Boats, he obtained his commission in 1912 and soon went to Uganda as an M.D. From August 1914 he was Assistant Intelligence and Political Officer with the East African Expeditionary Force, attached to the K.A.R.; commanded some 200 armed levies and scouts, while serving with whom he was wounded and mentioned in dispatches; administered the Bokona area of occupied German territory became Political Officer of the Bokona Expeditionary Force in June 1915 (being again mentioned in dispatches); Chief Political Officer of the Uganda area and North-Western Province of Tanganyika during the operations early in 1917; Chief Intelligence Officer (G.S.O.3) to Tabar, in charge of a police commission to the occupied areas of "German East" at the end of 1916; and then recalled to England for Intelligence duties, first with the Mark Sykes, and then with the War Office, and Admiralty War Staff, before being sent to the Italian front and the Arab Bureau in Cairo.

Thereafter he was employed on special duty in Ethiopia and the Sudan before raising two companies of Somalis (Boromans) for the K.A.R. During War he went to British Somaliland in charge of a unit, and on his first leave he made a tour of foot across Africa from East to West and Lake Kivu and Belgian, French, and Portuguese Territory. He discovered the *Lutra pardonyx*.

He was then British Relief Commissioner for South Russia under the Venetian organisation, a member of the British Committee for Moslem refugees in Turkey, and subsequently there was correspondent during the Greco-Turkish War when he was liaison officer with French forces. Subsequently he was liaison officer with French forces against Greek force of occupation in Turkey, and member of the Greek-Egyptian Frontier Inquiry, and when the Greco-Bulgarian war ended, seconded to the Sudan Government as assistant to the Director of Intelligence during the period when Major Hewitt was Inspector (Mujtashif) of Lembab on the French Equatorial frontier, and then went back again to Uganda (Kigezi). His last years in East Africa were spent in the Teso and Lango countries and as Acting Political Commissioner for Western

### Interest in East African Trade.

An ardent capitalist, speaking many European and Asian languages, he has always been able to make himself master of the problems of the countries in which he has travelled and lived, and he has written widely and lucidly on matters of great diversity.

The promotion of trade has always interested him, and during his leaves he has, *East Africa's* knowledge, gone to much personal trouble and expense to find new outlets for East African produce, particularly coffee and tea.

Several years ago it seemed that his efforts must result in the creation of a valuable new market for East African coffee in Turkey, but an excellent opportunity was wasted as a consequence ofopathy on the part of officials in East Africa.

He likewise visited North Africa on several occasions for the purpose of interesting residents and merchants in East African tea, but once again opportunity made by his public-spirited initiative was followed by pass-maintained.

Since pre-war days he has specialised in the study of political and commercial conditions in Eastern Europe and throughout both British and German Africa, almost all parts of which he has visited and visited, many countries frequently and recently. He has contacts and long-standing friendships with African statesmen, of consequence of his extensive private travels, which were entirely unconnected with Government work, and the result of his personal interest in affairs.

### Air Mail Disaster in Entebbe.

A CORRESPONDENT of *East Africa* in Entebbe, who witnessed the crashing of the Imperial Airways plane "Hannibal" and who has himself done a great deal of flying in African skies, and he, has always felt the greatest sympathy with the pilot crew and passengers each time a tragic landing has had to be made at a suitable small aerodrome, with, however, exceptionally bad night landing facilities.

The "Hannibal" was a relief machine from Cairo sent to carry the passengers and mail of an aeroplane which broke down north of Kisumu, time having to be gained as the pilot had been flying for 16 hours when he reached Entebbe. Their port in Kisumu never before seen, and it is believed that it was his intention to go straight on to Kisumu, a flight of another one and a half hours.

After leaving Kisumu he flew on in mid-air, and when he just overran the landing aerodrome and just off the ground, the fire-destroyed his landing, the machine hitting up on its nose. As one engine would not be started for nearly 20 minutes, it is a mercy that the crew did not go up in flames.

### Native Crime in Tanganyika.

OFFENCES dealt with by the Tanganyika Police increased from 6,323 in 1929 to 10,704 during the year according to the Annual Report of the Department which has just been issued.

Arrests for drunkenness among Natives are so frequent during the year there were only 17 cases among a population of approximately 5,000,000, but in Dar es Salaam there were 1,000 cases connected with the supply and consumption of methylated spirit, while in Tanga a hospital ambulance driver was found to be trading in this spirit, which has a colourless and tasteless whisky-like flavour, it is now often considered to render methylated spirit imported into the Territorial as unpalatable that it cannot be drunk.

An increase of offences against the Traffic Control Ordinance in one district was attributed by the officer in charge to the totally inadequate fines imposed by the courts. Quoting one example, he says that late in December a person was driving his car without licence which had expired in the previous January, when he was dealt with early in January when the offender was fined £5. In other words, the fine was finally augmented to the extent of 55s.

### Pilgrimage to East Africa.

A pilgrimage to East Africa to pay homage to the memory of fallen comrades, being organised by the Coloured Ex-Servicemen's Association of East Town Kimberley and Johannesburg, Lieutenant-Colonel G.M. Holt, ex-Ghislainian, the organiser, committee

strives to make his game preserves safe from poachers.

"The Reserve is a safe place for lions' cubs, and numbers of lions can be seen at a distance as far as five yards. . . . Such risks should not be taken, but I may say that cases have been brought to my knowledge where visitors have been so venturesome as to step out of their cars in order to take something new in the way of photographs. It will be through such foolhardy behaviour that the last incident occurred."

When Mr. Teare first visited Lake Nakuru in 1934, game was plentiful and tame, but on his next visit in 1935, he was unpleasantly surprised at its scarcity and degeneration. Inquiries showed that meat hunters were killing game to feed their Native labour. Early in 1935, an area well defined boundary bordering on the lake on three sides was declared a game reserve, and the game is now showing a gratifying increase. The area is chiefly noted for its number of bokus, which are found elsewhere in Africa's territory, only in the vicinity of the Kavirondo River, though a few of the species have been seen near Mwanya on the shores of Lake Nyasa.

Poaching by Europeans has changed but little during the last two years. Whose game is killed solely to feed Native employes, there is bound to be over-shooting of certain species, writes Mr. Teare. In this practice, though illegal, is comparatively harmless and capable of control. Flagrant cases have been dealt with summarily.

Poaching by Natives is far more difficult to suppress. A Native is allowed to kill sufficient game meat for his needs of himself and his family. Although in general this concession is not easy to control, there were many convictions during the year, 459 being obtained in the Serengeti range alone. There were 50 convictions of poachers for hunting game by means of poison traps, pitfalls, snares, and poisoned arrows.

#### Thinning out Elephants and Hippos.

Cultivation protection occupied the major time of four Game rangers and 126 game scouts. The campaign of thinning out the elephant population, started in 1934, was continued during the year in the Southern and Eastern provinces. Old cows past the breeding stage and tuskerless animals were killed; but a large proportion died needlessly in the younger animals; 2,710 elephants were killed in the campaign during the year.

The situation in the Rufiji district improved to some extent but shooting ceased onwards towards the end of the year. Hunting practically ceased, though the finding of traps always attracts elephants to set traps. The animals are becoming wary of treading near large settlements in the Morogoro, Kilosa and Mahenge districts, but small isolated cultivations still suffer. In the Kagera district, there was a campaign to drive out all the elephants, and the area is now practically free from them. In Ujiji all elephant are being driven towards the western boundary.

A campaign for the thinning out of lions began last year necessary in the Southern Province, where 2,600 have been exterminated. In the past 2 years, even this drastic method does not seem to have disturbed them unduly. In a quarter-mile stretch of the Rufiji one ranger shot a baboon, and another recovered in one day the carcasses of 15 monkeys.

The Kagera district remained with poisoned baits against the leopard, the lion, the cheetah, the wild boar, and the hyena. A special stretching was used against man-eating crocodiles at Arusha; baits were put down overnight and next morning 15 dead crocodiles were seen floating in the river.

The last campaign on the Rufiji was against the lion. The last elephant was eliminated during the year, writes Mr. Teare, and the total number of lions is 821. In Game reserves, 11 lions were killed.

This is a gratifying result, and it is to be hoped that the wild west, where 1,000 lions are said to have been killed, will also be captured and disposed of during the next

## LAST AND FINEST IN THE EAST AFRICAN TRAFFIC

### THE LAST OF THE RUMPS HORNS

We have not heard in perhaps the most important news of the year—the suppression of rhino poaching and the final illicit rhino horn sales—until the recent opening Game session of Kenya. However, before the year is out, 1934,

I have no wish to add to the many remarkable people, but I believe it would be quite safe to say that a great many of the South African dealers are, or potentially are, rhino horn traders. This claim I could make almost without fear of contradiction, as far as the last of the horns goes. A number of people I would say are responsible for the sale, or even the majority of the middlemen. The truth is the rapidity with which the last of the horns bands off. perpetual efforts to catch the parades out of the frame is very like a game of hunt-the-slipper, or the slipper races round, and so with restocking, the start all over again.

"At one time there were only 1000 rhinos in the entire zoö (over 200 Kamba, each with a white band). I sold this horn to a man who had the band within 10 miles. Could we get corroborative evidence? I think we could not, at least not for a long time. But then, did the fine wgs. but a fifth of what they were in the previous few months?"

"If only magistrates would realize the importance of this cursed traffic, the chase would be made less easy. Other trade save perhaps the drug business show a 1,000% profit on the deal, and the only sensible thing that has to be overcome is the cash value of the horn. Only when realisation these things cannot be imposed in all convictions sentences, will there be a different aspect. Kenya is still a strong hold of rhino. There are a few more in the northern parts, perhaps than there are in the south. In the latter, the hunting is still continuing."

## Scholarships for East Africa

### Bir Milson Rees's Generosity

Some time ago East Africa was gratified to learn that Sir Milson Rees had generously decided to award annually two scholarships for boys at Bert Regis Preparatory School, Nairobi. It has now been decided that the competition for candidates shall take place in February under supervision of the Director of Education of the Dependencies, from whom the grants will be obtained.

One scholarship will be open to boys whose fathers are British residents in East Africa, and the other to boys whose fathers are British Residents in East Africa, whether official or unofficial. Candidates must be under 14 years of age at the time of competing. The scholarships, which will normally be tenable at the boys' school, Bert Regis School, but in case of absence, at the end of the first term before the solar number.

Sir Milson Rees is well known throughout Africa as the King's largest donor, and the owner of a large coffee estate near Arusha. He has frequently visited the territories of many a former possession, the man who was instrumental in founding with its present hospital.

### Heavy Weather in Kenya

The keen interest shown by the Government of Rhodesia in the construction of a dam on the high-voltage line between the two countries in the Middle of Great Britain has factors within the country, as well as without, who are not in favour of the scheme. The scheme is to be

## Agricultural Indebtedness.

### Report of Zanzibar Commission.

those who hoped that the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness appointed by the Zanzibar Government, earlier than a year ago would produce an unassailable statement as to the extent of such indebtedness in Zanzibar and Zomba will be disappointed with its report which has just been issued, and to which the local Government has at a subsequent session of the Legislative Council, reluctantly assented. In fact certain important gaps have remained or to adopt a number of the recommendations.

The report is signed by Mr. J. P. D. Chisholm, the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Mr. J. P. Parker, Administrator General of the Provincial Commission, as Vice-Chairman; Mr. J. P. Parker, Administrator-General, Land Commissioner, Public Trustee's solicitor; Mr. S. S. El-Masri, Arab Member of the Legislative Council; and Mr. A. M. Rajaabulla, barrister-at-law.

#### Previous Assumptions Not Accepted.

Starting with the report on the indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes presented in 1910 by Mr. G. C. Scott and Mr. S. J. East, this Commission shows itself to be quite satisfied with some of its conclusions. For instance, the estimate of your and the trustees respectively concerning clove and eucalyptus trees is dismissed as being not half the true value, and the statement that Mr. P. Gordon suggests a general clove tree including those in India are in relatively fairer condition than the Protectorate has not less than four million bearing trees.

The report and I am told that 90% of the trees were mortgaged to and owned by Indians, but the Commission is disposed to accept figures furnished by Messrs. Reid and Webb showing the same number of clove trees owned by Indians, French, Germans, etc., as 15% of the total, and that the number of clove trees mortgaged to Indians is approximately 10% of the total. Reasoning is adduced for the belief that in the next few years, especially as no further assistance is provided for the liquidation of existing debts, a considerable number of the trees now in Indian hands will revert to their former Arab and African owners.

The finding of the same investigators is that probably not less than half the agricultural property of these Islands has passed into the hands of the money-lending classes, and that at least 10% of the remainder is encumbered to them. This, however, has not convinced the Commission, which considers that the majority of plantation owners still have enough land which would be able to free themselves if they were to mortgage their credit facilities.

The first recommendation is for the creation of a Liquidation Board, by which creditors and debtors shall be brought together, and which would be empowered to impose and enforce payment schedules according to the debtor's capacity in value, and creditors, with special regard to the latter, to whom it would be able to defer payment of debts up to four or five years.

It is proposed to give power to collect all interest above 10% and all secured and unsecured debts respectively for the period for which such interest has been unpaid, from debtors' companies, individual, etc., and that in the case of secured debts, where the Board finds the security to be more than the amount due to the creditor, the latter should be entitled to apply it, according to four or five years, to increase his obligations.

#### Statement of the Commission's Findings.

The report concludes that Government債務 is a sum of four or five millions, and that the same is not in the last analysis of any consequence, so far as the impossible has not been done before to make indentured servants pay it. However, there is a large sum of secured debts, amounting to about £1,000,000, which the Commission has found to be due to the Government from the Government itself, that is to say, the portion of the debts which the creditors have failed to collect. This sum is to be divided among the many debtors, and the sum of one year must be sufficient.

Very sensibly it is decided that Government debts be paid off in the most rapid manner, then payment of which will be according to creditors' claims.

Another conclusion Government debts can be repaid in three years, but the final result will be better provision than the estimated number of years had in view as a guide. The Commissioner's review of the state of and his estimate of the number of clove trees, extent of plantings, by Indians are all reported by Government which has informed the Secretary of State of its intentions to the legislature. But under those heads are the conclusions drawn from them. It is added that the restriction upon alienation of land is absolutely essential to the interests of the agricultural classes, and that without such restriction the rapid transfer of land away from these classes will continue.

The ordinary courts of the Protectorate are specially designed for the purpose, are considered preferable to ad hoc Commissions on Boundary, the element of delay, and the procedure made available after a trial by a sufficiently non-racial definition of "agriculturist" inclusion in amendments to the Land Alienation Act, which Mr. V. P. Menon, the Agent of the Government for Indian Affairs, on the account of the racial distinction drawn between Indians and Arabs in the law, and persons who are not Africans and Arabs on the other.

## Primitive Philosophy.

The best book on "Primitive Philosophy," Vernon Balford, District Officer in Northern Rhodesia, John Ball, Sons and Danielson, £s. 6d., fails in this, too, remissness of the thesis prepared and digested, it stands in the lecture room and the study of authorities. Mr. Bradford is full of his authorities. However, for many readers, for the class that has no interest in those authorities, this is actually an advantage, and in them particularly, it may be cordially recommended, for it is an exceedingly able text-book, introducing to primitive philosophy to the understanding of how the black man thinks, and why he acts as he does.

That credit is Mr. Balford's says, between the two mentalities is wide, but there are many bridges, and this book is built on the narrow non-anthropological ones, to great advantage.

He samples of the clearest writing the following with credit:

"My primitive mind may start from different premises and experiences from my cultured assumptions, but given the premises, savage logic is as perfect as that of any high-grade of culture." The savage, in his life, rarely fails to be as resourceful and as fully commanding as any other man, and he knows that his enemies will grow by multiplying, and that his friends will not limit him, but he has reasons for the way he acts, but, "cultivates and . . . fails has his being." It is to be hoped that Mr. Balford's studies allow him time for field work and that his new book may give his primitive work based on the academic knowledge of which the best testifies.

#### To Encourage Broadband Officers.

A Committee has been appointed by the Nyasaland government to consider the question of recruiting ex-Army officers to settle in Nyasaland. Colonel G. W. Sanders recently told the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce that officers were wanted. He divided into two classes. (Any officer in receipt of pensions of £200 per year and above in receipt of expenses or retirement pay of £400 a month while in service.) It was agreed that they should be recruited from the British Army, but would not wish to recruit from the Royal Navy, which is not a good place to settle, but a reasonable recruiting ground, was recently found in Nyasaland. It was voted that it would be necessary for Class B officers to receive their pensions of £120 a year per annum, and it was decided whether Nyasaland offered an opportunity to do so.

#### Borders in Tanganyika.

Budapest, 26. Connected to Lake and Northern Provinces of Tanganyika at the end of July. Staff said the present only heavy work made in the Lake Province and throughout extension was not great in areas outside the Lake's district. In the northern part of the Province, however, large areas still remain the disease east of Lake Victoria has been, however, reduced to a stage which makes the outlets for suppression in the near future more hopeful.

## South Noting.

"... involve the co-operation of the community." — Captain Sir John C. Smuts, *Minister of War, South Africa*.

"... where are in a tight corner, and are compelled to take decisions by launching out on ventures." — General J. C. Smuts.

"We have barely begun to touch the possibilities of the Africans as consumers." — Mr. P. E. Mitchell, *Acting Governor of Tanganyika, speaking in the House of Commons*.

"The British voice's appeal for comradeship, peace and good will between all nations, creeds and classes is particularly urgent to-day." — Sir Joseph Byrne, *Governor of Kenya*.

"At Mombasa beach (Mombasa) were in that land sometimes known as God's Own Country, our American cousins would advertise its beauties in screaming headlines in every known journal." — *London Weekly News*.

"A tall, gaunt, veteran in patched devish jibba who guards the District Commissioner's house in Omdurman, held the same post as a slave and under the Khalifa." — The Rev. C. F. L. Berlin, writing in the "Church Missionary Outlook."

"The Ethiopians have been a home-educated race cultured for centuries. Owning partly to the Jewish blood in their veins, they are not ignorant of music, painting, books and Church ceremonies. Once in their stride, they would civilise rapidly." — Colonel H. G. de Swayne, writing in "The Times."

"Though of recent years gold mining has made great progress in Tanganyika it will not be denied that the prosperity of the Territory must always be mainly dependent upon agriculture, and the basis of all agriculture and pastoral pursuits is water."

— From the 1934 Annual Report of the Tanganyika Forestry Department.

A most unfortunate fatality occurred in the Toro district. An adult forest hog ascended a deep pit one of a line protecting a European estate from buffaloes and elephants. A crowd of excited natives were standing round looking at the captive when a girl was accidentally passed into the pit and immediately killed by the enraged animal. — From the Annual Report of the Game Warden of Uganda.

"As a Rhodesian settler of 20 years I notice far less voluntary interference in England for Empire produce than I found 10 years ago when the Empire Marketing Board was working. The housewives of Britain, who have the spending of 60% of the country's income, are still oblivious or at best hazy to Empire products, and it is not always to the interests of retailers to inform them." — Mrs. E. Tawse Tate, writing to "The Times."

"Modern measures directed against malaria differ only in degree from the methods adopted by the observers of ancient times. Those great originals, daunted by any specific knowledge, but full of the scourge, were yet enabled to make a diagnosis; they recognised the association between stagnant water and ill-health. It is reputed that the ancient Sicilian city of Selinus was rendered free from malaria, even before the time of Hippocrates, by improvement effected in its drainage. — Central Development Fund (Malaria Research Scheme). Report on work in Dar es Salaam.

## WHO'S WHO

275. Mr. Hilary Carol Howard, Bull, A.C.A.



As London Representative of the Softwood Lumber Exporters' Association, Mr. H. C. Howard has the responsibility of maintaining and developing the market for softwoods in Great Britain, and especially for East African timber. He represents London timber importers in their negotiations with the East African Government, and also acts as an advisor to the Government on all matters of timber production and trade, and as a representative of the timber industry in East Africa.

He is a member of the Agricultural Executive Committee of the County of Surrey, and a member of the Royal Society of Arts. He is a member of the Royal Institute of Chartered Accountants, and a member of the Burma Timber Corporation, having been appointed to the board of directors 10 years after being in India. In 1929 he joined the Imperial Petroleum Company, becoming a director, representing and developing one of their oil-producing properties, and in 1932 he joined the Indonesian Oil Co., the concession holders for oil in Indonesia. On a holiday to Ceylon, Mr. Howard met one of the leaders of the tea-growers' union, who offered and accepted the appointment of Mr. Howard as their Representative.

## EAST AFRICA

### PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. H. Watson has assumed charge of the Chaco district of Nyasaland.

The retirement of Mr. R. H. Carter, the Uganda Auditor, has been gazetted.

Mr. E. F. Hoare has been appointed to the Ndola Unemployment Advisory Board.

Mr. C. A. O'Connell has been appointed District Commissioner of the Kano District of Nigeria.

Mr. V. A. Matherwood, Director of Education, has returned from his three months overseas leave.

The Rev. G. P. Young has been reappointed an unofficial member of the Central Legislative Council.

We regret to learn of the death last week at the age of 52 of Major Gerald Land Dymott, D.S.O., O.K.D.

Mr. N. P. S. Andrew, the Uganda Assistant District Officer, has been transferred to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. C. D. Macleod-Kemp is about to go to Campania to take up his new duties as Secretary.

Mr. D. William Buison, the well-known Northern Rhodesian writer, is shortly leaving England to return to Lusaka.

Sir Alfred Pease will lecture in Middlesbrough on October 24 on "Africa's Neighbouring African Territories."

Mr. W. G. Langford is to be the new Governor of Uganda. Mr. G. A. Merton, former Schools Minister, Kenya.

Colonel G. Kay is to be appointed to the Royal Engineers and is to be appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor of Kenya.

Mr. Vivian Olley has returned to London from his recent tour to Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

General Smuts has attended the Pan-African Postal Conference in Cape Town. Several African delegations are attending.

The Rev. C. G. Bullock, the unsuccessful Paul's Cathedral boy and Assistant Bishop to the Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan.

On his return to Meru a month from now we have Mr. W. M. Nicodemi, Resident Magistrate, to appoint Acting Finance Magistrate.

The Army Council has granted the local rank of Major to Captain Sir J. Graham while in command of the British Rhodesia Regiment.

Two new posts are opening in the Nigerian Government for Major Robert Ford, who will be well known to old Kenya old-timers.

Mr. R. W. M. Arbuthnot, Director of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Atham & Co., has been appointed as director of the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, the Kenya settler, celebrated his 80th birthday this month. He is an elder brother of the famous Field Marshal.

During the past two weeks Colonel C. P. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London, has addressed Rotary Club meetings in Brighton, Hove, and Woodford.

The engagement is announced of Mr. D. Fowrie of Durban, to Miss Eric Joyce Blowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Blowers of Nairobi.

The Rev. Maurice Ronvisier, formerly Minister of the Kimberly Hebrew Congregation, has been installed Minister of the Salisbury Congregation.

Mr. T. R. Sandford and Mr. H. H. Carmichael Johnson have been appointed Acting Senior Provincial Commissioners of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. W. Neakes is making fair progress from the injuries he received in his recent motor accident but is still not able to leave hospital for some time.

When Lord and Lady Bader Powell visit South Africa and the Rhodesias they will meet their son Peter, who is serving in the Southern Rhodesian Police.

Mr. E. P. Patrick, Mayor of Gillingham, who as died at the age of 75, took part during his service in the Navy in operations against slave traders in East Africa.

A branch of the Royal Society of St. George has been opened in Tanga with Mr. A. V. Gray as President. Sir William Lind has been invited to become Patron.

Mr. C. A. Bell, who was on the staff of Cables Radio Wireless Ltd. for about five years, has been appointed programme manager of the new Broadcaast station.

We regret to report the accidental death of President Transvaal, of Mr. Harris, wife of Mr. J. A. Harris, the former Northern Rhodesian Legislative Councillor.

Mr. F. G. Langlands and Mr. C. A. Bellhouse have been appointed Lieutenants and Mr. F. J. Orendahl and Mr. C. A. Horley, Lieutenant in the Kenya Defence Force.

Colonel J. Onslow, M.C., the famous Kenya game builder and settler, who is now a member of the staff of the Game Department, is on his way back to East Africa from Europe.

H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who has visited East Africa, will open the ninth annual War Displaced Ex-Servicemen's Exhibition at the Imperial Institute on November 1.

Mr. Harry Water of Nairobi was involved in a moving accident near Nairobi and is in the Nairobi Hospital suffering from a broken collar bone and a double fracture of the fibulae.

Humphrey Scott and Miss Muriel Gordon were married in Nairobi last week.

Plans for the revival of southern Rhodesian cattle exports to South Africa were outlined by Sir Herbert Stedler, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, when he spoke at the annual Zimbabwe Agricultural Show.

Sir Thomas Chinyu Pali, who served in Uganda many years ago and who recently returned from Ethiopia has written a four-act tragedy "Abyssinia." It will be performed at the end of the month.

Mr. G. J. Walker, Assistant Secretary to the Somaliland Commission, left his native home on leave pending retirement. He served in Somalia for eight years before being transferred to Shandong in 1929.

Sir Charles Belcher, who served for so many years in East Africa, and who wrote "Nyassaland Stories," has been re-visiting the Protectorate in company with Lady Belcher. He is now Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago.

The King has granted to Mr. E. A. V. de Campolongo, a Sudan Political Service Royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Nile, conferred on him by the King of Egypt.

Mr. Dhruv Bhupat, M.B.E., a Tanganyika Indian merchant, who made many general gifts to Indian social causes in the Territory, has died. At the age of 70, for many years his payments to the Fund for the carriage of goods were of considerable

The King has granted Mr. Brian Ward, Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, the Royal Licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, conferred upon him by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Mr. J. C. P. Dunphy, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. K. F. G. Dunphy, of Godalming, and Miss John Davies-Sutcliffe George, younger daughter of Mrs. Price-Davies, of Aldford House, Park Lane, were married last week in Khartoum Cathedral.

Dr. A. D. D. Williams, D.P.H., Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Nyasaland, and Mrs. Williams left England last week bound for Cape Town and Zambia. They will be remembered by many of our readers in Kenya, where Dr. Williams served for 16 years before taking up his present position in 1934.

We regret to announce the death in Bonn, Germany, at the age of 71, of the Duke of Buccleuch, brother of Lord Francis Scott, the British南北 leader and father of Lady Alice Scott, who has visited East Africa and exhibited her father's paintings. The Duke, who was a generous public benefactor, was descended from Sir Richard Scott, a person of great distinction in the reign of King Alexander III of Scotland. He succeeded by his son, the Earl of Dalkeith, who was born

## The Italo-Ethiopian War.

(Continued from page 13)

and areas in Africa, and it has equipment to meet all difficulties in the African.

Miss Elsie Gibson, a Liverpudlian studying at Petrusa University, has written to the Duke for permission to serve in the Italian Red Cross in East Africa.

The regulars of several foreign countries that Abyssinia and Eritrea should not be bombed from the air until the Italian Government shall be met, provided they are not used as bases for troops or war materials.

The Ford Motor Co. of Detroit has started experiments leading to the African war area, and will not trouble hem until peace has been restored.

Japan has arranged imports to erate Italian East Africa because of the public outcry against the consequent rise in price of the famous Italian carpets, towels and rug-like fabrics boyarded in India.

Aimed at exports to motor vehicles and tools, £1,387,700 worth of goods left Italy for East Africa during the first half of September, the two main Italian strengths for its manufacture of explosives, armaments and aircraft. These were also seen to increase in value, particularly in the case of considerably increased the price of machine guns manufactured in Austria and Hungary.

The Khartoum oil refinery and pipeline between Alexandria and Melita, which supplies both countries, its trading to Genoa and Naples, as well as German vessels in the port, has received attention not to oil and crude oil, the reason given is that Africa.

Exports from Khartoum to Italian Somaliland during the week ended September 11 included 18 packages of oil, 100 boxes of 50 kilos each of potassium salts, 146 bags of saltpetre and 800 packages of soap. Exports from the port to Italian Somaliland during the period included 100 packages of best rice, 100 cotton spools and 7 motor vehicles.

Colonel Alessandro Giordani, former Italian Consul at Debra Mele in Ethiopia, has been appointed to the Ministry of Press and Propaganda in Rome. His wife is a daughter of Sir Stanley Barlow, British Ambassador in Addis Ababa. His complaints about the treatment of the Italian Consulate in Ethiopia have been repeated in Vienna.

General Giacomo La Marmora, Italian in Italy, who in the Abyssinian war has suffered because of the attitude of the British delegates at Geneva.

**Angry with Great Britain.**  
Anson, a British officer who was awarded the Victoria Cross by Great Britain for valor in 1918, is incensed at the British because of the policy which Britain has adopted in the Italian of God-sacred

countries, machine gunning from Italy, sent a special telegram with the words: "Italy is all right. Don't worry about what her enemies and rivals say."

Count Leopoldo Guidi and the League of Nations to establish communications between Italy and Africa, are to be formed as an alliance force.

Italy states that she invaded Ethiopia "in the interests of Peace." The German Press Committee never thought of that one when they took Libya," commented General Smith, of London, in Johannesburg. Said he said that the extension of Ethiopia's domination by a weak European Power would mean the training of the biggest and most dangerous black army the world had ever seen. It was no difficult to picture what would ensue if such a development caught the Italian forces unprepared and under fire.

Col. Bernard Shaw writes: "It is the only part of the world available for human habitation and social development. It has higher land than that of the Americas, was the first modern society, is a well developed, self-governed man, road, with water supplies, canals, wells and irrigation stations. What the British are doing is incomparably necessary to convince them that the constructive powers of the roadsmen are accompanied by destructive powers which make them irresistible."

Italy is making roads through the country with the avowed intention of colonizing it. In Darakalda, doing their utmost to cut off the skillful, the roadsmen and these roads, the Italian Major's is being stored, carried by our forces to be resubmitted by Mr. Eden to visit the Germans in Italy, the Italians with the object of forming a confederation and forcing Italy to return. Discovering that primitive tribesmen triumphed over the most advanced, as between Omdurman and the English engineers. The English are sending a large number of troops to the front, the English

LATERITE MINING TERRITORY

## Gold Mining in Tanganyika

*Government Adviser's Great Confidence.*

BY R. E. FELES, DETAILED REVIEW.

A MOST PERSUASIVE AND OPTIMISTIC account of the present position and immediate prospects of gold mining in Tanganyika was given last week to the East African Group of London by Mr. E. G. Details, Mining Consultant to the Government of the Territory, who told his large audience, among whom were many well-known mining and financial men, that

"The Government's attitude towards the development of the goldfield is one of complete support and confidence, and of the assistance it is giving in various ways, particularly by building roads, experimenting with new types of transport, and providing increased topographical and geological surveys, meteorological services, for agricultural and so on."

### Progress on the Lupa.

"Fifteen years ago the Lupa Goldfield was unknown and unexplored; it was almost uninhabited, with but roads, and, at least two months' journey from London when a first gold was discovered, and a few diggers began and continued to produce gold. About the same time a few reefs were discovered, but owing to want of interest and capital not much was done. However, a few miners persevered and held on until better times came."

"Within the last two years very great strides have been made. The Lupa is now connected by an all-weather road with the railway, and there are good roads in the field area. There is telegraph communication, and wireless telephone and the goldfield, it only six days by rail from London by the regular twice weekly services. Alluvial gold is still being produced, but the number of diggers has increased from, say, 200 to 700 to 800. There are winter可 considerable quantities of alluvial gold. Last year saw the finding of the largest nugget so far, one of 130 oz.

"There are also continuing reef developments by such companies as East African Goldfields, First African Minerals, Tanganyika Minerals, the National Mining Corp-

oration, Union Investment Corporation, and others. Diamond and Gold Development Limited and East African Goldfields have reached very important stages of development and are preparing for gold production on a large scale. Six months ago, when I was last on the property, the European staff executives and No. 1 shaft was down to about 150 ft., in which depth the reef was very similar to the surface, suggesting the idea that there was only a narrow zone above. Now the outcrop down Tanganyika Minerals have also developed sufficient courage to warrant the immediate erection of a mill capable of treating 10 tons of ore daily."

"There is also the many smaller reefs which are being worked from alluvial diggers to rock miners and these already total 15 small mills scattered in the field, with the promise of a good many more within the next year, thus the whole field is rapidly developing."

"In the central areas of the territory there are some mines, the oldest and deepest in the territory. It worked in German times, sufficiently during the war, and afterwards in different ways, as illustrated by the new mining enterprise of the 3,000 tons per month, although the original mining was probably the railway now, or a railway, a railway 100 kilometers away."

### Mining Developments Outside.

"The Musoma district produced gold during the last ten and half, about two years ago, in alluvial concentrations and other varieties, and was started for marketing. Then capital became available, and important developments are taking place there."

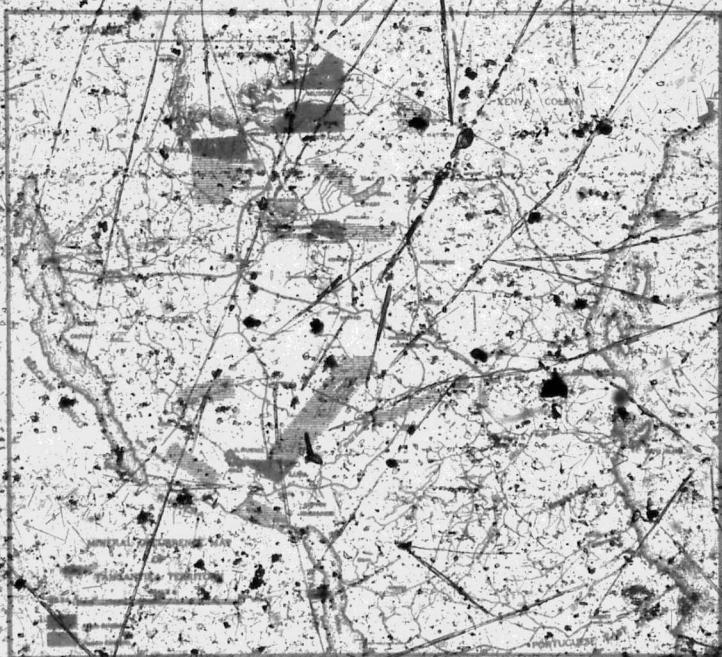
"The Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company recently started a new 50-ton a day mill, and developments on these reefs on the East Lupa have been satisfactory, but they have decided to suspend their plant at once. This plant also includes a number of mining claims operated by small workers, through for instance, Gold Embamba, Lonesome, Mai Moto, Kongo, Nyasasi, Kiasafati, Blue Ridge, Kilimafara, and others. In the hands of companies with larger capital a much greater production could be expected."

"In the Mwanza area a couple of years ago there was no mining producing or with production in sight. The most important developments have been undertaken by south of the Lake by Kentan Gold Areas, which on the Sankt reef have brought development to such a stage as to allow the plan to install a plant with three tons production, possibly up to 100 tons a day at the outset."

"Some of the Luton properties the Ukaranga Syndicate are at work on a similar type of formation, and these important developments have occurred very recently. At one place they have struck very fine ore at 15 ft. in some of the reefs varying between 2 and 700, even 1,000, in inches. Although it is too soon to predict what will happen in depth, the results so far are particularly encouraging."

"Outside these main known gold areas extensive prospecting is progressing under special exclusive prospecting licenses granted to companies with adequate capital to undertake systematic prospecting under the direction of trained mining engineers and geologists, with a view to locating new gold reefs. There has been significant expansion in this direction. In 1933 about 1,000 sq. miles were covered by these special concessions; in 1935 the area had become 4,000 sq. miles; now it is something like 21,000 sq. miles. It is reasonable to expect further important results in these lesser-known areas."

"What of the future? We may be prompted to think very reasonably that conditions have not changed in the last six months. But the condition, the importance of the mining and trading camp of East African Goldfields, held steady, foreseen unchanged in the areas in which th-



*Mining Personalia.*

Geological conditions will affect the size of the mineral deposit and evaluate mineral value. It is often the case that a small shaft down, costs hundreds of feet, but the diamond-drill can provide a very good method of geological information and save a great deal of time. It has been shown that the mineralisation in the sheath and the sheath itself is strong and widespread too. It is only the surface that enables us to say this, we can expect at least one-third of these major occurrences that the mineralisation persists to considerable depths. Similarly in the Sengwer area Kenya has shown that up to 1000' below the surface the mineralisation is as strong as it is near the surface, on the outcrop, and that the values are just as good, and in many cases better.

*The Gold Valley Structure.*

Mr. Teale then showed an article of series of photographs which was reproduced in the *Kenya Standard* in 1936. This shows the gold valley structures in the Kafu basin, and a mystery which has long puzzled Tanganyika geologists indicated that the great features had nothing to do with the presence of gold in the latter having been formed much earlier. In this case the creation of some features indicated the presence of gold and while investigating the mystery he forced his way under the deep rotting snows into the valley floor where he found graphite and pyrite, the white veins being the veins of the streams. Mr. Teale said that the bedrock visible in the valley floor was made mainly of the vast bedrock and sandstone formations, that particularly notable is a scale of one fine modern bridge across the Kafu. He knows this the gold standard because the miners are making it carry their gold. So fantastically estimates at the amount of gold which have been obtained. I am afraid the truth is that the amount is sufficiently valuable to be paid through the mill.

The government buildings in Chilanga were of a temporary type, the former explained because no decision could be reached as to the location for a permanent town or fort until the construction of a permanent railway line. The materials used are adequate water and stone should be obtained two years ago there was nothing in Chilanga, now there is a brick factory and only remnants of the old site. Most dangerous have their antelopes, and you might hear them barking to the men as they go about their other things.

*Chilanga - A Fortified Village.*

A geological prospecting party of Chilanga Gold found a small body of the mineral district, the late Mr. Johnstone, whom was the author of the geological map of the old days of the early days of mining the Lunda. There is little quartz gravel, and the gold is in low form, showing the disseminated rocks so that it seems to be derived from the soil, and probably the soil is derived from the granite. The gold is found in the form of small particles which are scattered throughout the formation, the weathered sand, the remains of which are in different degrees of gold, and the gold is found in the form of small particles which are scattered throughout the soil.

Mr. Teale said that the best way of finding gold is to follow through the formation, the weathered sand, the remains of which are in different degrees of gold, and the gold is found in the form of small particles which are scattered throughout the soil.

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Mr. D. B. Williams, who discovered the Sarabura diamond, and Mrs. Williams live London, and this month returned to East Africa.

Mr. A. V. Jacobi, a member of the London committee of Kafu Consolidated Goldfields, who recently flew to Kenya with Nairobi last week by air to Johannesburg.

Mr. W. Scrutton, who was recently elected alternate director of Attende Mine, by Major B. N. Webb, has now been elected a director of the company by the chairman, Major Webb.

Major G. L. G. Grundy of Kiambere Mine, Nairobi, left his Simba's homeland to return to Tanganyika. His two sons in home have constituted the first leave in this country for nine years.

Mr. Thomas Peacock, who has repeatedly visited the young goldfields in Tanganyika and Kenya to report upon properties, has left London for India, where he will spend some time on the Kolar gold-fields.

Mr. G. Gordon-Jones, Assoc. Inst. M.M., the well-known Northern Rhodesian writer, who assisted in the formation of several of the large Rhodesian mining companies in the early 1920's, is on a short prospecting trip in South African gold-mining districts.

We regret to announce the death as the result of a fall from a horse of Sir Frank Meyer, Chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., and a director of a number of South African gold-mining companies with interests in the East African fields.

The partnership between Mr. Frank Gandy, Proctor, Robert Walker and Associates, formerly carrying on the business of gold mining and prospecting under the name of the Basin-Kenya Partnership, has been dissolved by the retirement of Jacques Le Comte de Bruyn.

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## THE EAST AFRICAN

### Latest Progress Reports

#### Developments in Kenya and Tanganyika

*Rugova Mine.* — Output for September, 1,000 tons.

*Kilifi Moto Gold Mine.* — Production of 400 kilograms of gold during the first nine months of this year, as against 537 kilograms more than during the corresponding period of last year.

*Rhumba.* — During September 1,300 tons were crushed on the Flowering Bowl mine, yielding 16 oz. from the mill and 70 oz. from crushed tailings. Total output, 1,722 for August.

*Tanganyika Semiprecious Stone Co.* — A. G. St. John, the general manager, Mr. J. Tanganyika, gives the following latest developments on the Blue Reef, Rungamazanga, at a depth of 25 ft., B.N., 610 ft. Blue Reef, N. crosscut, 21 ft. S. drive, 6 ft. from crosscut over 21 ft. assayed 12 dwt; Blue Crosscut, 15 ft. N. drive, 24 ft. from crosscut; Blue Crosscut, 18 ft. S. drive, 10 ft. from crosscut; over 20 ft. assayed 13 dwt; B.N. 38 ft. Blue Reef, W. crosscut, 21 ft. drive, 50 ft. from crosscut, over 24 ft. assayed 8 dwt; B.N. 53 ft. Blue Reef, W. crosscut, 21 ft. drive, 4 ft. from crosscut, part 24 ft. assayed 3 dwt; B.S. 15 ft. Blue Reef, W. crosscut, 21 ft. drive, 30 ft. from crosscut, assayed 6 dwt; B.N. 15 ft. Blue Reef, W. crosscut, 42 ft. assayed 14 dwt; B.N. 20 ft. Blue Reef, W. crosscut, 21 ft. from crosscut, assayed 14 dwt; B.N. 28 ft. Blue Reef, W. crosscut, 21 ft. from crosscut, assayed 6 dwt; B.N. 38 ft. Blue Reef, W. crosscut, 21 ft. drive, 30 ft. from crosscut, assayed 3 dwt; B.N. 37 ft. Blue Reef, W. crosscut, N. drive, 27 ft. from crosscut, assayed 6 dwt; B.N. 36 ft. Blue Reef, W. crosscut, N. drive, 30 ft. from crosscut, assayed 3 dwt.

*Rosario.* — Sinking of the main shaft has been suspended pending completion of the main crosscut to Horst and Rossiter, No. 2 level, main south, present to Horst reef, 100 ft. advanced; 47 ft. in country rock, and main north, present to Rossiter reef, advanced 38 ft. in country rock. No. 1 level (200 ft. vertical depth) main S. crosscut to Horst reef advanced 32 ft. in country rock, and No. 1 level (340 ft. vertical depth) main S. crosscut advanced 35 ft. in country rock. New shaft, Horst reef (No. 1 level), N. drive, sunk further 28 ft. to 52 ft. reef divides in two, hanging and a footwall branch, both of which passed into the walls of the shaft and are not exposed by same. On the No. 1 level, No. 1 rise has risen 24 ft. and holed through to No. 3 mine, 21 ft. of the 200 ft. level values, 5 to 20 ft. to 30 feet over 40 inches, 20 ft. to 52 ft. hanging wall branch, 3 ft. over 8 inches, and fourth wall branch, 4 ft. over 1 ft. in the E. drive, 12 ft. advanced; 10 ft. to 32 ft. values, 17 dwt. over 20 ft. to 28 ft. All three permanent compressors working with entire satisfaction, power units in course of erection, workshop machinery erected and working satisfactorily. Total gold crushed 300 tons for 23 dwt.

*Tananesi Prospecting and Development.* — Centre Reef, 200 ft. prospecting shaft, of the main S. crosscut (No. 1), E. drive has advanced 18 ft. to 42 ft. and No. 1, W. drive, E. drive, has advanced 6 ft. to 22 ft. On the main N. crosscut the S. crosscut has struck at 32 ft. along No. 1, E. drive, reef being cut at 19 ft. to No. 1, E. drive, stepped at 10 ft. advanced 14 ft. on a 6 ft. width, values low; S. crosscut, stepped at 10 ft. and No. 1, E. drive, advanced 27 ft. in country rock; No. 1, E. drive, advanced 14 ft. to 175 ft. values 11 ft. to 167 ft. as yet, at 36 ft. S. crosscut.

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**Options exercisable.**

Tanam Gold Options Syndicate Ltd., which owns 50% of the shares held by Tanam Ltd. of \$100,000, has been added to the transferred from company, \$1,000, and £3,850 forward, making a total of £10,000, out of which £2,500 has been paid to special Reserve. The Directors' recommendation, passed in last year's Annual General Meeting, of specific capital distribution by extraordinary meeting to give effect to the resolution is to be held on October 15.

**Funds for Paterson.**

Shareholders of the Paterson Gold Mine and Development Company have voted to grant up to £10,000 to a permanent account for development purposes. Interest on the amount will normally be charged on these balances in consideration of which the option held by Tanam Syndicate on the unissued shares of the Paterson Company has been waived until March 31, 1953. The balance of the Paterson Company consists of 1,000,000 shares.

**Consolidated African Section Three.**

Consolidated African Section Three has reported interests in its subsidiary companies, reports a profit of £10,000 for the year ended June 30, after charges of £8,000 to retained reserves, £5,000 to general reserves and £1,000 to preference share redemption reserves and after allowing for dividends already paid, it has proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 15/- per share or 15% for the year. Other share dividends have ranged from 15/- to 25/- in the previous three years. Current assets total £1,000,000 of which £600,000 is held in cash and Government securities against current liabilities of £1,000.

**Sam and Moses Good Year.**

Sam and Moses Good Year Mining Company announces that shareholders' dividends for the year ended June 30, last, amounting to £1,457,000, or 14.7 dwt. per share, will be paid on August 10, 1952, standard date for payment of income tax. Two dividends, each £1,000, net share, declared during the year amounted to £20,000. It had been decided that the two dividends of £20,000 should be paid to shareholders in preference to the ordinary shareholders, a further sum in cash being paid to shareholders.

Syndicate Syndicate Ltd. has agreed to pay a total dividend of 10/- per share on the 1,000,000 shares now issued with 65,000 shares allotted. The total 10,000 tons of ore were milled. Ore reserves on hand stand slightly higher at 1,330,000 tons estimated to contain about 10,000 oz. of gold.

London Australian Gold Fields Exploration Co. Ltd. reports a profit of £10,000 for the year ended June 30, compared with a loss of £500 last year. After adding the balance of £10,000 forward, £20,000 is available from which the directors are transferring £5,000 for investment reserve and recommending a dividend of 15/- per share (representing 6½% less tax) after payment of the directors' percentage of profits £6,500 will be carried forward. The company has substantial interests in Roseman Gold Mines, which in every state, continue to develop favourably, and in Klerksdorp Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. and has acquired an interest in gold properties at Barberton, in South Africa which are being developed and are giving most encouraging results. The annual meeting is to take place in London on October 10.

**The Wanderer Mine.**

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., operating near Sebitwe, Southern Rhodesia, report a net profit of £6,088 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £7,865 for the preceding twelve months. After providing for £1,400 for income tax, £700 for directors' extra remuneration, and £13,036 for expenditure on the Rainbow claim, it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 6½% making 11½% for the year, an increase on last year's distribution of 15%. The carry forward will total £75,522. During the year 20,000 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 36,113 oz. of gold showing an average yield of 6.527 dwt. a ton, and a realized value of £154,741. A further and larger crushing plant is now in hand and should come into operation in the early part of next year, when it is hoped to treat a total of 23,000 tons of ore a month. Development work performed during the year amounted to 14,417 ft. compared with 14,642 ft. in the previous year. Of 12,116 ft. sampled 20% proved payable at an average value of 6.7 dwt. Ore reserves on June 30 totalled 1,065,500 tons, of which 630,400 tons were estimated to contain an average of 3.7 dwt.

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PAST WEEK

## Answers to Correspondents.

**A**dvance is given on the express facilities that are available. Facility is effected by "East Africa."

Except on the day of direct annual subscription to "East Africa," no money must be accompanied by a coupon to be valid at the end of the year.

Every inquiry will bear the name of full address, unless otherwise in current letters, please, but replies will not be published under names.

Answers will not be given over the telephone, except to correspondents who have written to the "MINING ADVOCATE" and addressed their letter to "The Editor, The Mining Advocate, London, England."

"PUNHAR" Mombasa—Dominion Gold Mining Company—Bulky—No. 10, Mombasa—Kenya—Stock Exchange.

**S**AHAWA, Mombasa—There is little present likelihood of the development of business in Silverdale, the rumours.

D. C. H. BIRMINGHAM—The Secretary, Captain Gold Mines Ltd., 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, D.C. 3.

A. M. S. PARSONS—Mr. Parsons, the managing director of the "A. M. S. Parsons & Co." arrangement which can be assumed to be a joint arrangement with myself, has been in touch with him.

TEZDAR'S GEMMERY—Proposed public issue in London anticipated—valued companies are acceptable. The offer cannot be overvalued.

J. W. RUMMEL—This method of gold is obtainable in the form you desire, the extraction is effective on Kenya Gold Fields Ltd., Nairobi, Northern Rhodesia.

R. A. HEDGESHOP—It is more likely to fall than rise. How soon from date of press? No, I have no ground for any particular forecast, but am continuing to follow developments of both.

J. M. T. DODD—Based on ten hills have been a strong market recently. Prices are £6 to £8 per oz. at which time they show a front on soil, since they were discovered in this region, a group of months ago.

J. E. B. BULWAVO—The Southern Rhodesia Gold Company Ltd.—the last bagged sheet of a very small value—was sold to the shareholders of the company at £100 per oz. At the present price, there is room for a good margin above there, about one or six denariation.

H. S. M. CHARLES—A statement of your position on a buyout of the shares which now the sole bid for rise of the share price. East Africa—Goldfields Ltd. and also the sharp Finsbridge Gold and Native Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd. are the best attractive.

R. M. J. KRAPF—The demand for gold today, gold mining is good and well managed. East African companies attempted to do well. We do not know the fate of any of your shares at a loss. Admirable intentions are to be expected by Sir J. and Sir W. B. and probably carried out from the word go. It is difficult when one's personal fortune is involved.

J. M. BRIGGINS—You represent me that you did not take up in a few weeks ago, and wonder whether these shares would be bought at their present higher trading level. Consider them well with judgment, but note that part of the present gain is likely to be realizable on the completion of the general election before you can possibly make them up below to day's price.

J. L. LONDON—Tanzania's Diamond and Gold Deposits Ltd. has share strength from the last few months down during the year being a good deal lower than in the previous year. In the last twelve months the share price has been down to 10/-, all affected by falls in the price of gold.

On the assumption of an additional 10/- per oz. in the price of gold, the new share price may well exceed 17/- in the next twelve months. The same may occur if the price of gold rises to 17/- per oz. in consideration of the large amount of gold held by the company at present. The share price of the company was approximately 15/- per oz. for 1948-49, and 15/- for 1949-50.

## Territorial Outputs.

**T**HE following table gives the territorial outputs of the principal minerals of the British Empire for the same period of time, viz., 1947-48.

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## East African Share Prices.

### Rise in East African Shares.

An rather brief indication of a series of rather Ethiopian disasters was to once reflected on the London Stock Exchange when, except by Johannesburg, but among whom has marked up most mining shares.

East African Goldfields have been active and are 15/- up on the week, and Kenyan and Kimingini 10/-, 5/- and 15/- 5d. are 9/- and 1d. higher. Rottnest remain firm at 10/- odd, middle-aged Pretoria have risen 1/- on publication of their latest progress report, but Kenya Consolidated are weaker. Although they have conducted a loss of £100 last year to a profit of £7,000, London Australian and General have been advancing though slightly softer. The same with diseases, though 10/- Elmore Mining Syndicate is now 10/-, 5d. softening and Tanzania Diamonds 10/-.

Rhodesia's copper shares have fallen to 10/- normally while the price of the mineral has risen from 1/- 5d. to 1/- 10d. and 1/- 5d. respectively. Simon's Woods gold shares Cam and Motor are 10/-, 5d. and 10/- 5d. while Umti are quiet at 10/-.

	Last week	This week
Audura Syndicate (5s.)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.
Bushwick Mines (10/-)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.
Cams & Motor (12s.)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.
Eldora Mining Syndicate (1s.)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.
Gabon Goldfields (2s.)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (5s.)	12s. 5d.	12s. 5d.
Kagera Mines Ltd. (5s.)	7s. 5d.	6s. 10d.
Kasai (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	2s. 5d.	2s. 5d.
Kenya (10/-)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	7s. 5d.	7s. 5d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 5d.	8s. 5d.
Kimingini (10/-)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.
Lambwaa Concessions (5s.)	13s. 5d.	13s. 5d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 5d.)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	2s. 5d.	2s. 5d.
Umti Gold Areas (5s.)	10/- 5d.	10/- 5d.

	GENERAL	
British Oil Africa (1s.)	2s. 5d.	2s. 5d.
East African General Plantations (2s.)	3s. 10d.	6s. 5d.
Electro or and Lighting (20s.)	31s. 0d.	31s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (5s.)	47s. 5d.	52s. 5d.
Kasai Cotton (5s.)	1s. 5d.	1s. 5d.
Mombasa (Beef) (10/-)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
North Charteredland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 5d.	1s. 10d.
Sugar Plantations (Natal) (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tanzania Golds (1s.)	2s. 5d.	2s. 5d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	6s. 5d.	6s. 5d.
PRET (1s.)	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.

### Recent Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gaitkell, the well-known stockbroker:

Elgawa Estate (5s.)	10s.	20s.
Elmore Mining Synd. (5s.)	3s. 5d.	2s. 5d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 20d.	7s. 50d.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	8s.	8s. 50d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	8s.	8s.
Rebel Uganda Min. Expl. (20s.)	1s.	2s.
Tanaz Goldmines (20s.)	1s.	2s.

## DIRT ON THE FLOOR MEANS DANGER



Dirt trodden in from the streets is certain to carry disease germs.

You cannot prevent them getting on your hands. But you can prevent infection.

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Regular washing with Lifebuoy will keep you free from the fear of germ danger. Its antiseptic lather washes away all the germs and leaves your skin healthy, fresh and clean. Lifebuoy keeps your home clean too. You can be sure of protecting health with Lifebuoy. Get a bar.

**LIFEBOUY SOAP**  
PROTECTS HEALTH



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## Favourable Crop Prospects.

The following tables from concerning East Africa are included in the current *Barclay's Bank ABC*, a monthly review:

**Rwanda-Urundi.**—Gum rains throughout the month have been principal wheat and maize areas, but bays elsewhere in other districts. Cereals are in good condition, and the local coffee crop is regarded as satisfactory, and the local coffee market is more encouraging.

**Uganda.**—Heavy rains generally during the beginning of the month, impeding sowing, but the coffee crop is good. Plantings to the end of August totalled 1,687 acres, and the coming season total acreage is not expected to be much short of last season's total of 1,700,000 acres. Provided weather conditions are favourable, coffee production will be good.

**Tanganjika.**—Weather generally fair and dry. Coffee picking and maize harvesting are in full swing in the Mbishi and Amanza districts. Maize output was total 16,000 tons, and coffee output totalled 4,000 bags. Trade business is good.

**Nyasaland.**—Farming conditions were generally failing in September, and reflect a slight improvement over the corresponding month of last year. Tobacco prospects for the coming season are better than last year. The cotton buying markets are busy; quality on the whole is good, and the estimate has been increased to 18,000 bales. Tea factories are about to start operation on the new crop.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General trading conditions are steady, crops are satisfactory, and wheat is being delivered, but the maize market is unsettled. Cattle have continued to good demand on farm lands.

### Beychelle Guano Trade.

A company has been formed in Britain with a nominal capital of £20,000 to develop the trade in guano from the Seychelles. It is reported to have obtained a lease for 12 years on Nelson Island, where guano deposits are estimated at between 15,000 and 30,000 tons. Guano is at present landed in Durban from £12 to £18 a ton. The new company hopes to land it from the Seychelles at the same price.

### Steel Research Station.

After seven months' preparation, the Mlimango steel experimental station in Tanganyika is gradually taking shape, and it is confidently expected that most of the preliminary work will be accomplished before the end of the year. Mr. G. W. Lock, the District Agricultural Officer at Mlimango, who contributes an article on the development of the station to *The East African Agricultural Record*, states that a five-tonner on the estate will be used for census and other purposes, since the soil is somewhat saline and incapable of supporting a tractor.

### Tobacco Notes.

The Northern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture has appointed a Committee to advise him what new or larger areas of tobacco may be granted to tobacco growers. This committee was told that he is unable to grant any new areas, but is considering in a proposed taxation bill any grower dissatisfied with the allocation made to him last year, may now grow tobacco for the first time. The present bill, however, will not affect the Committee without their consent. Sirs, Lieutenant-Colonel Donald McDonald, M.P., Dr. Hans Gammie, and Mr. W. J. Atherton, the new Minister.

Though the soya bean has not been grown in the British East Africa colonies, it can be said with some confidence that it would well be more easily cultivated in the territories. It is scattered and scattered interest in the bean, which provides a high yield, is considerable, and may be regarded as an improvement of the bean for seedling purposes. The plantations are to store the seedlings to form stocks for the soya bean in Great Britain. Details will give a general idea of use and information. Though it deals with experiments conducted in East Africa, the knowledge thus gained can be applied in East Africa.

### Plant Protection.

At the Conference of the Law Officers of East Africa held in March, 1934, the Royal Society of Kenya-Uganda recommended that a Royal Commission be submitted to an enquiry to determine in what way the recommendations of their commission, issued three years previously, as to the existence of a Royal Commission, were made for the appointment of a Royal Commission. A Bill has now been introduced into the House of Commons, and a Royal Commission has been appointed. The Royal Commission is primarily concerned with the recommendations as contained in the Royal Commission Report, but will also be shortly submitted to the Royal Commission.

### Anti-Bearings.

Anti-bearings are now being manufactured in East Africa, and the first batch of such bearings, made by the Anti-Bearings Company, Ltd., of London, has been sent to the Royal Commission. The Anti-Bearings Company, Ltd., of London, has been sent to the Royal Commission.

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### American Trade with East Africa.

In his recent address to the Chicago Convention of the Associated Coffee Industries of America, Mr. Gerald Schlueter emphasised that readers purchase by the U.S.A. of East African products would increase East Africa's willingness to buy American manufactured goods, in particular motor cars, and lorries, refrigerators, farm implements, mining equipment and typewriters. He said that American factories might double their sales to East Africa if their customers knew that the country from which they were buying would also take their products by way of exchange. He also told the trade that members might double their sales by including more East African coffee in their blends, which would thereby be definitely improved.

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to you in the shortest time possible.

## CITY SALE AND EXCHANGE (1929) LTD.

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**BUSINESS POINTERS**

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

During July 281 visitors entered Nyasaland. One hundred cases of clarified butter (ghee) from Tanganyika have been sold in London at 88s. per cwt.

Rhodesian listeners report favourable reception of programmes broadcast from the new station at Lourenco Marques.

Twenty-three wireless licences were taken out in Northern Rhodesia during July, making a total for the year of 551.

Goldnuggets to the value of £85,045 were exported by Tanganyika last July. The value of these exports in 1934 was only £15,160.

The East African shilling currency is to be introduced into Zanzibar in January. East Africa was the first newshapento foreshadow the change.

Specialised seed from which to grow tobacco leaf for the West African market is being issued to Native growers in the Zomba and Upper Shire districts of Nyasaland.

An increase of £420,373, or 55·6%, was shown in Tanganyika imports for the first seven months of this year, compared with the trade over the same period of 1934.

In order to speed up their organisation throughout the Rhodesias Messrs. J. W. Egger & Co. have chartered an airplane to carry their travellers to outlying stations.

A new air mail service has been inaugurated between Salisbury and Umtali. It will be run in conjunction with the Salisbury-Pietermaritzburg flights leaving Salisbury on Tuesday at 8 p.m. and reaching Umtali at 9.30 o'clock.

Tanganyika's Customs revenue for the first six months of the year shows a striking increase over the proportionate revised estimates of 1934, and an excess of about £87,000 over the revenue for the corresponding period of 1934.

The Tanganyika Public Works Department spent £1,007 last year on the construction of new Government buildings in the Territory. £2,540 was spent on the Coffee Research Station in Moshi and £1,248 on the new European School in Arusha.

Demonstrations and propaganda in the shade-drying of hides are being carried on by the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, and soon figures show that shade-dried hides are now almost equal in value with sun-dried hides. This is the first area in which this gratifying result has been obtained.

The railway companies in Northern and Southern Rhodesia show the following approximate gross receipts for August, the amounts for the corresponding months of last year being shown in parentheses:

Rhodesia Railways	£	£
North Rhodesia	1,121,300	1,120,000
South Rhodesia	1,121,300	1,120,000
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Railways	1,121,300	1,120,000
East African Railways Company	1,121,300	1,120,000
Total	3,483,900	3,460,000

**Latest News in Brief**

The landing ground at Chitenge, Nyasaland, is now safe for light aircraft.

A zebra measuring 9 ft. was recently seen in a street in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia has secured a stand at this year's Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

The Gura River, in the Eastern Highlands of Kenya, has been closed to fishing until March 1936.

The new session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council will open in Bulawayo on November 16.

The ordinary general meeting of the Mozambique Company has been postponed, and will now be held in October on November 5.

A flight of the King's African Rifles from Dar es Salaam has been in camp near the hot springs in the neighbourhood of Ufete.

The title of "Director of Medical and Sanitary Services" in Nyasaland has been changed to Director of Medical Services.

A new issue of Sudan postage stamps is now available and specimens may be purchased from the office of the Sudan Government, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

The South African Government has decided to place Harris' Water-Trap traps over a wide area of Zululand. These traps are stated to have cleared the Umfolosi Reserve of ticks.

Two Diorcas gazelles from the Sudan have reached the London Zoo. They are among the swiftest of animals, and as they usually live in waterless districts, are virtually independent of water.

Two of the R.A.F. machines which recently flew to Nairobi from Egypt have returned to Cairo, leaving two air-mail carriers and five Party members in the Kenyan capital. Sir Joseph Byrne has just made a tour of inspection of outlying posts travelling in one of the R.A.F. machines.

The B.B.C. announces that the ceremony at the Cenotaph in Remembrance Day will be broadcast in the African programme at 6.15 p.m., G.M.T., except from the British Legion Remembrance Festival at the Royal Albert Hall will be relayed to the African programme at 8 p.m., G.M.T.

The Tanganyika Government has decided to allow a concession for the building of a road to the Ngorongoro Crater, on the lip of which 1,000 houses have been built. As numbers of game approach these houses undisturbed, and excellent close-up photographs may be obtained, shooting is strictly prohibited.

A preliminary statement of accounts issued by Imperial Airways shows that the net profits for the month ended March 31 were £143,790, compared with £28,571 for the previous year. The directors have decided to pay in addition to an dividend of 6%, a bonus of 1% on the Ordinary shares, and to carry forward £64,503.

**African Air Services**

The "African A.P.C." includes in its air services details of the internal air services in East Africa, including the fares and timetables, and a comprehensive guide to the Imperial Airways services in Africa. At the time of departure, fare, and each day's flight of the London services to Africa, a copy of the "African A.P.C." should be available in the principal towns of the continent, including by the telephones of the International and post telegraph offices.

OCTOBER 24, 1935.

## Join the E. African Group. *Entomological Health in Tropics.*

### Chairman's Appeal for New Members.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FERGUSON, Chairman of the East African Group in London, appealed at his well-sustained meeting for an increased membership.

He said: "We agreed by all that for the last two or three years the Group has made a very valuable service. Indeed, so successful has it been that Somers' Association has now formed its own branch. But do not let us be too complacent; let us continue our efforts to combat disease. I earnestly urge as many as possible to join the Group and help us to help the tropics."

Intending members are invited to communicate with any member of the Committee or with the Hon. Secretary of the Group, Everard House, 10 James's Square, S.W.1.

## East African Mails

Airmail from Uganda, Malaya, and India at the C.P.C. airmail at £1.00 per ounce.

October 21 airmail to Malaya

October 23 airmail to Malaya

Inward airmail from East Africa to Europe £1.00

Mail for Eastland, the Rhodesias and Northern Rhodesia close at the C.P.C. airmail, each first. Outward airmail close at the C.P.C. London, at 10 a.m. on Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mail arrives each Sunday and Thursday. Outward air mail arrives at the C.P.C. London, at 10 a.m. on Monday and Wednesday on Mondays

and Tuesdays, and at 10 a.m. on Saturday.

Christmas Mail:

The following are the latest dates of posting from London for mails intended to reach South destinations by Christmas Day:

Letters  
Ordinary  
November 28 December 15 or Dec 16 or  
17 or 18 or 19

to Rhodesia and Nyasaland November 29 December 15

Parcels  
Ordinary  
November 14 December 15  
December 1  
October 29  
November 24

Post Office  
Rhodesia and Nyasaland  
Overland  
Mombasa Town

## RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M.-EAST AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE IN LONDON has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

Area (Year ended October 31) Kilimanjaro, 0.22 inch; Elford, 0.07; Eldaria, 0.73; Fort Hall, 0.06; Fort Ternan, 0.41; Gilgil, 0.11; Kaimosi, 0.73; Kericho, 0.65; Kitau, 0.60; Kilele, 0.17; Kingori River, 0.06; Kusumu, 0.30; Kitale, 0.65; Koro, 0.11; Lamu, 0.26; Maruru, 0.28; Limbwe, 0.62; Makuyu, 0.07; Masai, 0.53; Maragua, 0.17; Menengai, 0.00; Meru, 0.70; Mwingi, 0.75; Moiben, 0.35; Molo, 0.10; Mombasa, 0.17; Naivasha, 0.60; Nakuru, 0.10; Nairobi, 0.05; Nyala, 0.01; Ruwa, 0.07; Sot, 0.22; Thika, 0.11; Thompson Falls, 0.07; Vol. 0.14; Nandi, 2.49; and Nairobi, 0.11 inch.

Tanganyika (Year ended October 31) Arusha, 0.68 inch; Arusha, 1.12; Bagamoyo, 0.15; Bokora, 0.07; Dar es Salaam, 0.10; Kilwa, 0.07; Lindi, 0.05; Mahenge, 0.43; Meshi, 0.10; Mbeya, 0.05; Njombe, 0.15; Tanga, 0.13; and Udzima, 0.05 inch.

Uganda (Year ended October 31) Entebbe, 0.10; Jinja, 0.10; Kabe, 0.05; Lake Victoria, 0.05; Mbale, 0.07; Mukono, 0.01; Namasagali, 2.14; and Tororo, 0.32 inch.

Eastern Africa Today and Tomorrow constitutes a valuable reference work on a great number of subjects. See *Sudan Herald*.

### The Principle of Nyasaland.

The principle of Nyasaland, which is the basis of the European death-rate in the Protectorate, was discussed in a letter to *The Times* by Sir Andrew Duff, who, writing particularly of Nyasaland, said:

"In Nyasaland the mortality among Europeans towards the end of the last century exceeded even the appalling figures for the same period in Nigeria. It must be remembered, however, that such figures refer only to deaths actually occurring within the Colony concerned, and do not include the numerous cases of disease contracted in Africa which did not fatally affect the patients had been invalidated outside that country."

In these are taken into account the European death-rate in Nyasaland prior to 1905, can hardly be better than 15% over the whole Protectorate, while for practically unhealthy districts it was often much more. Thus in the case of one small station in the year 1905 the deaths included not only every resident European, but also some of those who were sent to fill their places, so that the total mortality for that station in that year actually exceeded 100%. I believe the average death-rate in Nyasaland now is about 7%.

This marvellous result may be due, in some degree, to the generally improved conditions under which white men live in tropical Africa to-day, but if any one thing has contributed more than another to make the tropics safe for European settlement it is the widespread use and conviction of the *Anopheles* mosquito.

### Automobiles at Olympia.

Vauxhall Cars, handled in East Africa by the various branches of Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd., are showing at the Motor Show at Olympia an extensive range of models, foremost among which is the new Big Six fitted with either a 10 or 17 h.p. engine, both giving a driving speed of 40 and a maximum speed of 50 m.p.h. It is equipped with the Vauxhall super-aeroplane mesh rear wheel, though standard land and marine automatic chassis suspension, and at the English price of £450 the saloon represents substantial value for money. The well-known Vauxhall 8-h.p. standard saloon at £360 with a 12 h.p. engine has the super-aeroplane mesh rear change, no draught ventilation, easy parking system and the means of road-wheel steering. In motor-cycles prices and economies are hardly felt by the passengers.

### Income Tax Exempt.

Imatomi Estates, Ltd., run 5,175 acres of cane during the year ended January 31, for a yield of 92,307 metric tons of cane, which produced 27,751 metric tons of sugar being an average of one ton of sugar for 1.10 tons of cane. This greatly reduced crop, save the annual report, was caused by destruction of the cane by heavy invasions of locusts. The results for the year showed a loss, after providing for depreciation and debenture interest, of £1,000, to which has been added the debit balance brought forward of £5,111.

### B.R. Souvenirs.

Lord Baden-Powell's forthcoming visit to Southern Rhodesia reminds us, we wonder, that in the Rhodesian Museum in Bulawayo is an aero-tele with a Mafeking siege stamp bearing the signature "T.M. to a.m. 8/11" credit-note issued by the authority of a Lieutenant Colonel Baden-Powell, commanding the Rhodesian Forces.

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IN  
**RETIREMENT**

MANUFACTURERS OF THE IDEAL SMALL HOLDINGS AT  
**KAREN ESTATES**  
Nairobi, Kenya

P. WIGG & CO. LTD.  
ARMADORES  
10, BURTON STREET, LONDON, W.1.

*East African Market Reports: Late Steamship Movements*

## COFFEE

Of the small supplies on the market last week, new crop found a good demand for first-class.

## Changanyaika

*Coffee:*  
London cleared  
First sizes 8s. od. to 10s. od.  
Second sizes 9s. od. to 10s. od.  
Third sizes 11s. od. to 12s. od.  
Peaberry 12s. od. to 13s. od.  
London stocks 4,850 tons. f.o.b. London 3d.

## OTHER MARKETS

*Barley:* Quiet, with California shipment of 1,535 tons per 44s. 4d.

*Cotton:* Soft cotton, 10s. 2d. to 10s. 10d. per ton, 10s. 4d. and 10s. 10d.

*Clouves:* Quiet, with Zanzibar shipment 700 cwt. and 500 lb. Nov. at 6d. per lb. sellers, 10s. 4d.; 10s. 8d.; 11s. 4d.

Great Britain imported 1,058 cwt. of cloves from Zanzibar during August.

*Copper:* Falling slightly, with standard for cast now at £34. 15s. per ton; 10s. 4d. 10s. 6d. 11s. 4d. 12s. 4d.

*Capra:* Firm, with East African at about 2s. per lb.

*Cotton:* Moderate business, 11s. 4d. 12s. 4d. per lb.

*Cotton Seed:* Dull at 1s. 10s. per ton and 10s. 4d.

*Cotton Seed:* Dull at 1s. 10s. per ton and 10s. 4d.

*Gold:* Lower at 14s. 5d. per oz. 10s. 4d. 11s. 4d.

*Groundnuts:* Easier at about 2s. per lb. per ton. 10s. 4d.

*Ivory:* There was a good demand for decent lengths, but large tusks declined 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt., medium tusks 3s. to 6s. 6d. were steady at 2s. 6d. per cwt.

Bills of livery advanced to 2s. 6d. per cwt. for 2s. 6d. and to 3s. 6d. for 2s. 6d. Rhine horns had keen competition and sold from 18s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. the 2s. 6d. long, 2s. 6d. each.

*Hay:* No. 2 white fat, Africa, 10s. 4d.; 18s. and Nov. 10s. Dec. at 1s. 7d. per 480 lb. (10s. 4d.; 1s. 8s. 4d.)

*Pyrerthrum:* Dull, with sales at 1s. per lb. for Kenya flowers, and £38 for Japanese.

*Simsim:* Steady at 6s. 4d. per ton. 10s. 4d. 11s. 4d.

*Sugar:* Quiet, with East African, 10s. 4d. Oct.-Dec. Jan. March quoted £26. 15s.; No. 2 Oct.-Dec. 5s. 4d. Jan. Dec.-Feb. 5s. 10s. sellers; Jan.-March 6s. 5s. 10s. value 10s. 4d. No. 3, Jan.-March, £25. value 10s. 4d. 11s. 4d. 12s. 4d. 13s. 15s.)

*Changanyaika* exported 1,337 tons of sisal during September, of which Great Britain took 1,075 tons; Belgium, 2,568 tons; and America, 1,126 tons.

London'sia merchants have issued a new list of East African sisal marks not tenderable against contracts. It may be obtained from Hindleys, 20, 35, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.

*Tin:* Steady demand at 10s. 4d. to 16s. 1d. per lb. according to quality. 10s. 4d. and 16s. 1d.

*Nyasaland* exported 57,153 lbs. tin during Sept. 1935.

*Tin:* Slow, with standard for tin quoted at from 12s. 2d. to 12s. 5d. per ton. (10s. 4d.; 11s. 4d.; 12s. 4d.; 12s. 5d.)

*Tobacco:* The Admiralty have just taken supplies of 100 cases of African, blue-cutted leaf. The market is steady. Leaf dark, 8d. to 10d.; semi-dark, 10s. 4d. to semi-bright, 6d. to 10d.; medium bright, 10s. 4d. to 12s. 4d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 8d. to 12s. 4d.; medium bright, 13s. 4d. to 17d.; good to fine, 18s. per lb.

*Mr. JOHN KERGWIN*, who led the Cambridge University Expedition to the Zambezi Valley last year, says in *The Geographical Journal* that beneath the natural beauty which delighted the welcoming of strangers there is a fundamental danger for man.

This man, urge was forced by the home day, an incident which occurred in the village of some women from a Southern Rhodesian village, early one morning, at some shallow pools, several miles from town, which they proposed to empty and thus rid themselves of the fish which could not get high and dry on the sand. When they arrived at their destination they found, to their alarm, but they promptly retreated into the jungle, and after an examination of surprise leaving the best place to fish, which had been laid strumming away the women.

Mombasa left London on the 20th October, and will arrive London on the 25th October.

*Madura:* 180 cwt. Madura homewards.

*Makran:* Arrived at Mombasa from Durban.

*Malta:* Left Mombasa for Durban.

*Cape Town:* Left Mombasa, Oct. 13th.

*Calcutta:* Left Mombasa, Oct. 14th.

*Holmes:* Left Mombasa, Oct. 15th.

*Springfontein:* Arrived Mombasa homewards. Oct. 16th.

*Nikker:* Left Durban, via Port Elizabeth, Oct. 17th.

*Bocholtz:* Arr. Durban, homewards. Oct. 18th.

*Bloemfontein:* Left Marseilles homewards. Oct. 18th.

*Heemskerk:* Arr. Marseilles homewards. Oct. 18th.

*Denmark:* Left Dar es Salaam homewards. Oct. 18th.

## INDIAN-AFRICAN

*Inchanga:* Leaves Calcutta for Colombo, Nov. 8th.

*Imcombi:* Leaves Mombasa for Colombo, Oct. 21st.

*MESSAGERIES MARITIMES:* *Bernardin de St. Pierre:* Arr. PE. bay, outwards, Oct. 19th.

*Explorateur Granddier:* Arr. PE. bay, homewards, Oct. 19th.

*Leviathan Mariner:* Left Zambezi homewards, Oct. 19th.

*Porthos:* Arr. Zambezi, outwards, Oct. 19th.

## UNION-Castle

*Dumulme Castle:* Arr. Mutsela's homewards, Oct. 19th.

*Durham Castle:* Arr. Cape Town or Beira, Oct. 19th.

*Gloucester Castle:* Arr. Tenerife or Beira, Oct. 19th.

*Grantsbury Castle:* Arr. London, Oct. 20th.

*Llandaff Castle:* Arr. Port Sudan, outwards, Oct. 20th.

*Llangyby Castle:* Arr. Cape Town homewards, Oct. 20th.

*Mimi-Miri Andante:*

Accounts of the Mimi-Miri (Nyasaland) Ltd. debit side for the year ended June 30th last show a balance of £1,075.

The dividend distribution has been increased from 10/- per share, carrying 10/-, to also be recommended at the usual meeting. It is proposed to transfer £1,000 to Debenture redemption reserves and £1,000 to general reserve after which the balance to be carried forward with total £1,175.

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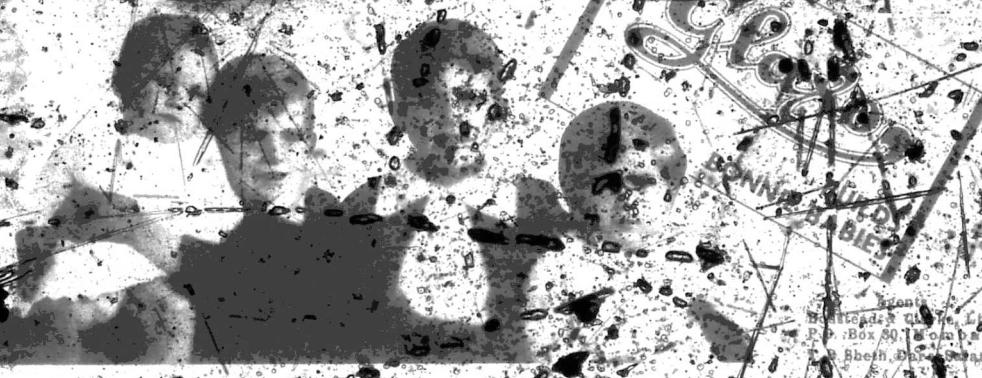


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 12 No. 50

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1915

Registered with G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Annual Subscription  
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Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY T. E. JOHNSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

5, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.C.  
Telephone: 190-1970. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHETHER Mr. Malcolm MacDonald will be Secretary of State for the Colonies, a fortnight hence, none can foretell. In view of that, doubt, and of the fact that, as his dispatch published in this issue shows, REJECTED. It was not in his present office sufficiently long to familiarise himself with the real truth of the East African position, we consider that he has, done, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territories individually and collectively, a great disservice, by lying, in so far on the eve of the General Election that there is no justification at present for the union of those three adjacent British Eastern African Dependencies. We write these words with regret for, though all East Africa strongly objected to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's appointment to the Cabinet as dictated by apparent nepotism, it must be said in his favour that the Minister has taken pains to discharge his duties effectively; and that he has been accessible and modestly anxious to hear the opinions of other people. On those grounds the many well-informed students of public affairs who would willingly see the Secretary of State at the helm for a new term of office - if the immense greater knowledge and first-hand experience of Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby-Gore are still to be denied to the Colonial Empire, as we have said before, we regard it as a crying scandal that the one should have been driven into the political wilderness, and that the other should have been given a portfolio which, however congenial to a lover of history and sciences, is of negligible bearing from the stand-point of the destinies of an Empire which he is fitter to serve in other ways. If in the new Cabinet Mr. MacDonald is no longer at the Colonial Office, his last public act, so far as East Africa is concerned, will have been most unfortunate. In addition to his present office, he will perhaps soon come to see that his dispatches are nothing but counter-motions, part

The Secretary of State's reasons for rejecting the renewed demand for East African union are unconvincing, and that, if the first, in this, is QUITE UNCONVINCING, would add considerably to the overhead expenses of government, and in support of advances the trial argument that the only estimate of the net increase of available administration placed before the joint Committee in 1912 was £1,200,000 a year, but that Committee considered the superimposition of a High Commissionship upon the existing Vice-stewards of Government, whereas the present demand is for one Governor or High Commissioner. A fundamental simplification entirely ignored by the Minister, who likewise passes over in silence the equally sound proposal that investigations on the spot should be conducted by some broad-minded and experienced administrator. It is solely by the personal negotiations of such a man that the precise form of union which will secure the maximum amount of public support can be ascertained, and until such an inquiry has been made no one can say what the cost of the new form of administration may be. It is at least possible, we believe, it to be certain, that an acceptable form of unified government will save money, but even if it be shown to involve increased expenditure, it is conceivable that the higher cost may be balanced, both in present circumstances by the greater administrative efficiency which should result.

Then comes the argument that there is too much opposition to closer union by various communities, and that all can best proceed with GENERAL VIEWS. The affairs of their particular countries, in India, for instance, the

the other hand, in our discussions we have presented and by correspondence with leading members of the European community in that Protectorate, including those who have recorded opposition from the public platform and in the Press, we are by no means convinced that the general view - which is admittedly the general view - is justified. Most Europeans in Uganda are opposed to certain forms of union which have been advocated in Nairobi; but those particular proposals are equally anathema to Tanganyika and to the best elements in Kenya. The great majority of sound thinking Europeans in which we are so far persuaded that the only form of union worth having is one which will secure the best interests of each Dependency and give more a companion. We neither believe that the majority of the European community in Uganda oppose union, nor that the majority of union, nor that the Indian communities in all three territories are still as opposed to closer union as they were in 1937. In private conversation with European friends some of the most influential Indians in Tanganyika and Uganda have clearly shown an appreciation of the wisdom of the conception of union, but very naturally they are not prepared at this public expression to their sympathies while a white identity is nebulous. Of all the great advantages of the union for East Africa of the right kind of investigation, and have both the opportunity of sounding the most influential Indians, whose sonority is well worth winning, and whose word would be followed by many of their compatriots.

Third comes the argument that the present state of economic development is sufficient in regard to the transport and communications of the territories. This is a very important point. There again the TRANSPORT question is too briefly dismissed. Judging by existing methods, have set examples to others by taking steps to assist its closer co-operation. For instance the SGR negotiations of Tanganyika and Kenya are following the same general policy as the Joint Committee of the two territories, and look forward to full inter-linkage of the Colony and the Colony. The Comptroller Representative of the Central Board of Tea has also the representative of the tea-growers of Tanganyika and Uganda. The Secretary of the East African Tea Association is in close touch of the minds of the leaders of that industry and the Kenya Farmers' Association, the only maize-marketing organisation in that Colony, is responsible for the disposal of the maize-growers of Southern Rhodesia. There is no hint in the dispatch that any representative belonging to have been in touch of the Secretary of the Colonies, whose disposition was too absolute of the members present in Air Gram 607. When the Joint Committee sat the normal time of transit from England to East Africa was three weeks. To-day it is five days and in little more than a year will be two and a half weeks of even greater moment from the administrative standpoint is the fact that there is now regular, frequent and cheap air service between the main points of all the territories and that up-to-date aircraft are available for private charter at any time. There is indeed no comparison between the transport positions in regard to 1935 within which period all road and rail transport has been provided to many areas previously devoid of reliable contact with the outside world.

The fourth point of the territories is a strong one. We have seen that one would suggest the

possibility of a single administration with a central Government. Because the territories characteristics and requirements of the pastoral and Kakamega districts are so dissimilar because the Northern Province has practically nothing in common with the White Highlands, or because the Kasai and Kavirondo areas are as poles apart. Yet just because artificial lines have been drawn on the map, an argument which would be manifestly absurd in the case of any one of the territories tends to prevail over another, which is economically one but by accident administratively three! As to the legislative character of present development, the following we should suggest would be in endeavour to force East African progress upon an economic strait-jacket which no one can see as expected from the Government over the whole area than from an existing Government within one of the territories.

For these reasons we are entirely unimpressed by the Minister's assertion that his fundamental objectives fail to have been met by the Joint Committee in that he had not been GOVERNORS CONFERENCED fully altered. It is curious moreover that the dispatch fails to deal with the Governors' Conference, by which the Joint Committee anticipated that the coordination of the affairs of the territories would be safeguarded. Surely the Minister must be aware that the high hopes entertained by the Joint Committee in that connexion have been sadly disappointed in practice and that the Governors' Conference is no sort of adequate substitute for such an effective head or an effective union. Quite legitimately Mr. Malcolm MacDonald refers to the political suggestion made by the Arusha Conference which we have always thought made a grave mistake in taking purely political aspects to thoroughly sound a financial and an economic and increased efficiency. We might also have considered the contrary fact that with the suggestion of Mr. W. Tyson, the Kenya settlers, who gave evidence before the Joint Committee opposed that union which they and the Colony had previously regarded as essential, and which they now again recognise to be necessary. Their short sightedness at a crucial period unquestionably has greatly assisted in getting along Committee in the drafting of its report. And probably did more to get back union than any other single factor. That is a point not to be overlooked. It is not fair to note the friendly parascology of the Minister's references to the territories, which will persist under present circumstances to restrict the issue at an early stage. The Secretary of State's present blow has certainly not given us much hope.

A European settles in Northern Rhodesia to compete with us. Speaking even where handicapped it is to the Kavirondo community. The calamitous fall in the world price of the grain has consequences. MAIZE FARMERS speak of a whole foundation of European farming in the whole of the dependency is therefore the more in the credit. Northern Rhodesian settlers that instead of taking the easy remedy any alleviation of the Government subsidy, they have sought to set up their own industry in a way which will be heavily dependent upon consumers of maize in the three leading European countries. This

representing the Midland, London and South African Chambers, having studied their problem and made widely differing concessions, decided to examine the whole position thoroughly by means of a joint committee which found itself able in due course to present a unanimous report which does credit to the general commonsense of the members. On that document the Maize Sub-Committee of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Advisory Board has drawn largely in the really admirable report which it has presented to Government. Many such documents from the different Eastern African Dependencies demand our careful study, but not for a long time have we seen recommendations of an agricultural nature put forward so moderate, yet convincing, and with so evident an intention to keep steadily in view the standpoints of Government, traders, and consumers, as those of the Midland Producers. Mr. G. J. Letts, the Superintendent Captain John Brown, and Messrs. F. S. Fox and C. H. Morris are sincerely to be congratulated on their work, the main outcome of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

**ROAD DEATHS IN UGANDA.** FIFTY-FOUR persons were killed and 38 injured in road accidents in Uganda during the first half of this year. This is an alarming increase over the figures for the previous year and makes it evident that Uganda is faced with a problem demanding urgent attention. The first thought that will occur to the economist on reading these figures is that Uganda has been reported to possess the best roads in East Africa, and that good roads may be an incentive to recklessness. Giving out the vital features of the problem are the strong competition between the drivers, whether Native or Indian or lorry and truck lorries, the overloading of such vehicles, and the condition of many of those drivers. Native passenger and goods car traffic.

More stringent regulations will have to be backed up by intensive supervision and police activity in the out-districts and supported by **DRIVERS KEPTED**, the judicial authorities when trying dangerous drivers. In this latter connexion we note with satisfaction that Mr. Justice Francis recently sentenced to seven years penal servitude a Native convicted of manslaughter by reckless driving. Such a case should be given the widest publicity possible, not only as a reminder to other drivers of their responsibility and of the determination of the authorities to make Uganda's roads safe for passengers and the travelling public. A full enquiry into all the factors of the problem might save many lives and should begin right at the beginning with the test which tests drivers who apply for licences and the nature of the examination of vehicles before licensing. It should also, in our opinion, embrace the question of applying some form of compulsory third-party insurance for Native family lorry drivers whose numbers have now reached an appalling total. Uganda's European residents are alive to the gravity of the slaughter upon the public highways and we trust that they will demand a full enquiry both for the sake of their own Protectorate and for the safety of territories which are still under such claim. These demands, however, are only the findings of one section of the community.

IN 1934 motor car and lorry manufacturers, realising the strength of their position in the market, turned fully to their attention to the Southern Rhodesian market where

**INCREASING PROSPERITY** increasing business goods being the chief stimulus going abroad again. British American and Canadian trade. A salient feature of the Colony's import trade last year was the marked increase in quantity and value of motor vehicles, motor-trucks, oiling, electrical and other machinery, the utilisation of which in various fields of activity means development. Incidentally, a strong indication of returning prosperity is to be found in the value of bicycle imports in 1934 which were close on £10,000 above the 1933 figure; since it means as much to the African to buy a bicycle as it does to the settler to buy a new car, this increase is significant. Great Britain consolidated her position in the Southern Rhodesian market during the year, supplying cycles to the value of nearly £50,000 against Japan's £472 and Germany's £483. It is often said of the African that the possession of, firstly, a bicycle and then a gramophone is the height of his ambition. Southern Rhodesia, in satisfaction of that ambition, imported last year 1,100 gramophones and records to the value of £11,703, the United Kingdom being the chief supplier.

The bigger business of the car and lorry market is, however, going to America, and there is obvious scope for a real effort by British manufacturers to establish themselves in this most promising of all Eastern African markets. Southern Rhodesia's importation of 2,000 motor cars in 1934 was a record for the year, the trade increasing by 25,000 or more than 50%. But imports from the United States and South Africa (where car parts of American origin are assembled for distribution in the Union and neighbouring territories) increased by more than 50%, while the United Kingdom actually lost business, supplies decreasing in both quantity and value. Indeed, the proportion of English car imports fell from 30.4% of the total value in 1933 to 21.6% in 1934. The Colony's purchases of motor lorries and vans reached the record number of 928 (more than double the 1933 figure), but practically all the big business went to Canada and the United States. British supplies forming less than 5% of the total.

What are the facts behind these figures? Certain British manufacturers, having studied African conditions, have produced a set of **DRIVERS KEPTED** which successfully meet colonial requirements and have placed on the East African market forms admirably suited to local conditions. A general knowledge of road transport conditions in the countries concerned is a must if one is to understand why British manufacturers have so far failed to penetrate the market. The fact is that they have concentrated mainly on the Northern Rhodesians and they should be advised to move northward into the position, remembering that Southern Rhodesia is not merely a transhipment point for the Northern Rhodesians, but with an unestimated area of 100,000 square miles and by far the

# Closer Union Rejected By Secretary of State

## Terms of the Dispatch

We have received for publication a copy of a dispatch sent on October 1 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, to the Governor of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, to whom he announced his decision to take no steps towards union of the three territories, it will there be strong public demand.

The dispatch says first and

"The main conclusion of the Arusha Conference of which I set was that at this time has now arrived when the unity of economic and social interests of all communities of Kenya and Tanganyika demands a union of the two territories accompanied by a greater measure of control in administrative and financial affairs by the unofficial permanent residents. If the welfare and security of both territories are to be assured in the future, the Conference considered that there had been material changes since the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament considered the question, and that union would enable existing financial burdens to be relieved."

"Realizing the difficulty that would be experienced in framing a suitable constitutional structure the Conference suggested the appointment of a statesman acceptable to all parties and possessed of wide administrative experience, with the mandate to initiate the negotiation on the basis such union."

I have also considered the memorandum on Union of the East African Territories prepared at the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa held in Mombasa in November, 1934, which resolved that "the time has now arrived when the community of economic and social interests of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika demands a completely unified system of administration under which the welfare of all shall be more certainly assured." According to the Association, "had the Imperial Government to constitute the territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika into a Customs, fiscal and administrative union under its own sovereignty and control is provided, that the measures adopted to that end, in the one case do not infringe the provisions of the Tanganyika mandate, and in the case of the other two territories will ensure just provision for the preservation of their special characteristics established by agreement and tradition."

Finally, I have considered the memorandum on the subject of closer union submitted by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Eastern Africa, which was unanimously of opinion that nothing has happened since the publication of the Report of the Joint Select Committee which should justify re-consideration of the whole position again, and that "the political, economic and social interests of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have remained so divergent and conflicting that for a long time to come a unified system of administration is likely to retard and prove a great hindrance to the progress of these territories."

At the Arusha Conference there were no representatives of Uganda and the majority of the Indians for a union of Kenya and Tanganyika but in the Joint Select Committee examined proposals for closer union in East Africa, gave full attention to schemes for closer union between Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, but it did not devolve attention to proposals for partial union, including express examination proposals for a closer union between Kenya and Tanganyika, or the exclusion of Uganda, but it did examine proposals for a union of Kenya and Uganda and for a limited control of the Lake Victoria basin and came to the conclusion that "the general objections against a closer union of the three territories apply to all forms of proposed for partial union, re-arrangement."

### Joint Committee's Conclusions upheld.

There is no doubt that the resolutions submitted by the Arusha Conference have fully found it accept the view of the Joint Select Committee that the problem of closer union in East Africa should be considered as one affecting the three territories, and that there would be no advantage in considering alternative proposals for partial union. A note from the memorandum submitted by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa that that view is clearly held by the Association.

After a thorough and painstaking inquiry, the Joint Select Committee concluded that closer union does not

Uganda, and Tanganyika was unportable for the following main reasons:

(1) The extra cost of government involved.

(2) The composition of various communities in the territories and the preoccupation of the vast majority of the communities with the affairs of their particular territories.

(3) The present stage of economic development particularly in regard to inadequacy of communications.

(4) The considerable diversity between the capital and significant features of each of the three territories, and the desirability in the interests of the progress and development of East Africa as a whole of letting each for a considerable time to come develop on its own lines, which may be still experimental.

As regards the case of closer union, I have weighed carefully the grounds on which the Arusha Conference and the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa consider that a closer union administrative expenses could be effected through union, but I am forced to agree with the conclusion of the Joint Select Committee that any constitutional change in the direction of closer union that would be in conformity with the provisions of the Mandate of Tanganyika must necessarily add to the overall expenses of Government.

The only estimate of the increased cost of administration placed before the Joint Committee was £34,000 a year, and the Committee noted that it could not be safely assumed that that sum represented fully the additional cost that would be incurred in view of the present serious financial difficulties in Kenya, and to a less extent in Tanganyika. I myself conclude that the objection to closer union on the grounds of increased cost of administration has not been diminished since the Joint Committee reported.

### Political Change in Consideration.

Since the Joint Committee reported it is clear that the volume of support for closer union among the unofficial European community of Kenya has increased. In Tanganyika, there has always been a section of the European community in favour of closer union, and it is probable that that section has increased in strength since 1932. I readily take note of these changes, but it is clear that there is a considerable section among the European community in Tanganyika opposed to closer union, and that a majority of the European community in Uganda is opposed to it. The African communities in all three territories are still as opposed to closer union as they were in 1932, and Native opinion, as far as it is expressed, is also hostile. I am of the opinion that it is still true that "the vast majority of all communities are still primarily and mainly interested in the affairs of their particular territories." In the circumstances I have to bound to conclude that this second main ground of opposition to closer union remains substantially valid.

With regard to economic development, there has been progress since 1931, and again, I take note of that change. But the progress has been uneven in the different territories, and even, in different parts of the same territory. Communications have improved particularly as regards air transport, but it seems clear that in the period that has elapsed since 1931, the extent of progress in economic development has not been such as to constitute a radical change in conditions.

The final main reason of the Joint Committee was the considerable diversity between the territorial and significant features of each of these territories, and the desirability of letting each for a considerable time on its own development its own way which the Committee considered to be still experimental. It is clear that the diversities between the three territories are very great, and that since 1931 there has not been considerable time for progress and development on the experimental lines which are being followed in each territory.

It does not, therefore appear that there are adequate grounds for reopening this inquiry into the matter which were so fully investigated by the Joint Committee as recently as 1931. The main objections which it found to action along the proposed lines have not been radically altered by such changes as have taken place since. In view of this fact I do not think that it need now do the consequential matter raised in the memorandum prepared at the Arusha Conference. But there is one matter on which I must comment.

The Conference at Arusha urged closer union, accompanied by a greater measure of control in administrative and financial affairs by the unofficial permanent residents. It seems reasonable to conclude that there would be less support for closer union if it were not accompanied by such greater measure of control. But I could not temperate any change which disturbed an important

(Concluded on Page 170)

# Parliament Discusses Italo-Ethiopian Dispute

## Eve of Dissolution Dec. 12

A FIVE-POINT DECLARATION of the stand taken by the British Government in regard to the Ethiopian dispute was made in the House of Commons this week by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The one commanding fact is the unbroken solidarity of the British Empire. It is said that those propounds disunion, who march down the Parade of Dissolution and lay their heads, that the Dominions have done again something that a monarch in dark trials might not have done, to vindicate the great principles of international conduct.

The myth is being created that we are the only people who do anything at Geneva, and that our Minister for League of Nations Affairs is constantly taking a lead where it would be wise that no lead should be taken. The League representatives of Great Britain and the Union can never take a secondary part in any great international discussion. There are men who are jealous and many who wish to embroil us with our friends. They are trying to make it appear that Great Britain and the League for Social Justice and a League of Nations, its machinery for social ends and a League of Nations, will live or this kind are not only involving our honour but also iniquiting the motives of all members of the League who is not only trying to fight out their obligations, they are going there best to destroy the League.

In Japan, France and Italy signed an economic agreement in Rome, if France co-operated in its economic policy in Ethiopia, except for certain minor articles, and except for a specific note covering the Red Sea, given to H. H. Asquith. On January 20, 1923, in meeting the British Government, anticipated that it would be able to exchange views with the United Kingdom concerning the social and harmonious development of British and Italian interests in Ethiopia.

### Italy Left to no Right to Threaten Ethiopia

It has been alleged that Italian articles that do not in nature of gross irritation. The point is this: Was it seriously considered, and that it was ultimately so, to issue a warning to the Governments of the Sudan and Kenya, through the Italian Ambassador, that no reprisals would surely become necessary if no action were taken to secure payment of certain debts? In regard to Ethiopia, it is agreed that the Italian Ambassador should be recalled and sent back to Rome. The Italian Government could easily have obtained what it wanted, which might have been to give assurances that they were in a position to demand full reparation from the Italian Government, which it did not do, and that assurance was given to the Italian Government that the security of that position would be guaranteed.

For many days people have been thinking out of German interests in Ethiopia, and it is not likely to be the subject of a Geneva Conference, although it was the desire of several members of the League of Nations. The Italian Government has been in session of Geneva, and the world is to indicate settlement with Ethiopia, and will shortly be indicated.

Mr. McGovern gave me a letter from the side that they were desirous of securing that, and I did not do it, however, as the idea came that they would take no reprisals. The Italian Ministry has been in session in Geneva, though more recently, with the under-secretary of the Italian Embassy, they have not yet come to take it, and so the Italian in the another case, there being no reprisals, or indemnities, under the League, and thus inculcating the return of Ethiopia. This, because in the settlement of Ethiopia, let the other members of the League who say that we ought to block the League, and the other Italian contributions.

I say that this is correct, without my laying claim to some opportunity of satisfactory settlement of all three parties. These are three parties to this question, there being Germany, and Italy. There is still breathing space before compensation can be applied. Cannot this element be used so as to make it unnecessary for us to proceed further along the unattractive road of economic action against a fellow-member of the League, an old friend, and a formerly ally?

Mr. Hoare said: "Ethiopia's Big Fault"

The first thing that impresses in Englishmen, and especially in the English-speaking race, is the want of a definite and clear understanding of what is to be done. The Emperor and his Ministers, and the Italian Ministers are to far away, and the Italian Ministers under the Covenants and British Government, and the Italian obligations are to far away. And what has been done to expand their obligations in the Covenants? Let it be clearly understood that if the Emperor of Ethiopia, Great Britain will stand by him, either as the result of the Covenants, or any settlement that may be demanded. If Austria put forward a claim which the Emperor of Ethiopia could not reasonably meet, that would not be the basis of a settlement. If claims were put forward and the Emperor rejected them, and so it would be, and he was right in rejecting them, and finally, if the issue were to withdraw his assistance and remove his sanction, and compel him to accept them, again in view of the unarguable failure of the collective system to meet a just settlement.

Mr. Hoare said: "We should express sympathy for the men, women, and children of Ethiopia and for the Muslims who are being led to the slaughter. The main massing point was the vindication of the rule of law against the use of force. For his part, he would like to see the Sudan administered by Great Britain under mandate from the League.

Earl Vivian said: "Italy's methods had been inconsiderable." But I must refer to the enormous scale, and the amount of the rule of the Emperor over subjects far in their own country. Several years ago it crossed the frontier from the Sudan into Ethiopia, and it was a fact that for some hundreds of miles on both sides of the frontier slave trading was carried on by the Ethiopians in a way hardly honorable. Whole tribes were not only deprived of their main power, but women and children, too, were seized by the Ethiopian raiders, after the whole country devastated.

For many years the Uganda and Sudan Governments pursued a harsh, harsh policy. A few years ago, Uganda, regarding its frontier, has made substantial efforts to bring that state of affairs to an end. But we should be unanimous that this Barber someone did not go out of his course of action. When this crisis is over steps should be taken by an international commission to assist the Ethiopian authorities to end that practice. There are dozens of cases in Ethiopia. The ruling race is very small also, which naturally as a result of the Emperor Menelik's conquests and policy of concentration has occupied a large number of territories, which has no connection whatever with Ethiopia.

### Germany Wants Colonies

This House, in foreign affairs, has shown a strong desire for colonies. Mussolini in his speech did not mention a colony. Obviously he means to attain certain objects, and it is usual task to dissimilate the various objects of the particular way in which he wishes to attain them. It is often people talk as if, having been satisfied to have returned to him a few hundred miles of territory under his command which he lost from Germany during the war, he has been up to now since the last rebellion, and now in a new offensive, picturesquely, some new territories, and an impression is gained of that. The world looks upon as a new born Germany ready to spread its wings. Content to Europe, I would wish to emphasize this, and bring into the definition that we shall be satisfied of these colonies by giving them a free and independent frontier. The most dangerous area, you will see at the present time is to say to the Germans, "We will not let you have colonies, but you must have colonies." That would mean that one of these days we would be told that the world does not want us, and the world is being occupied. The armed forces of Germany, the army of Italy in Ethiopia, and then we would be in trouble.

Mandates, but, although Italy had two, and square miles and miles in the last 10 years which were occupied as her subjects, or about 40 million lives there.

Mr. McGovern suggested that in the Geneva Conference we should intelligence the world of our desires, and refuse to sign.

He had been asked to the plenary conference of Ethiopia, Mr. Vernon Adams said. Was it not known that he had so acted as the unqualified action of the League?

Mr. Nelson said: "I am afraid that the speech of Mr. Vivian, Two weeks ago, has been made by the Government. The League has undertaken to see that the Otranto Agreement is to be carried out in the second

## EAST AFRICA

was the imposition of heavy import duties on place goods in the Crown Colonies, or several colonies in face of the express disapproval of the legislatures of those Colonies. It would have nothing to do with pressure for the lowering of tariff barriers in British Colonies, but we were given some fair and adequate return in the way of a reduction of duties in French colonies.

The Prime Minister, opening his second day's debate, said they were taking the only possible course of action in absolute loyalty to the Covenant, and, in reality, to assist any legitimate opportunity for a settlement which must be fair alike to the three parties—Italy, Britain and to the League itself.

### Mr Amery Recalls History.

Mr Amery said that no settlement could be one equally satisfactory to Ethiopia, Italy and the League. After suggesting that this was a case while we and France could have come together and insisted on taking the matter up with Sir Roger Casement he said: "At a time of great danger to this country when our scattered little garrisons in the Eastern Sudan were hard pressed by our own against Omdurman Dignity forces, we invited Italy to go to Massawa to make a partition of an East African Empire. It was with our full approval that she got a Treaty with Menelik to establish an Italian Protectorate over that country. We were the first to recognise that this Protectorate was destroyed when Menelik defeated the Italian army at Adowa."

"Some of us are old enough to remember the wave of indignation and anger that swept all England when we heard the news of the fall of Khartoum and the consequent failure to save the Sudan from the barbarous forces of the Khalifa. But the punishment of Adowa in Italy was infinitely greater. I need not recall the terrible story of the sufferings of the Italian soldiers in the region of territory, and all that Italy had to suffer because Menelik tore up the treaty she had signed."

The fall of Khartoum, and the Italian defeat at Adowa, were two great disasters to humanity. The result of the fall of Khartoum was a welter of carnage and destruction throughout the Sudan, in which a population of 15,000,000 was reduced to less than 3,000,000 in barely 20 years. There is no part of our recent history of which we have better right to be proud than the reconquest of the Sudan, and what we have done for its people. But we have not brought back the population to what it was before barbarism became rampant. It would, however, reward the House that we reconquer the Sudan as an act of aggression, choosing our time, when we thought we were able to reconquer it. If there had been Article 16 of the Covenant in force in those days the public might have appealed against the action of our Government to the League of Nations. What should we have said if some power, boasting of its friendship for us, felt it to be in duty bound not only to act as our judge but as our prosecutor?

The consequences of the defeat of Adowa were as terrible to humanity as the fall of Khartoum. For the next few years Ethiopian warriors swept over the neighbouring countries, and by fire and sword, massacre and slave trading carried out an Empire two or three times as large as Ethiopia proper—an Empire sustained by bloodshed, based on millions of actual slaves and millions more of captives. That is, the Empire, and not a small nation, struggling to be free with which we are concerned in the Sudan, was the issue between two Imperialisms; which?

It suggests me, to show those people who are so conceited of the least suggestion of any economic exploitation of other races by white races, even if the dark-skinned races are to be regarded as inferior, the white races seem entirely inclined to any kind of slavery, oppression and tyranny, as long as they are exercised by the darker races.

We should have got together with France and Italy and an economic scheme which under a condominium in mutual consent is not all of the non-Arabic provinces of the Sudan allowed to be transferred to Italian rule. My whole plan could have been done by agreement and to have the done, it would have been ratified at Geneva, and subsequently, after discussion, a frank discussion of the situation, and we took the advice of leaving it to the League.

There is something humorous in the spectacle of a colonial and semi-colonial land reviving a hungry young liver, or the English tendencies. Of course, sympathising with her, but saying that her benefits must be satisfied in strict accordance with the rules of the vegetarian society, or that the lion was the last joint member of the League, and policy were calculated merely to make a man of Mussolini's character even more arrogant.

Mr. Grey also spoke in favour of the suggestion that the League should be given the task of investigating the possibilities of making its rule workable and acceptable to the section of the world, and as

it happened to be the suggestion of the seven raw materials in the League, which stimulate the possibilities of making its rule workable and acceptable to the section of the world, and as

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## Further Italian Adventures

### But Hopes of Early Peace Not Abandoned

THAT Mr. Lanza, the French Prime Minister, making every effort to gain a settlement of the Italy-Ethiopian dispute, may have given up his hopes of a prompt conclusion, is shown by the fact that he will be received within the next month at the London State Banquet, a meeting of the most eminent men of all countries, at which the European powers will be represented.

Since his last statement, the British newspaper editor who is guiding the Italian Government, Italy would seem to have become more uncompromising than ever. The two states, Ethiopia proper and the non-Ethiopian parts of Italy, to be given control by the former, or concession over all or part of the non-Ethiopian areas, and the withdrawal of the uninvited bordering Italian garrisons, the recognition of Italian sovereignty in the case of the Church, clergy and people to be recognised as an accomplished fact; (4) security of the Italian colonies to be assured by the effective control of Ethiopian troops; (5) the Emperor to accept full responsibility for the observance by Ethiopia proper of her obligations under the Covenant to abolish slavery and other abuses; (6) Ethiopia to be granted the use of all roads by the Eritrean coast.

From Addis Ababa the Emperor is reported to be still willing to cede the Tigre, but to be determined not to yield so much of Tigre, the surrender of which would involve, among other things, the betrayal of the only provincial Governor who has so far been able to fight for his country. Correspondents emphasize that the cession of Tigre to Italy would mean the fall of the dynasty and of Ethiopia as a controllable factor.

Meanwhile tension between London and Rome has been lessened, and the Italian Government has undertaken, and so far its preliminary offer is withdrawn, one of its chief Army divisions from Abyssinia. It has also announced that no request has been made for a reinforcement for a protracted warfare, though it is known that the whole tranquil atmosphere has just now withdrawn from the Mediterranean and some units of the original force sent from Italy have already taken to the sea. The immediate intention of reducing the number of men engaged in those waters. Certain political circles sympathetic to the peace in the recent straining of the British Garrison and the establishment of the Mediterranean Naval base at Alexandria.

Recently, indeed, Mr. Lloyd George, implying that a counteroffensive against Italy, "one of the main objectives," was to be pursued by Italian troops and exports to take up her possessions.

Again, the only Latin-American State India is, as a factor in the League, as yet undefined. Italy has the same right to apply sanctions against her.

The Italian Government emphasizes that all its efforts are still to be Italian ally, while the country is to remain and to be friendly to Italy.

### A. Further Advances on North and South Fronts

In the Roman frontier provinces of Abyssinia with Meroe as its capital, has been made as far as 100 miles to the south of the troops, to which we may add of Bishop, another frontier town, the Italian authorities claim that the Emperor is the present. At this altitude and the rugged nature of the country, much of which lies at above 10,000 feet, the Italian forces, after a hard march, are not expected to rest in sufficient numbers until the warmer set out of harm's way, we know little of the advantage in the

endeavor to seize the frontier lines of communication lengthened and the more vulnerable.

An attack by the Ethiopians on the Italian right flank, which has been required to have a double line of fortifications, will be the result of the independent of the territories, their positions, communications, resources, etc., which are almost entirely separated.

Thus, for instance, the positions of the two fortifications in the north, and the northern fortifications of the

Emperor's army, are widely separated, so that the Emperor's forces are compelled to have a double line of fortifications, the northern and southern, of which the latter is the more important. In this case, the Emperor's army has to have a double line of fortifications, the northern and southern, of which the latter is the more important.

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Thus, for instance, the positions of the two fortifications in the north, and the northern fortifications of the

Emperor's army, are widely separated, so that the Emperor's army has to have a double line of fortifications, the northern and southern, of which the latter is the more important.

**Seven Wonders of Africa**

Mr. G. B. BOYD.

Editor of "The Times."

— Sir.—I stand from the bottom and looking up at you, I would suggest:

- (1) The Zimbabwe.
- (2) The Victoria Falls.
- (3) The Serengeti Game.
- (4) Kilimanjaro.
- (5) The Rift Valley.
- (6) Victoria Falls.
- (7) Mount Kenya.
- (8) Nairobi.
- (9) Pathways.
- (10) Tony Box.

**Major Kearns' Retirement**

An Extract, Volume 1, No. 1.

To the Editor of "The Standard."

Sir.—I wish to draw your attention to the statement published on page 60 of the issue of your journal of October 10 that "— when Major Kearns recorded my conviction that the native was being too highly taxed had been dismissed on his own sequence."

"My retirement from the appointment of Director of Medical and Sanitary Services of Uganda was in no way forced upon me either by the Uganda Government or by the Colonial Office. It was at my own request and therefore entirely voluntary."

Sir William Cowles, who was Governor during my last tour of service, felt the view that the Native population was too highly taxed and I shared this view, in common, I believe, with most members of Legislative Council. This matter, however, had no bearing whatever upon my resignation.

Yours faithfully,

MORTON HAMPTON,

Bexley.

The error was not that of *East Africa*, which merely repeated a statement made to the following Committee of the Joint East African Board:

**It is the Spirit that Matters.**

Baronets and Autocrats.

To the Editor of "The Standard."

Sir.—In your recent article last week on Sir Alan Phipps' mission to East Africa you said: "At the point to which things are gone or not done that matters so immensely in East Africa." On the left page you drew my attention to a specimen case of the failure of a District Officer to execute the law with the discretion which it demands and clearly justified by the particular circumstances you stated that the correspondence before you was marked "By courtesy on the part of the official" and by abruptness in that of the official and returning to your former words you wrote:—"The issue of authority is not so much a question of the spirit in which the laws are administered as in the carelessness with which authority is used." That truth—when it is there self-evident has after so long a period of time disregarded. In so far as the British Empire would be the weaker than public servants inferior in ability, courage and character, I am convinced that the chief hindrance to its progress are their public services

which are of such bad quality and standards as compared with those of other countries. The administration of the colonies is in a state of chaos there being no same element of control to be up to the level of these colonies.

Offices which from that level have been promptly visited and the measure which they merit, and through which Africa would have been avoided a long time ago. It is curious that some Governors and their officials should lose sight of the fact that the public welfare of the country is concerned with public welfare, and that in this country an average of 100,000 and even more than these officials alone cannot be expected to be in the interest of the public welfare of the people of the nation or districts under them. There are 100,000 men in this one place in Africa, and more than three hundred and see some of these officials in material difficulties that they had better take a risk as to how they stand before their administrative responsibilities.

It is the duty of members of Parliament to legislate for the welfare of the people and if they do not exercise this right they should fulfil their duty in Committee. In this connection I would say that such tends to give entire control of the settlers and business men with the result the bureaucracy to become an aristocracy. I believe that danger is extremely slight, but I am also sure that senior officials were able to impress these subordinates with whose conduct there is cause for complaint the relations between the official and unofficial communities would be greatly improved.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN P. HAMPTON,  
Joint East African Board.

**Nyasaland in the 'Nineties.**

Reply to an "East Africa" Novelist.

To the Editor of "The Standard."

— Sir.—I enclose a very kind review of my book, "Kiboko," a history of Peasant Life in the Interim Relation of that is now Northern Rhodesia. He says that in 1896 "North-West Rhodesia was not run at all" by the B.C.A. protectorate. My recollection is as follows:

In 1894 I was in the Zambesi in Zambia, and I had a perfect recollection of conducting correspondence with Watson, Yule, and "Fambulay" Marshall, who were already in power at Mweru Falls and Abercorn when I arrived in that year. Major P. W. F. Hayes and Wilfred Johnson came up to Blantyre from Salisbury to take over what was then the B.C.A. Company's affairs, and it was, I believe, in a certain fall in 1895, and took with him the same time the officials mentioned above, and so it seems as the places I have named, and none the rest, ceased to belong to the B.C.A. Administration. As far as I believe, Yule built Fort Hill and Tanga Tanga Plateau for the purpose of fortifying the Stevensons Road against raiding by the Ngoni. Of course, I am throwing back my dimmed memory over a period of 50 years, but I can hardly think with the exception of Malawi, Northern Rhodesia, a colony that my countrymen had ever really built up.

In my case, I think it makes little difference about my book, which has already brought me a few compliments and appreciations, as far as my friends, whom some might consider my best critics, are concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
E. C. MADRAS.

## Answers to Correspondence

Advice is given on the following subjects:—  
Inability to collect by post,  
Banking in Africa.

Except in the case of direct correspondence  
to "The Africa," each query must be accompanied by a  
coupon to be stamped at the rate of one  
penny.

Every inquiry must be sent to the writer's name and  
address, in full, letter, postcard or  
label, or published letter postcard.

Answers will not be given over the telephone by telephone  
or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MAIL TO  
ADVISER," and add "Send to 'The Africa,'  
Africa," 11, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.C.1.

J. W. MCKEEVEY.—Repayment of a loan.

A. C. B. STANLEY.—A company does not appear  
to have been capable of repayment if it owns some good prop-  
erty.

C. B. CHATONVILLE.—See last Africa of October 1937 for a  
review of the present position of Tanganyika Minerals  
and, for the Kenyan progress report announcing the  
exercise of the option over the Sanga Concession.

J. G. PLYMOUTH.—You could have bought as low as  
1s. 1d. when a purchase was recently recommended in  
this column. I view that the shares will cost you about as  
much to buy in Kenya Gold Mining Standard  
which are obtainable around that figure.

W. W. B. STURTEVANT.—The fall in the value of the  
national currency due to the replacement of the compo-  
nent of a subsidiary inflation, and partly to external  
causes. Do not advise you to sell and cut your losses. The  
company has some most promising prospects.

"A UNITED INDUSTRIAL." Production on a large scale is  
likely to start in March or April on the Postmaas Mine  
which is erecting plant capable of treating 200 tons  
per day, or 1,000 tons monthly, since there is to be no  
Sunday working. At 1s. 6d. the shares offer plenty of  
scope.

B. MAECKE, READING.—An increase in the capital of the  
company is quite likely, but it will probably be of  
moderate amount. It has an extremely low circulation  
at present which is one of the reasons that has caused  
the shares to be recommended so frequently in these  
columns.

E. R. H. BIRMINGHAM.—The report is a very enlighten-  
ing document, and shareholders might well demand a  
fuller statement of the real position at the general meet-  
ing if it is not volunteered in the speech from the chair.  
Agreed that if the market realises the true position of the  
company the share would stand at a higher figure.

B. F. D. JESSOP.—For one of your five shares is quoted  
on the London Stock Exchange, but all are unquoted in  
the Nairobi call book, though inquiries in the first hour is  
very restricted. A well-known London mining house has  
scrutinised the extension of its option over No. 1, Nairob, and  
been a great disappointment to many people in Kenya and  
Uganda, some of whom bought at five times the current  
price. No. 3 has sold out to a larger adjacent company.  
No. 1 has issued some very encouraging progress reports  
but has nevertheless sold very little. Following such  
No. 1 will either be an immense low-grade proposition or  
nothing.

APPOINTMENT TO THE KING'S GUARD  
AND TO MAKE THE PRINCE OF WALES

**Gavmer's**  
CROWN BRAND

GAVMER LTD. ONLY HAS VALUABLE INFORMATION  
IMPORTANT IN TROPICAL CLIMATES

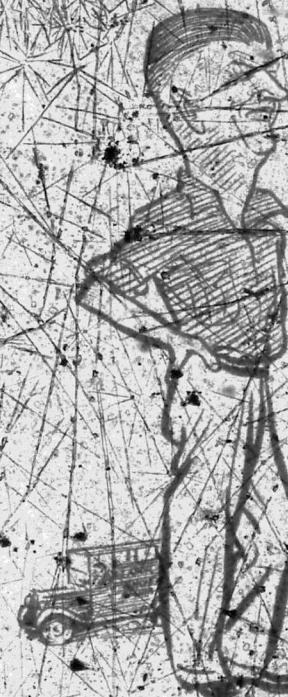
**THE SAFEST DRINK  
TO TAKE WITH MEALS.**

WITH A PASH OF LEMON  
AND A SPASH OF LIME  
GAVMER'S CROWN BRAND  
DRINKS ARE THE SAFEST DRINKS  
FOR MEALS.

## WHO'S WHO

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Mr. William Desmond Evelyn  
Alcock, B.A.



William Desmond Evelyn Alcock

Among the unknowns still to be decided on the future of  
the Northern Administration is the fate of Mr.  
Desmond Alcock, who, once he had transferred to  
the Territory in 1920, has never stationed himself  
in any of the widely separated places including Town  
Tumaini, Marast, Lindi, Sisulu, Tatoga, Malanga  
Moyow, while his son, Mr. Native, labour  
to keep up the construction of the railway  
from Port Bell to Kisumu. Due to difficulties created by  
the Separation, and Kilifi, in particular, being  
made a separate district, he has had to move his residence  
to the capital of Nairobi and marry overwork.

Mr. Alcock, having seen a mechanical outfit  
recently brought in during his former stay in  
Kenya in 1916 to the Western Pacific High Committee  
as a total success in his own trials, has  
been trying to get it adopted during the War on  
Influenza. The result is the speed of making  
of the first aeroplane. Called for as a  
successor to Mr. G. E. C. Smith, the author of the  
famous "Aeroplane in the Rain,"

Alcock has been appointed to make a  
thorough examination of the British  
aircraft industry, and to advise the  
Government of what it can do to  
improve it. He has been engaged in  
this work since the beginning of the year.

**COLONIAL OFFICIALS.** Mr. G. C. Dawson is Acting Commissioner of Customs and Excise in the former

colonial office. Mr. Walker left England on Saturday to return to Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr. E. Dawson is Acting Chief Engineer of the Tanzanophone Railways.

Mr. F. W. P. Kingdon, the Zimbabwe Government Auditor, is on leave.

Mr. A. H. Haig, Resident Magistrate in Pemba, has been transferred to Zanzibar.

Lord Gowrie's relatives have arrived back in England from the United States.

Mr. L. P. Troughton has been appointed Senior Assistant Treasurer of Tanganyika.

Major C. F. Welsh has returned to London from a visit to Canada and the U.S.A.

Lord Somerville and Sir George Thirlstion have been appointed to the board of Robert P. Co.

Mr. D. Brodie has been appointed Director of Immigration of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. Bragg, Deputy Auditor of Kenya, has been appointed Auditor of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. W. Savage, of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Deputy Treasurer of Fiji.

Mr. E. L. Welby, the Kenya Provincial Commissioner, will, we understand, shortly retire.

Dr. A. C. Scott-Helmer, newly appointed to the Tanganyika Medical Service, is stationed in Mwanza.

Mr. J. Parnell, Legal Officer in Zanzibar, West England, left yesterday on the Cape route to resume his duties.

Mr. F. S. Turner of the Tanganyika Police was married in Nairobi yesterday to Miss Adeline Mary Martin.

The Madras District Commissioner of the White Nile Province of the Sudan has retired on pension.

The annual regatta of the Nairobi Yacht Club, Mr. J. C. Johnson, president, the former, was chairman of the regatta committee.

Colonel Sir Edmund Grey and Mrs. Grey left yesterday for London on their return to England.

Mr. T. C. Smith, a Secretary to the Nasaraland Corporation, is expected to reach his new residence immediately.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald and Mrs. Langford have returned to London from Knockmarie, Dundas.

Mr. W. G. A. Colling, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been transferred to Tanganyika from British Columbia.

Messrs. S. Raja, N. M. Patel and M. Dass have been appointed Indian members of the Blooms Municipal Board.

Mr. Norman Dingle has been appointed Acting Fire Superintendent on his return to Tanganyika from a long leave.

A branch of the East African Women's League has been formed at Sabukia with Mrs. Nicholson as District Vice-President.

Mr. N. P. S. Andrews has arrived in Northern Rhodesia on first appointment as Assistant Secretary. He was formerly in Uganda.

Mr. E. Minster, the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Officer, has been posted to Fort Rosebery on his return from leave.

Mr. F. G. Turnbull has been appointed District Officer of South Kavirondo, and Mr. A. O. M. Muhimbi of the Kericho district.

Mr. A. B. Birdsey won the men's singles and Miss Wilson the ladies' singles in the Nairobi Tennis Club tennis championships.

During Mr. Swynnerton's visit to Southern Rhodesia, Mr. N. H. Nichols-Perry acted as Director of Leisre Research in Tanganyika.

Mr. G. M. Adams, of the Royal Corps of Signals stationed in India, has been visiting his brother, Dr. Vasy Adams, in Karatu, Tanganyika.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Pawcys have returned from Kenya and, in the past few years, will reside at Abbey Croft, Mortimer, Berkshire.

Wing-Lieutenant Falcon relinquishes office as Chieftain of the Nakuru Caledonians Society. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Macmillan.

Mr. J. H. Bowes, Cheif Engineer of the East African Power and Water Commission, Ltd., who is on holiday in this country, was in London last week.

The ordination of Mr. H. P. Low, B.A., son of Mr. Anderson Low of Nakuru, has taken place in Nairobi. The Bishop of Mombasa performed the ceremony.

The widow of one of the deans in Nairobi, Mr. H. W. Smith, daughter of Mr. W.H. Evans, of London, and one of the first white children born in the district.

The marriage took place in Nairobi, yesterday, month of May, 1955, (Monyi), close friend of Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Hill, of Gilligalani, Nairobi, Mr. A. Mackenzie.

Mr. W. T. E. Bretz has been appointed as a Knight, Resident Magistrate, an Assessor of the High Court.

The Hon. Lady Grey, who had last week accompanied her husband, the late Sir Robert Grenville-Leslie, to East Africa in 1908 on a game shooting expedition.

Mr. P. A. Kent, a member of the 1934-35 East African Archaeological Expedition, addressed Nottingham University College last week on his travels in the Dependencies.

Sir Malcolm Watson, who completed a three months' visit to Africa early this year, is now returning to East and Central Africa to conduct a new investigation into the control of malaria.

The wedding has taken place in Mombasa Margaret Hope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cowmorn of Mombasa, to Inspector D. D. Macmillan of the Kenya Police, Molo.

Mr. L. Rouquette, of Lukuyu, won the first competition for the Lukuyu Cup presented to the Kunywé Gymkhana Golf Club by Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika.

When Mr. R. J. Dunlop returned to Zanzibar his overseer slave, Mr. B. De Schutte, who had been acting manager of the National Bank of India during his absence, was transferred ashore.

Colonel C. G. Durham has resigned the chairmanship of the Nairobi District Council, on which he has served for the past 12 years. Major J. O. Delam has been appointed temporary Chairman.

Mr. W. S. Chapman, who has been a doctor in Zanzibar for the past 12 years, has been transferred to Uganda in a similar capacity. He leaves England on November 2 to take up his new post.

A sad note concerning the death has been placed at G. H. W. T. Sturz's funeral in the Nairobi. After 20 years service as a tobacco expert in the Colonial Veterinary Department, he掌管 of the Malwa River.

It is with deep regret that the death on Sunday afternoon of Mr. F. Megson, who passed away at the Royal Northern Hospital, London, is reported. The pioneer settlers in the Kitale district grieved.

Sir Donald Cameron, formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, had the honour of being received by the King on Monday upon relinquishing his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria.

Mgr. Francesco Carignani, Prefect Apostolic of Uanga, has been killed, and Msgr. Riberi, the recently appointed Apostolic Delegate to Africa, suffered serious head and face injuries in a motor accident near Iodji, Tanganyika.

Mr. George leading "Remembered for his Christian charity and his achievements." The Times carried the obituary in full of the services of Sir Edward Bourdillon, former Governor of Uganda. He was previously Chief Secretary of

Mr. Macmillan, member of the Blantyre branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, will leave England next week on the expiration of his leave.

Mr. G. Fitzgerald, M.A., Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, is to be judge of the High Court on his return to Livingstone. The same next week.

Mr. J. A. Hoogterp, the well-known Dutch architect, has been appointed consulting architect to the Empire Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg next year. He was the architect for the new capital at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

When he lectured on missionary work in Uganda to an audience in St. Joseph's Church Hall, Wembury Hall, London, last week, the Rev. A. Downey, Catholic missionary, showed an exceptionally interesting film of Native life and missionary work.

A service has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. W. Nicholls, late Governor of Berber Province, Sudan, and Ena, eldest daughter of the late Charles Somerville and Mrs. Somerville of Lincoln House, Basil Street, Knightsbridge.

We regret to announce the death in London last week at the age of 55 of Sir Stan Purvis, M.P., the former Minister of Transport, who visited the Rhodesian colony as a member of an Empire Parliamentary Delegation. He was a director of *The Times*.

Mr. R. G. MacIntosh, C.M.G., O.B.E., who served in the East African department of the Colonial Office for a number of years, has been appointed an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Dominions Office, and Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, in succession to Sir Cedric Whiskard.

Major L. M. Hastings, M.C., M.P., of Southern Rhodesia, will leave England in the middle of next month to return to Salisbury. He recently underwent an operation in a London nursing home, and has made an excellent recovery. During his stay in England, he has been in close touch with tobacco marketing problems.

We regret to learn of the death in Calne, Wilts, of Mr. J. C. Heath, formerly manager of the British Barony Estate in Kenya. Mr. Heath left the company to take over serving in India and train them until he had become home for health reasons. In 1931, he was able to see a big expansion in his business. He was held in high esteem by his many friends in Kenya, who will learn of his passing with deep regret.

Champ Quillie-Lister, formerly Secretary of the East African Estates, and now Secretary of the East African Estates, is to receive a pecuniage, and will stand as a candidate to contest the Herdon constituency at the forthcoming election. Other members of the East African Estates, particularly interest in East Africa, include Captain C. H. A. J. Erskine-Baker, Mr. Horobin, Sir Arthur Hunter-Weston, Mr. G. E. P. P. and Captain Sootheron-Evans.

**ESTATE MANAGER.**  
We are looking for an ESTATE MANAGER to let out Real Estate in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. We require a man with good experience in the Real Estate business, and a knowledge of the local language, Swahili.

## Colonel Walker To Retire.

### Now How to Governors' Conference.

It is reasonable to state that Colonel C. G. Collier, Secretary to the East African Government, will shortly retire.

In an announcement which he made with great care no secret about the Conference would be given, it was announced that the Conference would be a 2417 more disengaging instrument than the one before him, but that its real enthusiasm and broadness of view will be a sad loss to the Conference.

### Sudan Studies Problem Now.

Sir Evelyn Baring, after a letter to The Times, wherein he moment is reported to have been into his native of his work in Cairo convinced him that the problem of the Sudan no longer presented any difficulty.

### Meeting of Strangers in Africa.

The British Empire is becoming more and more a world of strangers. It is a notable scheme, undertaken by those whose parents have been domiciled in the country for 100 years or more, while engaged in obtaining professional qualifications for a career abroad in many countries elsewhere.

### Big Phantasmagoria.

When a lion attacked cattle at Mr. A. D. Grant's farm at Tsiman, Kenya, a Shorthorn bull came to the rescue of the cattle and had a thrilling encounter with the giraffe. The bull charged the lion, but beat him full in the flank, and sent him flying into the bush. The lion was not killed, but limped away with the cattle with a witness in attendance.

### Alarming Game Short.

The Game Warden of Kenya says a rhinoceros has been shot in order to save the life of a game ranger who is described as "one of the most valiant and resourceful who has served the Department." After the many years of his first seven years in the service of the Mau-Mau hills, he remained to the last, as now and rhino horn and its poison, also from the rhinoceros of the great plains of central Africa.

### Closer Union in the Horn.

The new Governor of Sana, Mongolia, has now opened his office in the capital city of Addis Ababa and the capital of the Abyssinian Church. This single measure will help the break-up of the Bishop of Mongolia, Mrs. in the former capital of the Abyssinian Church, where she resided until her husband, Dr. George, died.

### Arabia's New King.

Before the end of the year, the new King of Saudi Arabia, who was born in 1908, will be appointed by the Sultan of Oman, who is the head of the Arab Government. He is to be known as the Sultan of Oman, and he will be the first Sultan in the history of the country. It is said that he will be a man of great ability and will be a great leader in the future. He will be the first Sultan of Oman since the death of his father, Sultan Ali, in 1924.

## Dispatch on Closer Union.

### Continued from page 1.

principle laid down in the Joint Committee, for its report discussing the relationship between different communities in East Africa, it pointed out that "the Central African Government in the U. K. must remain unimpaired, its conditions in East Africa, where there are different communities, side by side, combine the independence of an effective power of intervention by the Government of all matters of both legislation and administration. This power will be exercised by H.M. Government, acting through the Secretary of State. It is clear that under existing conditions the principles enunciated have can only be effectively operative if the authority of H.M. Government remains unimpaired. The diversity of the interests to be harmonized and harmonised require a Government impartial and capable of every views.

I hope to request that you will cause a copy of this dispatch to be communicated to those who attended the Arctic Conference, that they should be informed that I am sincerely grateful for the time and trouble they have given to the consideration of this matter, and that the views which they have expressed will be carefully noted and borne in mind, and that they should be assured that the policy of close co-operation between the three territories on the lines suggested by the Joint Committee will be steadily pursued.

Instructions are given for the terms of the despatch to be communicated to the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa and to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and industries.

**Editorial criticism of this dispatch appears under Matter of Moment.**

### Rhodesian Philatelic Exhibition.

The Colony's Philatelic Society has decided that a national collection of Southern Rhodesian stamps should be displayed in the Historic Department of the country's museum, and as appeal is to be made to Southern Rhodesians to assist by giving stamps from their own collections.

### Tanganyika Land Rent.

Mosgoro planters have drawn the Tanganyika Government's attention to the fact that land rents are in some cases expected to pay their rents in the early months of the year before their harvest time. Such persons would prefer to defer payment until November. Government is inquiring into the matter.

### Witchdoctor's Bones.

Dressing bones used by a doctor of the Karanga tribe of Southern Rhodesia for seven generations before the white man came have been acquired by the British Museum. Over many years the bones are stated to have been discarded when built for a shag was used on a stick or a staff.

### Smoking Prisoners.

East African prison authorities are interested to a new South African arrangement, involving hard labour for a useful end. The youth of the railway Administration is establishing prisons of various types, where convicts will be employed in quarrying and breaking stone, the use of railways, which is now providing the British colonies.

### Grass.

The Governor of Uganda is under consideration a bill which would increase the cost of living and satisfy planters and others generally. One method of not increasing the unit of monetary value is to add to the value of the shilling. The current in the market is that the shilling should be increased, so as to encourage importers to retain the money more readily, and to encourage exports.

### Native Handicrafts.

The British Council, who are the agents for the British Government, who are in charge of the cultural relations of the United Kingdom with the Commonwealth, have issued a circular to the various countries in the Commonwealth, asking them to consider the possibility of forming a Council of Commonwealth Countries for the encouragement of native handicrafts. David Lloyd George, the former Prime Minister, has said that the Commonwealth countries should form a Council of Commonwealth Countries for the encouragement of native handicrafts.

## *Native and White Settlements*

### *A Rhodesia Examiner's View*

THE position of the Native maize producers of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Advisory Board is such that it is recommended that from the next financial year native maize raised shall receive any offer of its sale in the urban areas of the country shall be tested by a Control Board empowered to regulate its marketing by the internal office and control imports and exports.

The Board should consist of a controlling body, an executive body, a marketing, existing Cooperative Society, its agents, to receive storage, handling and distribution of maize, and, inasmuch as little as possible will be required of the Board, its expenses would be met by the remuneration of the members of the board, the account being borne by the industry itself.

It is suggested that the Board should consist of the Treasurer (or chairman), two representatives of the producers, one of the consumers, and one of the traders, dealers and millers. Control is exercised in the Lusangano, Kasomo, Mazabola, Nsimbi, Isusaka, Mumbwa, Broken Hill, and Ndola districts.

Registration of all producers and traders is considered essential in order that the Board may acquire real knowledge of the position of the crop, and to ensure the pool value of maize received can naturally not be calculated until the end of the accounting period, it is believed that two-thirds of the estimated value can be advanced to growers.

It is recommended that No. 2 white flat maize should be liberated to dealers from the maize pool at 1s. 6d. per bag in Ndola and Lusangano, 1s. 6d. in Broken Hill, and 1s. in Lusaka and Mazabola, on which bases the payment would hardly exceed 1s. 6d. per bag, which means that even if the producer had to bear no expense but the world would require to obtain the average yield of 16 bags per acre in order to realize any net profit, moreover,

The classification of maize as "European" or "Native" is deprecated, it being emphasised that the only fair basis of distribution is its commercial value irrespective of the colour of the producer's stamp. Export from Northern Rhodesia is an administrative, there would be endeavoured to build up oversupplied, and surplus which could not be sold at the controlled price of £1. 10s. per cwt. would be offered to form a reserve stock at a price slightly above export parity and only if it could not be sold in that way would export be considered.

#### *Disposition of Native Grain*

Native growers would be given the option of surrendering their maize to the Board or of selling it to traders. If a co-operative marketing, the Board would regard all Native grain as a Native Maize Pool which would be credited with the proceeds from one-quarter of the total amount of maize sold from the local pool, with due allowance for quality, and with the proceeds from the balance as though it had been sold from the export pool. It would be distributed with the expenses of the Board to the proportion that the total amount of Native grain surrendered, less the total amount of grain surrendered. The recommendation that one-quarter of the local pool be reserved for Native grain is made because over the past three years one bag of Native grain has been traced for every three bags produced for sale by Europeans.

The proposal has the advantage that neither European nor Native would be鼓励ed by the overproduction of the other. Southern Rhodesia retains the portion of the internal market already held.

Consumers being protected by the controlled price and Native by the segregation of their produce, it is argued that the arrangements for the European pool should be regarded as a domestic matter for European farmers. Since the object of control is to protect small farmers in the land, and since he must be protected from over production by the larger farmer, the latter must be controlled. It is evident that the production occurs as to effect a fall of control prices, and is based on past production. It is similar to what obtains in Southern Rhodesia. Unfertilized plots being fixed on the average production of each district. During the first year of operation, if the average fall in price of Native products was compensated, the result would be a reduction among the buyers in

the average number of bags to the south of their home sales was 200,000, and that the other 800,000 were brought them only after a rainfall of 10 inches. This is relatively true.

In the last seven seasons the European crop for maize has been, in thousands of bushels, 1,175, 1,175, 1,175, 1,175, 1,175, 1,175, and 1,175. The mean yield from 1910 to 1915 was 16 bags per acre, and from 1916 to 1921, 17 bags per acre. Some other interesting calculations are given of the cost of production, as estimated by Mr. McMillan (1913) and by the Sub-Committee for maize in the same year, and on an area of 100 acres of green manuring the person will cost £100 in cost at 1s. 6d. 8d. and 1s. bags per acre respectively, £1s. 6d., 1s. 7s. 7d. and 1s. 7s. 4d. An adjoining column shows that the grower does not obtain the sum for his labour expenses or capital expenditure until he receives more than 1s. 6d., 1s. 7s. 7d., or 1s. 7s. 4d. respectively, £1s. 6d., 1s. 7s. 7d., and 1s. 7s. 4d. per acre.

The alternatives to make control are examined, and their weaknesses exposed. Then comes the frank statement that "we regard control of any kind as fundamentally unsound, and anything to be avoided unless it can be proved that the disease as exists, that the remedy control affords. The loss of one of the greatest of the attractions of a farmer's life, his independence, cannot be regarded lightly."

Thus control is advocated *suite de moins*. It is very effectively argued none the less.

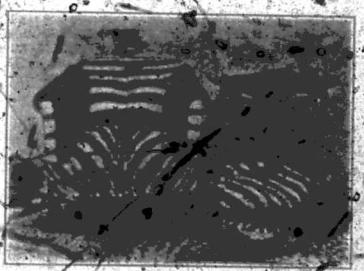
#### *East Africa and Johannesburg Exhibitors*

Tanganyika is to participate with other East African territories in an East Africa section at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg this year, the Government contributing up to £1,000. The Section will consist mainly of tourist attractions, mining, and products such as sisal, tea and timber, for which South African exports and markets. The Government feels that the exhibition is bound to confirm to all the territories should be organised in the industry generally for East Africa as a whole, as it is felt that the publicity value will be greater if exhibits are grouped together as East African products. The Chambers of Commerce, Tanganyika Sisal Growing Association, and tea, coffee, timber, and mining interests have been invited to express their views.

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## The Italo-Ethiopian War

(Continued from page 191)

Austria in recent weeks. They are members of the German-speaking population of the former Italian districts.

Miss Sybil Panthous has appealed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to help deserters from the Italian Army and other anti-fascist refugees from Italy by granting them special transport facilities.

Many urgent appeals have been made by the British Ambulance Unit for a co-operation between the two countries. Sixty members of the British Red Cross have been appointed to be executives of the Unit, and the Scottish Red Cross is also co-operating. As sufficient money is not yet available to complete the full relief scheme, a small unit is to leave at once for Ethiopia and will be reinforced as soon as funds permit.

The commander-in-chief of the Sudan Red Cross Ambulance Unit, Dr. J. G. H. Hart, has written for joint work with doctors, nurses, and medical students, an air lift and a mechanic, the equipment including an aeroplane, five motor lorries convertible into ambulances, and twenty wagons loaded of stores. The unit's first base will be Harar. The cost of the mission for three months will be £1,000, which has been subscribed privately.

The Finnish Government has authorised the Red Cross to collect funds or work in Ethiopia.

Nabil Fadil, a Sheikho of King Fuad of Egypt has reached Addis Ababa with eight Egyptian doctors and hundreds of cases of medical stores.

Mrs. Jean Cable, of Dundee, has reached Addis Ababa after a fortnight's journey from Debre Markos, where she had been stationed with the Sudan Interior Mission.

The archbishop of Canterbury has announced that he had ventured to make an approach to the Pope, but had learnt that he was unwilling to say more than he had already publicly said. "We must all generously recognise the peculiar difficulty in which he is placed," the Primate added.

Addressing a London audience, Mr. E. R. Zahnd, secretary of the Ethiopian Legation in London, said Ethiopia had been a free nation for over 500 years. "Slavery exists," he said, "in a narrow and dictionary sense, but not in a State in which the serfs are well assured of a secure and sufficient food; together with these little comforts which raise him above a mere animal, and which from that aspect alone, compares favourably with the plight of some two unhappy millions of your own countrymen, not to mention those masses of every nation who are slaves in all but name to that hateful masters—industrial."

Sir L. S. S. Borth draws attention in *The Times* to a statement by local officials in connection with last week's fighting in St. Vincent, West Indies, that the Italian attack on Ethiopia had inflamed the natives and writes: "The natives of Africa only know that white men are killing blacks by thousands in East Africa, not on account of any offence committed by them, but with the object of stealing their land." In Africa, the story of unjust war and aggression is the subject of countless commentaries and discussions. In education, religion, and among the sects, the likes of unsophisticated natives, who in the British territories at all events have gradually been learning at least the justice and honour of the white man, the result must be stopped in such a way that it will be easier to the people of Africa to share the principles of justice, will not be smothered under face-saving formulae or ambiguous agreements. What the world needs is collective justice.

The East African campaign was, it is estimated, lost Fleet Street between £50,000 and £150,000 by the end of the year. The lowest figure taken into account from Addis Ababa is £15,000 a week, while the urgent press rate, which is north of £20,000 a week.

Mr. Godfrey A. Brown has pointed out in *The New Statesman and Leader* that General Weygand, who in the April 19, 1935, when the war was setting out, gave the conquest of Abyssinia a short time ago, attributed it to an Italy national, conservative, clerical, which claims to maintain abroad its last and the army, the example of the nation we had forced into this moral perversion, and for this reason are benignant by it. But this which gives this a percentage range of millions in loss of revenue, is strange, as in the last fifteen years the people have increased. And I am not at all such a fool as to think that the Italian general is now letting them go with impunity. Strong troubles have some time since begun to trouble the Italian, and military shows that in fact they are not. It is curious to come almost that a miserable war is fought if it is declared as if it were a sumptuous triumph."

## Native Income and Health

### Interesting Estimates of D.M.

DR. A. R. HARRISON, Director of Medical Services in Kenya, discussing in his annual report the standard of public health among Natives, states that there are five conditions necessary for good health, namely, a knowledge of the elementary rules of hygiene, good food, good water supply, means of cleanliness, including a good house, and an interest in life. He lays down as a maximum for a Native family an annual expenditure of £10 10s., and asserts that actually a family's income is in most cases less than £5.

The *East African Medical Journal* comments: "The assertion is rather in the nature of an overestimate than the reverse and throws down a challenge which surely cannot be ignored. The Native peasant is a slave, chain'd in a vicious circle of debility, disease and economic backwardness. Of what use to teach improved agricultural methods if mental and physical lassitude remain? How futile to seek to improve the public health if universal poverty makes decent living an impossibility!"

## East Africa in the House

SIR ARNOLD WILSON asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that insane persons who had committed no offence were incarcerated in prisons in Kenya and Tanganyika, and whether, in view of the inhumanity of the practice and the suffering it caused, both to the insane prisoners and to the other prisoners, he would take steps to end it.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald replied that in Tanganyika a suspected lunatic could be detained in prison for purposes of medical observation for a period not exceeding 30 days. In Kenya certain prisons were scheduled as lunatic asylums. Every effort was made to ensure the complete segregation of the lunatic from the criminal population of the prison. Expenditure had recently been authorised to provide for enlarging the accommodation at the mental hospital at Matangi. The unacceptability of associating lunatics with prisoners is fully recognised, but the many demands on the Government's resources had hitherto impeded the provision of further asylums. He was, however, looking into the matter.

### Shorter in Route to Africa

Though failing to beat Mr. Ken Waller's record for the flight from Brussels to Lansdowne, three Belgian pilots claim to have opened up a new commercial route across the Libyan Desert in a recent flight, having cut about 70 miles off the line followed by the present Brussels-London-Paris service.

### New Markets for Tobacco

New markets for tobacco are constantly being investigated by the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture, and Mr. N. G. Mundy, Secretary for Agriculture, speaking in Bulawayo, in Germany and Russia there were obstacles in the way of agreements Germany regarding the balance of trade from Southern Africa as a whole. Constitution of V.A.D. (Rhodesia) tobacco had been sent to Alexandria and Antwerp, and the Government had issued a scheme for the production and transportation of a large amount of fine cured tobacco for the Gambia. The Government and the Rhodesia Tobacco Association were studying any possible loss in the schemes.

### Port of Beira Development

Details have been published of Port of Beira development, Ltd., of which Mr. Libert Oury is Chairman, with Sir Henry Birchenough, Mr. A. F. Hadley, Mr. L. E. B. Haman, Mr. Douglas Malcolm, and Sir Alfred Sharpe as the other members of the board. The registered capital is £100,000, and the balance shown at March 31, 1935, total assets represented by shares in subsidiaries £100,000. The company owns directly or indirectly 90% of the total issued capital of Beira Works, Ltd., whose accounts for the year ended March 31 showed a surplus of £40,000 after providing for debenture interest and depreciation. The results for the current year indicate that this surplus is likely to be increased. The shares are to be listed on the London Stock Exchange.

EAST AFRICA'S "MORSELY"

*The Belgian Congo.**Mr. van Iseghem's Concise History.*

1850: Belgium free, independent and ruined. With these words M. André van Iseghem begins his small book, "*Les Etapes de l'Annexion du Congo*" (Office de Publicité, Brussels), and in a concise and admirably written study of a hundred pages he traces the whole origin of his country's great African Colony.

Belgium, the new State which rose from the battlefield of Waterloo, was bankrupt. Leopold I, long resident in England, had acquired ideas for colonisation, but they were not yet mature. His successor, Leopold II, had a definite taste for expansion on the grand scale, but, according to the author of this book, he had not at the time he called the Brussels Conference in September, 1876, any fixed project of colonisation; he had, indeed, little more than geographical curiosity.

However, events were too strong for him. The return of Stanley inspired him. He realised that Belgium was not sufficiently established as a State to undertake a Colonial enterprise obviously full of difficulty, and so he undertook it himself, not for himself but with a national objective, for, like Louis XIV, the State was himself, and he the State.

So it went on, now strongly, now weakly; as fortunes fluctuated until, after the Boer War, England, incensed by the pro-Boer attitude in Belgium, worked up indignation about the Congo atrocities, according to the author's interpretation, what happened.

Strongly infected by Pharisaism, England, very

conscious of her own faults, especially when British interests are involved, has always abhorred any unscrupulous undertaking to the detriment of the weak, and she does not fight shy of exaggeration to the fray. She has done this more recently, and it is her object in this book to give the history of this campaign, but to paint the atmosphere in which the drama unfolded itself.

Then we come to the point which M. van Iseghem is making, that in this campaign based on the reports of Doctor and Lieutenant, became a burning question, namely, because were indifferent or hostile to the Belgian adventure. But that now they began to change.

A few English who are true experts in Colonial matters, are now visiting the Congo. This is because it is in their interest to do so. They want it themselves. If they want it, it is valuable, and very valuable if one recognises its social and cultural value of their campaign. The conclusion is, that the Congo is worth keeping. Let us keep it.

From that date the attitude of Belgium, as distinct from that to the attitude of the Sovereign Lord of the Congo, changed, and, although the Duke did not occur for conquest, it is from the Red Kruger Campaign against the Congo Free State that the conception of the Congo Belge must be dated.

This is an attractive little history of a most important epoch in Central African history, and M. van Iseghem's modest, but informative volume may be unequivocally recommended. No other book with so small a compass covers the ground so well.

F. H. M.

The Rev. C. E. Andrews, who has several times visited East Africa, is the author of "*India & Britain*" (Student Christian Movement Press, £1.), which, looking out to see India's point of view, is written in the form of a dialogue between a group of Indian and British students. It touches on Indian problems in East Africa.

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MAY 1911

*Kenya Consols Report.**Rio Tinto to Pay 20%.*

JOAN AND SONS' ORE MINES LTD. state in their annual report for 1910 that the time is ripe for the miners' surplus for the year was £1,200,000 after deducting bond and dividend arrears and other expenses. The balance of profit earned was £2,000,000. Deducting therefrom the amount debenture interest and premium, £1,000,000, the replacement of old stock by new, £100,000, the retained earnings on the new working capital of £33,000, with £1,000 brought forward, makes an available total of £1,655,000, which is added to the existing reserve for taxation and Debenture Stock redemption reserve, there being a balance of £1,430,000 from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 15 per cent shareholding, which will absorb £200,000 leaving £1,230,000 available for the payment of a bonus. This is to be paid in two instalments of £615,000 each, the first being paid on June 30, the second on December 31, 1911.

*Rio Tinto to Pay 12½%.*

ACCOUNTS of Rockland Corporation for the year ended June 30 show a profit of \$41,287 compared with \$50,511 last year, when \$420,000 was brought forward, making a total of \$500,000. After appropriating \$60,580 for depreciation reserve, \$81,000 for development reserve, \$10,000 to the half-yearly dividend and deducting \$1,000 in respect of Preference dividend paid on June 30, there is an available sum of \$60,400. The directors are in accordance with the annual meeting, the payment of a dividend of 12½ per cent on the ordinary股, and a sum amounting to \$60,200 after deducting \$1,200 for dividends in arrears, \$2,618 is carried forward.

The production amounted to 6,234 long tons copper, compared with 5,888 during the previous year. Of this production 5,000 long tons were cast and refined at Blister Works and the balance was remelted. The net cost of production of copper was \$10.10 per ton, top 4,000 long tons, \$10.15 per ton, middle qualities 2,000 long tons, \$10.20 per ton, bottom qualities 1,200 long tons, \$10.30 per ton. The Corporation's expenses of overheads and London office expenses, £2,000, make a total operating cost per long ton of copper consumed of \$22.20. The electrolytic refinery was not in full gear the whole year up to June 30, 1910, 2,000 long tons of electrolytic copper had been refined, 1,100 long tons of cathode copper or electrolytic copper, 1,500 long tons of residual element were sold and shipped abroad. The Corporation attended a conference in New York City in March to consider problems connected with the production of the metal from sources outside the U.S.A. and the sale of its markets outside the U.S.A. The companies represented at the conference had an output of 1,000,000 long tons of copper. The total output of copper produced in 1910 was approximately 750,000 tons of copper or about 100,000 tons of copper in the form of copperas and 50,000 tons of copper in the form of copperas. An agreement was reached with regard to the prices governing sales of copper. The intention of cooperation in markets outside the United States was assured by producers of copper who actively participated in the Conference. As a result of the agreement has already been reflected in the gradual rise in the price of copper. Under the terms of this agreement the Canadian producers' production is to go on long tons for 1911 and is expected to 4,200 long tons per month.

During the period of 1910-11, 100 miles of roads were traversed and mapped making a total of 1,000 miles. The work is being continued on roads to Viana and the Copper Districts, however, have so far progressed.

Regarding the Mafeking Copper Mines Ltd., in which the Corporation holds a 50 per cent interest in a joint venture, it is said at the above-mentioned conference that the Copper Min. Co. became a party to the agreement to increase the output of copper by 50,000 long tons annually. The U.S. remain on their present course of production. Mafeking's production in 1910 was 100,000 long tons, which will be doubled off in 1911. The corporation has a large number of claims in the Mafeking area, the largest being the 100,000 acre Debenham mine, and these are to be developed as soon as the price of copper rises. The company's mining interests and its copper production are to be increased considerably, and the company is expected to increase its investment in the country.

KENYA CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS LTD. state in their annual report for the year ended April 30, that the authorized capital was increased from £100,000 to £275,000, of which £15,725 has been issued. The company holds an exclusive prospecting licence over approximately 1,250 sq. miles in South Kavirondo, the Magadi and Molo properties in Lögerton, and with other claims and options embraces interests in Southern Navimino, Lögerton, Gori River area, and Nakanga, totaling 1,000 sq. miles.

Operations during the year were mainly concentrated on the Kitale-Kisumu section of the concession area, and the Lögerton-Magadi group, as these offered the earliest prospect of arriving at the producing stage. Some encouraging developments have been made, and it is expected to transfer the Kitale-Kisumu section to a separate company with sufficient working capital to allow for full development to the production stage, and for the erection of a complete reduction and treatment plant. The area will include the whole of the present extensive workings and developments at Kitale-Kisumu, as well as additional ground where new discoveries may be intensively followed up. Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., as vendors, will receive suitable compensation by way of cash and shares.

Developments at Lögerton have been rapidly extending within recent months, and the early effects of suitable prospecting will have to be considered. An intensive drilling programme is now in progress on the Blue May and Well zone (McMillan Mine), and it is expected to bring in a considerable addition to the known ore reserves of the Magadi property. On the results of this programme will depend the design of the crushing and treatment plant. It is intended that the company shall itself work its Lögerton holdings.

The managing director Mr. M. F. Haskins has put in the proposal of the company £50,000 to enable it to meet with the development programme recommended by the consulting engineers.

The report and financial statement of the year, of a development character, as far as production was undertaken, have been made.

*New Copperbelt Township.*

A PUBLIC township is to be created in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, but as the Government visualises Nkana as the commercial and administrative centre for the Copperbelt, building plots to be sold in Nkana are to be for residential business purposes, and in number not exceeding those now existing for each purpose; except that at least two acres of high class will be offered for sale, established traders in Nkana being given the first opportunity to acquire plots.

Government undertake for a period of 10 years no less than 100 Government townships to be established within a radius of 10 miles from the smelter stock at Nkana unless unforeseen developments within that area warrant such a step. The Rockland Corporation has agreed to surrender the land required for the townships without compensation, to provide at first such equipment and services as may be available and may be required in the laying out and servicing of the townships and supply electricity and water to the Township Management Board. In the first case the layout of the first township will begin in 1912, and trading in the main township will commence in 1913.



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## Latest Prospect Reports.

**Wesau, South Africa.**—During September 105 tons of ore were treated, yielding 1.6 oz. of fine gold; tailings averaged 1.2 oz. per ton. At Lady Oyo property winze No. 10's level advanced 15 ft. and holes through the reef section beyond the main shaft advanced 22 ft. to 120 ft. depth. The reef is wide on the west of the shaft and narrow on the east side, averaging 25 dwt. E. and W. drifts were being driven at this horizon. Footwall reef sections dipping east and west on a reef varying from 15 to 25 ft. in thickness are averaging 10 dwt.

**Wesau, South Africa.**—Report for the quarter ended September states that 4,785 tons were crushed for a yield of 150 oz. of gold. The profits estimated at 15% which is less than half for the previous quarter. On account of the reduced plant is an commission fluctuation in the market is not expected. Development adopted to date is the unprofitable, being 450 ft.; values are said to run up to 100 ft. The new No. 4 winze is 15 ft. higher than the bottom of the reef continuing in depth while the new drifts with raise shows values to 15 ft. above No. 4 level at last sampling. Option-holders are reminded that their option to take up shares at par expires on December 31.

**Kijere-Kujia section, Concession 10.**—The information derived from the completed level and correlated with that from the outcrop shows the existence of two shoots on the Cuyven section. The first lies between zones W. 1 and E. 1, is 110 ft. long, averages 8 c. dwt. per ton, the second is well-defined, is bounded by zones W. 1 and W. 3 and also averages 8 c. dwt. over 30 m. "Winzes" W. 1 and E. 1 are now being continued below the first level.

**Guthrie-Lloyd section.**—A bulk sample taken from 170 tons of the ore derived from development took, assayed 300 dwt. The dry winze on the Lloyd section is now in absolutely clear primary sulphide ore, and continues to carry an extremely high gold content. (Office Note.) The existence of development into the zone of primary ore, of high gold content, adds greatly to the importance of this company's development work. It will be recalled that Dr. D. G. Hart referred publicly at London to the importance to East Africa's gold industry of confidence attaining the primary ore zone in that it avoided岐山 (depth).

**Monarch.**—Report for September states: Francis Section: No. 1 level, north, sampling continued to the bottom; the 150 ft. bottomed show a regular vein about 40 dwt. over 15 m. No. 2 level, north, raise shows satisfactory values of over 100 dwt. over 60 m. No. 3 level, sampled entirely after the development done during the month has been secondary development (preparation) to stamping operations.

Monarch section: The mineral veins, chain and bell and rock in combination, find the levels are only awaiting the new connecting cable, now overdue. Track on No. 3 level has been laid, and No. 2 level cleaned out and the cable renewed over its full length. Connection has now been made between Francis No. 1 level and Monarch No. 1 level, and the ventilation is now satisfactory. Bulk samples taken from the reworking work on Monarch No. 1 level south would indicate that it will probably prove a good source to the mill.

Monarch foundations have been completed, and the fixtures for the stamps are in place, as also are the two motor buses. Cobbe Middleton's collector treatment and water pumping tanks. The power house has been completed, and there is a sufficient boiler live in place.

## N. Rhodesian Gold Prospects

Mr. GEO. ROGERS, business manager of the Broken Hill Corporation, addressing the annual dinner of the Nicola Chamber of Commerce, stated: "Indeed, but notwithstanding the country is being prospected and many discoveries have been marked down for closer investigation. Expert opinion prophesies that in the not distant future there will be more important mining developments, and those not of the base metal industry. There were quite good prospects for gold mining in Northern Rhodesia." I have had enough in the 10 years of the country to predict that in another decade thousands more European settlers will be here."

This statement, from one in such close touch as Mr. Rogers with Dr. Bancroft, the chief geologist, should put heart even into the pessimists.

Dr. Bancroft recently returned to Akana after visiting the Rhodesia Minerals' Concessions and gold prospects in the vicinity of the Rungwa River towards the P.E.A. border. In that area six geologists and prospectors are busy, opening up numerous gold prospects already located, prominent among them the Akana.

An all-weather motor road is under construction to facilitate transport during the approaching wet season. Lorries are rushing supplies from the Broken Hill base to the various prospecting points and her son company, Lorraine, concessions, so that the may carry on development work during the rains. The annual general meeting of Rhodesia Minerals is usually held during the latter part of November and is always an encouraging meeting.

Mr. Guyersey, having inspected the work in progress on the Kaputu gold prospect near Chimbamba (R.M.C.) and the Liteta reefs near Broken Hill, Katanga, is proceeding on overseas leave.

The principal gold prospects under development by the concession companies, and which justify Mr. Rogers's optimism, are Chakweaga and others immediately adjacent, Kaputu, Liteta and others immediately adjacent, Rhinoceros, Lufumbo, Lolo and Lundazi.

There are also the mines now being developed under Bengwadi licensing rights, namely those belonging to Lulu Gold Areas, Ltd., which include Bumbabu, Shaplock and Mander. At the forthcoming meeting a most encouraging report should be received.

## Mining in Nyasaland.

### Need for Adequate Survey.

That the examination of Nyasaland is placed on a proper footing we shall continue to be in the dark, as to its mineral possibilities, and in view of the successes recently gained under comparable conditions in neighbouring countries and of the need for stimulating the economic resources of the Protectorate, it is clearly evident that this essential developmental work should no longer be delayed.

This will be the task of Dr. J. D. Bay, Director of Geological Survey of Nyasaland in his annual report for 1934. Since that document was deposited £6,000 has been received from the Economic Development Fund for the examination of certain mineral deposits near Blantyre and other places, but though this localised work is important, it still leaves a neglected and equally important task of examining the whole country, but particularly the areas of the Protectorate.

The report states that work of the year 1933 proved that few results of economic interest are to be gained by systematic search. The existence of gold-bearing quartz veins was for the first time demonstrated, platinum has for the first time been found and a new source of tiniferous lead indicated.

These gold veins are locally rich, their extent is not known and the work of investigation is progressing. The finds of platinum and cobaltum are being followed up. The nickel ores near Blantyre are of subsidiary copper and gold, are probably of economic grade, though as yet they do not appear to be of great value. Further work has been done on the resources of limestone in the area. Hematite beds, with the credit that the iron content is being made by a company interested in this material, is beginning its work near the workings of the Corridor and Tiono or Tambo Hill, Blantyre. Finally, the low-grade ores of iron and manganese on Chilwa Island, the last named to be of much greater extent than the first, are interesting and valuable.

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## London Australian and General Exploration Co.

### Mr. C. A. Moreing's Confidence.

The annual general meeting of the London Australian and General Exploration Company, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, Mr. C. A. Moreing, Chairman, presiding. The Secretary, Mr. G. H. Hart, having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen.—With your permission I will take the report and accounts as read. The operations for the year have resulted in a profit of £1,042, compensated with a loss of £1,25, and naturally I am very gratified that we are now able to resume the payment of dividends. In a company like ours the profits will always be derived partly from transactions in the Stock Exchange and partly from dividends from the various companies in which we are shareholders."

The amount of cash has increased from £5,424 to £10,640, which is mainly accounted for by the fact that we hold some of our securities at a very nice profit, and the funds thus realised are now available for the various enterprises we have in hand, which are very great promise.

Through our large holding in the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., we are substantially interested in Holgerup Gold Mine, Ltd., which was formed in February and largely oversubscribed. Very good progress has been made with the work of plant erection, which is expected to continue the early spring of this year. Work must be brought to record. The Holgerup Company acquired from the vendors a small pilot mill consisting of two stages only, and at the end of September last 1,774 oz. of gold were recovered from 1,72 tons of ore; as there is no cyanide plant installed, a considerable portion of the gold in the ore has not been recovered, and is still left in the accumulated sands for future treatment. Both Captain C. H. Moreing and Mr. Main have revisited the mine, and were much impressed by what they saw.

### Great Rhodesia Consolidated.

This company is largely interested in the Klerksdorp Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., in conjunction with which a public issue was made in July, 1935, and subscribed many times over. Active work upon the company's property area was begun in September. The Klerksdorp Company owns mineral rights over about 100 sq. miles, which is underlain by the whole of the Vryheidshoek Series of reefs. Active development work was begun on the Dominion Reef, which has been traced along the outcrop for about 10 miles. Since those operations began, 1,250 tons of ore of an average grade of 6 dwts. have been shipped by September 30, and 1,000 tons of the same, a state partly developed, and it is estimated that 5,000 tons more will be ready for shipping by December 31.

The directors of Klerksdorp Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., have been advised by their consulting engineers that the development work justifies the immediate erection of a mill with 20,000 tons a month capacity, and their first subsidiary, Dominion Reefs (Klerksdorp), Ltd., is to be formed. The new company will have a capital of £100,000, of which £25,000 will be issued in cash, and will acquire from the parent company some 10 sq. miles of its territory, with about a mile wide outcrop of the Dominion Reef. I have been asked to become Chairman of the new company, and have readily given my consent.

In recommending it with confidence, I would say it is not a speculative but a safe investment which will yield large profits as soon as the mill is at work. The issue will be made early next week. It would point out that this subsidiary company is acquiring only a small portion of the property of Klerksdorp Consolidated Goldfields, which is still left, with 100 miles of mineral rights and 10 miles of Dominion Reef outcrops. Geological investigations and geophysical surveys have been conducted by some of the most distinguished geologists and structural surveyors in the world who have made a study for years of Johannesburg conditions. The results indicate that the whole of the main reefs and other series of reefs underlie the granite, and the comparatively shallow depth of 1,000 to 2,000 ft. thus suggests possibilities for the Klerksdorp Company which I must leave to your imagination.

Following the visit of Captain Moreing, and myself, to Johannesburg in November last, the Standard Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Company, Ltd., has been visited and has acquired options upon certain properties in the goldiferous districts of the Transvaal, upon which active development work is in hand, and is giving the most promising results. This is most advanced on the Alpine project, which is being opened up, in addition to

the well-known Klipfontein, which is also a very large property, and the second largest in the Transvaal. These last two have been put up to below their money, and are being run from the Cape based mining interests. We have the best clay deposits in the country, and the ball clay which is finding a ready market.

Our company is in a sound position. The investments are valued on a conservative basis, and the enterprises in which it is interested are solid, sound, and I look forward with confidence to a glorious future.

The shareholders voted the adoption of the report and accounts, and a resolution authorising the payment of a dividend of 1d. per share, both of which were passed unanimously. Captain A. J. Moreing was re-elected to the board, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## East African Share Prices

### Steadier Condition on Stock Exchange

East African mining shares remain firm on the Nairobi Stock Exchange with only slight changes. In value, either has been a steady and active turnover. East African Goldfields and Wainwright, the latter now being in above its recent price; Kenya Gold Mining and Sons, Consolidated are up 1d. and 1s. respectively, and Banks Rhodesia Matanga and Zambezi Exploring Company, all of which hold an interest in the Nyando Project, are off higher. Tanganyika Central Gold has had a steady but uneventful period of trading.

Among Rhodesian copper shares Ranken are up 1s. 6d. Roan Antelope and Rhodesian Selection Trust are 1s. and 1s. higher, respectively, and Sircus is good money for Rhodesia Broken Hill.

	East week	Days
Angola Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Berwick Mines (10s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Corn & May (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection Co. (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Eldoret Mining & Granite (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Fairbank Consolidated (8s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Glenfield (2s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Hagger Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Kemam (10s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Kimvingi (10s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Lemora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Loman Gold (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
London Australian & Afr. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Luinji Gold Area (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Mashonaland Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Zimbabwe Rhodesia (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Zhodjele Bauxite (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Zimba (10s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Zimbabwe Minerals (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Uganda Central Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Tanganyika Copper (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Transvaal Diamond Fields (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Transvaal Minerals (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Union of Rhodesia (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Union Minette (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Wankie Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Watsonite (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Cambridge Industries (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
—	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Hobbit South Africa (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Emigrant Health Fund (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Uganda Fertiliser (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Impala (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Yatton (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Mozambique Charcoal (1s.)	1s. 6d.	10s. 0d.

## GENERAL MEETINGS.

# Mines, Minis. (Nyasaland)

## Tea Syndicate.

**Dividend and Bonus of 15%.**

The twentieth annual general meeting of Mines, Minis. and Tea Syndicate Ltd. was held on Monday, January 10th, 1910. Sir Francis M. Younghusband, C.M.G., K.C.B., M.P., Vice-Chairman, Mr. G. H. Jackson, General Manager, Mr. F. J. Smith, Managing Director, and Mr. G. H. Jackson, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the following resolution was passed:

"That the audited statement of the secretaries' messrs. Younghusband and Mr. G. H. Jackson, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the following resolution be passed."

"That a dividend of 15% and a bonus of 15% be declared, both subject to tax, and the same be evenly distributed."

"You have had the honor in your hands for the usual period, and with your permission I will read it as read."

The dividend for the year amounted to £1,115, to which is added £100 as a sum carried forward from the year of 1907, making a total of £1,215. This has been applied to £1,140 depreciation of buildings, machinery and plant, £225 in payment of interest on the Prior Charge Debenture Stock, and £780 in payment of interest on the Deferred Stock.

The directors are very anxious to be able to recommend the payment of this increased dividend and the bonus, which have been more than earned. Not only has the depreciation rate on buildings and plant been increased, but a sum of £3,000 has also been set aside to reduce the balance outstanding on the Prior Charge Debenture Stock, and a further sum is transferred from profit to form a general reserve.

From the accounts you will also see that the fixtures to the factory and machinery cost £18,212 and £1,497 respectively. The majority increased crop in factory were able to turn out this year would not have been manufactured under the old conditions, so the expenditure has been well justified.

**Crop and the Outlook.**

The crop in 1909 was good, £7,215 per acre, after deducting overheads, given last season, and a more careful cultivation, the results of young fields, and the fruits of reforestation in supplying vacancies in most cases. It is extremely difficult to fix the date to be able to give the following figures of yields, as are from the company's fields totals by acre, planted in different seeds. The seed was the best, and therefore the most expensive available in Asia.

Mr. G. H. Jackson, Managing Director, has written to me:

"Field No. 11, planted in September, 1909, gave 13 cwt. per acre."

"Field No. 12, planted in September, 1909, gave 13 cwt. per acre."

"Colonel Jackson who visited the estate last autumn reported that the fields were yielding as any he had ever seen."

"The cost of cultivation, including Depreciation, interest on both First and Prior Charge Mortgages, light, power and wages, compared with £60/- per acre last season, gives the average price realised £1,100/- per acre."

"The company's Whitting Agent, Mr. F. J. Smith, has been home on leave, and the directors obtained much useful information from him."

"As against the position for the current season, it is still early to give much information, but the weather to October 1st is approximately equivalent to that experienced at the same time last year. The directors believe that there is no doubt that the company has the current season's crop in full view, and probably in London, and which with normal weather would ensure another successful year for the company's tea exports."

"On the balance sheet you will observe a deficit of £1,000/- which has been deducted from the capital account and the estate account, and the amount of £1,000/- which the shareholders must bear in mind that the company requires considerable sums of their liquid assets to finance its activities for the first months of the current season before the proceeds of its sales are received."

**Ericsson.**

"Before you will find that railway rates in Nyasaland have been raised in the current season, it is interesting to note that the concession of all our grants of land which was temporary, had that the great improvement in the railway system will be had for the directors consider that the railway rate in comparison with those of other countries, stands at too high a figure, and are reporting a petition to the Colonial Office protesting against the recent increase in railway freights from Nsasa Lake to Langa from 72d. to 17d. per lb. I understand that the tonnage per mile is as follows:

"Langa to Nsasa Lake 6,000 per ton per mile.  
Langa to Mbala 200 per ton per mile."

"I am sending you a copy of the solution, pay and expenses and expenses of Mr. Jackson a second letter, in which I will give you the monthly statement of the financial condition of the estate."

"The familiar name of Mr. G. H. Jackson was selected for the audience to call him Mr. Graham and Mr. Jackson, in the belief that his readings terminated with the death of his son, Mr. G. H. Jackson, the estate."

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**MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

London, Jan. 1910.

## BUSINESS POINTERS.

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, East African savans are glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers, and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The presence of traders in the territories is cordially welcomed.

A branch office of the service has been opened by the Kenyan Company at Nairobi.

The Kenya Company Ltd. has been registered in the Register of Companies.

New rules relating to compound or beeswax have been issued by the Mombasa Government.

Steel work and machinery have arrived for the staff of the British Museum. Much of the work is now in progress.

The Broken Hill Trading Co. Ltd. has been wound up, Mr. W. F. Bevan of Broken Hill being the liquidator.

Africanaffairs, Inc., has recently received an increase in capital to \$10,000 dollars. It is hoped to increase the amount further to increase the capital to \$20,000 dollars.

The first sugar refinery in Southern Rhodesia is now in process of creation. The company intends to have raw sugar to be refined into 3 grades required by the retail trade.

Mr. R. C. Hemphill, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, the Zambezi Islands, paying a final dividend of 5% to the creditors of Pan-Afros, Ltd., in voluntary liquidation.

Northern Rhodesia trading necessities for Natives trading in the villages in which they reside are to be reduced from £7.10s. to £4.10s. A brewer's licence is to be obtained from the Native Affairs Dept.

Shop hours regulations, to be applied to Paul Johnson, Ayasatad, lay down closing hour of 9 P.M. on week days except in the sale of petrol and motoring accessories, and bread and perishable articles.

Imports into Uganda for August during the year ended September 21 amounted to 1,162 packages of agricultural implements, 187 packages of galvanised iron sheet, 3,433 packages of iron rods, 15 manufactures, and 10 cases of ammunition.

The total approximate revenue of Tanganyika Railways for the first eight months of the year amounted to £1,520,838 compared with £1,56,212 during the corresponding period of 1920. Thus this year's revenue is 5% less than the amount obtained in 1920.

Exports of domestic produce from Tanganyika during the first eight months of this year amounted to £1,50,212 compared with £1,55,012 for the corresponding period of 1920, or an increase of 3% over imports over the same period amounted to £1,988,125 compared with £1,470,048 of an increase of 35%.

During August over 36,000 cases of flanged lemons and oranges from Southern Rhodesia via Bulawayo to Zimbabwe territory were exported through the Rhodesian port to the United Kingdom. The Chesterfield Inspector reported that the Nyasaland government was the best that had ever passed through his hands.

## LAW AND ORDER.

Colonial Secretary, Nairobi, reports account of the following incidents:

On May 20, 1921, two lady tourists were severely beaten by natives.

On June 24, Germans and Indians entered Nairobi during August.

A new native court has been established at Mombasa, Northern Rhodesia.

The foundation stone has been laid at the Kikuyu Girls School in Nairobi.

The objects of the newly formed Native Association will be the economic and social welfare of the districts.

The Province of Central Tanganyika has now do have an assembly by which outlying districts may be more easily reached.

An exhibition of arts and crafts will be held in Nairobi under the auspices of the Kenya Art and Crafts Society on December 21 and 22.

A new railway line has been announced between Mogadishu and Berbera, where it will connect with the Imperial Airways service.

A model village settlement in Rhodesia is being constructed near Bulawayo. There other 26 others will be built on plots including 52,000 acres.

The Nyasaland convention has associations under consideration the question of the sale of Nyasaland of Africa, Rhodesia, and tickets.

The African Protection Convention, and Rhodesia is the title of a plan to be broadened to an African Empire programme by Sir Herbert Baker today November 22.

The air line between Belgium and the Belgian Congo will be extended to Rhodesia, where the route will connect with the London service to Madagascar.

An amendment has been made to the Nyasaland Game Ordinance 1920, so as to add protection to mammals, birds, and insects. In London Conference, the Secretary of State for War said:

Regarding the flight of the Queen's baton with Imperial Airways, he said: "I am told that the new baton decided on has a weight of about one ounce, and is made of light wood, and is three feet long."

## EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN AFRICA.

The Nyasaland Government has accepted the proposal of the European Settlement in the Chilanga, Tchirundu, Indolo, Arwa, Unesco, and Sopoma to remain a community with additional representation to the whole duration. He has been suggested that Government should accept the proposal and that the European Settlement should be given the right of self-government of its members and election of their own representatives. After following resolution was passed.

That Convention, also, resolved, et cetera, to propose a settlement of the European Settlement, with additional representation, to the principal of another settlement, and be admitted in certain cases, to which the position of those settlers who were living in the world. Economic conditions, however, compelled their capital, has been considered.

## East African Market Reports

Kenya.—The market has been quiet since the beginning of November, and there has been no movement in prices. The price of cottonseed oil is quoted at 11s. 6d. per cwt., and the price of cottonseed meal is quoted at 1s. 6d. per cwt. The market is quiet and there has been no movement in prices.

Uganda.—In eight months of this year, a quantity of 185,000 cwt. of cowpeas and 180 cwt. of mung beans were imported into Uganda. The total amount issued for export was 185,000 cwt.

East Africa.—Slow demand for cottonseed oil, 1s. 6d. per cwt.; 18,180 cwt. of cottonseed oil have been imported into East Africa.

Cotton.—Good business in cotton is reported to be done in Nairobi, and cotton is quoted at 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Kenya.—A quantity of 150 cwt. of cotton is quoted at 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Uganda.—A quantity of 150 cwt. of cotton is quoted at 1s. 6d. per cwt. A quantity of 150 cwt. of cotton is quoted at 1s. 6d. per cwt.

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## TEA & COFFEE MACHINERY.

Permanently fitted up for the production of

**DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.**  
**NORTHERN IRELAND.**

## BEST AFRICA

### Passengers from East Africa.

THIS week's transhipment lists include the following week for South and East Africa. Services the following passengers for:

Monte Carlo  
Mr. and Mrs. K. L. N. M. G. Abbott  
Mr. H. L. Bulton  
Miss L. M. Bulton

### Passenger from East Africa.

The S.S. "Gombaria" which left Southampton on November 5 has on board the following passengers:

Mr. J. McDonald  
Mr. H. Green  
Mr. C. Greenwood Perry  
Mr. P. E. L. Smith  
Mrs. H. Selwyn  
Mr. C. W. Tait  
Mrs. C. N. Butcher

### Air Mail Passengers.

PASSENGERS who left on the air-mail to East Africa on October 27th included Mr. Marsden, Brindisi, to Khartoum; Mr. Gossipy, London, to Khartoum; Major Phillips, Mr. Shand, and Mr. Balfour, to Nairobi; and Mr. Gossipy, to Nairobi, Oct. 26. Passengers on the machine which left Oxford yesterday included Lieutenant Colonel Maurice, to Khartoum; Mr. Piacenza, Brindisi, to Khartoum; Mr. Wrightson, Cairo to Kisumu; and Mr. Lewis, to Nairobi.

Inward passengers who arrived on October 27th included Commander Coombs, from Salisbury, while the machine which arrived on October 28th brought Captain Henderson, from Mombasa; Mr. Herd, Mr. Mbogo, Mrs. Rice, from Daddoma; Lieutenant Commander Burnett, from Kisumu; and Mr. Budge, from Entebbe.

### Late Steamship Movements.

#### INDIA AND EAST ASIA.

"Manjula" left Marseilles outwards, Oct. 21.  
"Milda" leaves London outwards, Nov. 10.  
"Matura" left Aden homewards, Oct. 26.  
"Tairea" arr. Sumatra from Durban, Nov. 1.  
"Korangi" arr. Durban for Bombay, Oct. 28.  
"Takao" leaves Calcutta for Durban, Oct. 29.  
"Kenya" leaves Durban for Durban, Oct. 30.

#### CLAN ELLERMANN LINE.

"Talisman" left Zanzibar outwards, Oct. 21.  
"Colonia" left Said outwards, Oct. 21.  
"City of Batavia" left Liverpool outwards, Oct. 21.  
"Clan Macleod" arr. Liverpool homewards, Oct. 21.  
"Uruguay" leaves Mombasa homewards, Oct. 21.

#### HOUDARD-AFRICA.

"Houdard" left Beira homewards, Oct. 21.  
"Bassonfontein" left Suez survey, Oct. 21.  
"Becconkerk" leaves Antwerp homewards, Oct. 21.

#### INDIAN AND AFRICAN.

"Lapwing" arr. Lorenzo Marques from Beira, Oct. 20.  
"Ingram" arr. Calcutta from Bangalore, Oct. 20.  
"Imperatriz" left Mombasa for Ambleside, Oct. 20.

#### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Angers" left Nossi-Bé homewards, Oct. 25.  
"Bertrand de St. Pierre" arr. Dakar outwards, Oct. 25.  
"Chalon" left Marseilles outwards, Oct. 24.  
"General Metzinger" left Said homewards, Oct. 24.

#### NOVASCAPE.

"Dromore Castle" left Capetown outwards, Oct. 26.  
"Gumbaria" leaves London homewards, Oct. 28.  
"Dunluce Castle" left Aden homewards, Oct. 28.  
"Durham Castle" left Said homewards, Oct. 28.  
"Garth Castle" left Mombasa homewards, Oct. 28.  
"Llandaff Castle" leaves London for Said, Oct. 28.  
"Llandaff Castle" left London homewards, Oct. 28.  
"Linenqueen Castle" left London for Beira, Oct. 28.  
"Sandown Castle" arr. Said homewards, Oct. 28.

### East African Mail.

Uganda, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar.

October 27.—Arrived at Nairobi, 10 a.m.; at Dar es Salaam, 1 p.m.; at Mombasa, 4 p.m.; at Zanzibar, 6 p.m.

Arr. the Mwanza, the Rhodesian and Portuguese East Africa, close to the Lake, 11 a.m. on the 28th.

Our air-mail flights closed at 10 a.m. on October 27th, 1 p.m. on Saturday and 1 p.m. on Sunday.

Postage air mail and surface mail to Zanzibar and the G.P.O. London, 1 p.m. on Saturday and 1 p.m. on Sunday.

Postage air mail to Christmas Island.

The following are the latest dates of posting in London for mails intended to reach their destinations by Christmas Day:

Ordinary November 20. Surface mail to Uganda, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar.

Air mail to Christmas Island.

Ordinary November 14. Surface mail to Kenya, Uganda, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland via Cape Town.

Air mail to Kenya, Uganda, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

Ordinary November 21. Surface mail to Zanzibar.

### Empire Air Mail Policy.

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Air mail rates from Kenya, Uganda, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, British India, Burma, Ceylon, and Malaya have been increased to 50 cents per 100 gms. for letters and so on to a postage stamp.

### Nyasaland Without Prejudice.

Praise for M. L. S. Norman's Book.

The *Advertiser* Weekly of Edinburgh has said:

"Nyasaland is the latest East African territory to be dealt with under the 'Without Prejudice' series, which on contemporary East Africa has been publishing in recent years. The book, written by Mr. L. S. Norman, is described in a foreword by Sir Andrew Sharp, a former Governor, as 'a good history of the Protectorate from the earliest days and a very complete description of Nyasaland.'

Mr. Norman has certainly done his work thoroughly and well, as he says of the agricultural situation, which will interest our readers most, suggests that the territory has a great future especially in dairy farming, which only awaits the opening early in 1935 of the new Zambezi bridge for its realisation. Mr. Norman's book also serves to mind us in the south that the motorcar has diminished in the distances of late, and that with the exception of the climate, its beautiful scenery and its good roads, Nyasaland is a land well worth exploring by the English tourist. For that purpose, of course, he sets out his advice, which is surely a code of 'Nyeland Without Prejudice.'

The book will be sold post-free in the U.K. at 2s. 6d. It may be ordered from the Author, 10, Fitchfield Street, London, W.



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## AUTHORITATIVE BOOKS ON EAST AFRICA

**AFRICA'S FORTY YEARS**—The Standard Work on African Commerce. By E. Black, B. M. (1919). 10s. net. An excellent history of African Trade from 1880 to 1919. Written by Lord Londesborough, who has been a Director of the Bank of Africa.

**THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURE**—The Story of the British East African Company. By G. H. Waller. 12s. net. The history of the first great company to do business in East Africa.

**AFRICA'S GOLDEN AGE**—The Story of the First Gold Rush in East Africa. By G. H. Waller. 12s. net. The history of the first gold rush in Africa.

**AFRICA AND EAST AFRICA**—A Short History of the Foremost British Colony in Africa. By G. H. Waller. 12s. net. A history of the most important British colony in Africa.

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