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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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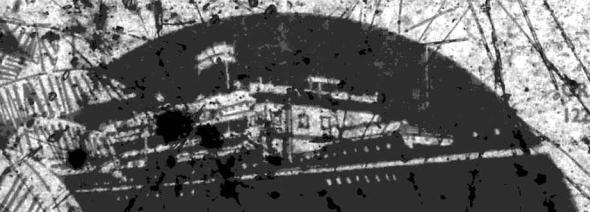
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MASTERS OF MOMENT.

DOES NOT politics concern East Africa only in so far as they may advantage or prejudice the Eastern African territories? Any party or individual who propounds a policy favourable to the former, is likely to be assured of our support; and any party group, or individual who preaches what is likely to be detrimental to the Dependencies is a target for our criticism. Among the members of the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction, of which Mr. Lloyd George, President and Chairman, are many men of unquestioned probity, and at least one, Mr. Richard Winnerton, has visited East Africa and spoken publicly and written of its settlers in terms of the highest praise. His statement of policy issued on the eve of the General Election under the title of "Peace and Reconstruction" is however a lamentable document from the Colonial standpoint and its preferences to the Colonies will find no support among East Africans. It proposes (a) reconsideration of Mandates adopted by the League of Peace on condition that the new Mandatory Powers accept the principles of Article 22 of the Covenant with regard to the upbringing of the Native populations and the promotion of their economic development on the principle of the "open door" to the non-self-governing Colonial territories of the Rajahs, including access to undeveloped markets and raw materials on equitable terms; and (b) supervision by the League of the welfare of Native peoples in all Colonial territories.

At present the main demand of the League of Action advocates the transfer of one or more of the Mandates now held by Great Britain to Germany. We must, however, point out that the German Empire, in the last year of the war, had a material

objection to such a course, have been catalogued in these columns, the regular readers of which are aware that we regard such a proposal as a gross betrayal. By a coincidence there will be found elsewhere in this issue a report of the fatuous utilties argued by doctrinaire defeatists congregated in London a few days ago, and of the robust reason of Mr. Winston Churchill, who reminded the country on the weekend that the inhabitants of the Colonial Empire are "not cattle to be sold at auction, nor slaves to be dispersed among new owners," and that "all this repulsive talk of handing over human souls by millions at a time, irrespective of their wishes, to new sovereigns should be denounced at the outset by every decent man... as a deed of the wildest shade." That needed saying. For many men in the street—far too many writers in Fleet Street—have this misinformed speech in Geneva in which Sir Samuel Hoare intimated that the Imperial Government would welcome independent inquiry into the marketing of Colonial raw materials. He made it clear that he meant exactly what he said and nothing more, but in too many quarters his words have been twisted until they have acquired a shade which no British Government could acknowledge.

Not content with surreptitiously the Mandates over one or more territories, was the expense of much British blood and money, the wealth drawn from which territories would deliberately invite to militarism a nation as Germany, to use for the preparation of air bases from which the whole Africa could be targeted, and for submarine bases whence in their own good time another campaign of ruthlessness could be waged on the high seas. This Council of Action would bring the welfare of the Natives in all Colonial territories under the

GENEVA UNDER ALIENS

supervision of the Council of Action. Theoretically, all the British Colonial Colonies would have nothing to fear from such arrangements. The Colonies Mandated Territories which are now subject to such strict supervision are administered by precisely the same rules and regulations as those which govern Crown Colonies and Protectorates. Whether the practical economists, however, are likely to be satisfied in favour of the proposal, which is at present being put forward, has bodies with several shortcomings of destructive policies. There has been an insufficient commitment in that direction already by the existing Permanent Mandates Commission, some of whose members never cease to complain with the intention to other members of their unitless discharge satisfactory. It is also known that it is too difficult to obtain valuable benefits by great personal experience and determination. Therefore, without a somewhat larger effort towards being made, the best solution of the existing difficulties seems to be an international conference. Its decade and a half of life the League of Nations has certainly not produced evidence for its failure and ignoramus expansion of its functions. It is, however, to be incurred by the first step, the supervision of all non-self-governing Colonies.

The suggestion that all nations should have access to the undivided market of the African colonies is a very reasonable one. It does not, however, mean that the African colonies must be open to all. It means that the south African colonies, for instance, will be compelled to find a less sweeping and all-inclusive rule than has been chosen by the Council of Action, the crew of whose proposal is whether it is to be interpreted in a way which would smash the Ottawa Agreements and make of the British Empire an unprotected trading ground for every manufacturing country. Broadly speaking, East Africa recognises that a country which buys their products has a reasonable right to look further to purchase goods to approximately an equivalent value. The trouble is that too many nations which have shoddy industries wished to sell much. Moreover, as it is obvious that Great Britain that the Colonies must look for new capital for developing its purposes, it is but reasonable to secure some compensatory advantage to the Mother Country, which has brought the Colonies to their present stage, supporting them by grants-in-aid over long periods. The foreign nations which have led the world in the erection of tariff barriers are the last countries which have any justification for complaining of belated retaliation within the Empire. Although not in British Eastern Africa, almost all of which falls within the Congo Basin area and cannot therefore discriminate if it would. In brief, these proposals of the Council of Action are as mischievous as they are unpractical.

EVEN some of the cranks could not suppress their laughter at certain of the suggestions made by other cranks at the meeting of the South African Colonies' Conference, which need not be taken too seriously by African Colonists and governments, who recognise that chaotic intrigues and revolutions would sweep with any attempt at international administration in Africa. The Chair-

man himself, one Mr. Gobch, lost patience towards the end of the proceedings. "It is absurd close, and would not allow an African to answer an admittedly appropriate question asked by a woman delegate from SWA, "will happen if British authority were withdrawn from Africa?" The whole atmosphere of the meeting hardly rose to the dignity of a conference—especially of an all-conducted municipal ratepayers' association with the majority of the women delegates (in the majority) busy plucking the fruit of the tree while men took copious notes from which to report back to such bodies as the League against Imperialism. Two typical contributions to the discussion will convey some idea of the nature and quality of the debate. "I have never been to Africa and I know no Africans personally, but I have read many books about Africa and the Africans and I sympathise with them. Can the Chairman tell me how long it will be before they are able to govern themselves?" (The Chairman and other theorists on African administration remained discreetly silent.) "I think it would be much better if Britain just handed over the Crown colonies to the League for the League to decide who should administer them." That would prevent dissatisfaction among the European Powers.

An indication of the degree of importance our readers may attach to the meeting may be found in the suggestions for the interpretation of an International Commission on African Administration.

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AFRICAN ADMINISTRATION—**MEETING AGAINST THE COUNCIL OF AN INTERNATIONAL COLONIAL SERVICE**—
That the role was taken of respiration passed, however, was evidently fully events divided between internationalism and the continuing demand made by the "Saxon" Colonies by Great Britain under the supervision of the Permanent Mandates Commission. No certainty that an international Colonial Service would be adopted, while the demand for independence was also adopted. The "international" remanded were gathered under the banner of a Peace Council. They were眼-watching to embark upon ridiculous experiments in African administration merely in order to satisfy discontented European nations and to stamp out the territories to which Colonial claims might give rise. The African was to them a secondary consideration, indeed, one of them revealed towards the end of the day that the views of Africans were not even solicited prior to this discussion of the Administration of Africa and its future administration. This is a simple enough matter to get together a conference to back a particular resolution, but it is a vastly different thing to give leadership to an authentic representation of public opinion, and that is what this Peace Council conference did not and could not do. It was left to an African to tell the assembled company that its discussions were futile, that Great Britain would never follow the path that had been conceived to be applied; and that if such were applied, it would be impracticable.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COURSES

Give Away the Colonies!

Crazies and a Few Others in Conference

SUGGESTIONS for the future government of British Colonies, ranging from their "internationalisation" (through Geneva) with a polyglot Civil Service to their continued administration by Great Britain under the supervision of the Permanent Mandates Commission, were discussed in London last week by a conference convened by the National Peace Council. A sitting audience of about 200 attended the three sessions, the majority being women.

In an introductory speech Sir Arthur Salter, one of the claims and needs of Germany, Italy and Japan, such desired Colonies not so much as an outlet for surplus population as for raw materials and markets. There was no present discrimination in the distribution of raw materials, but there must be planned for the future both in regard to production, in peace and mobilisation in war. Much more important was the desire to open markets, and drawing attention to the significance of changes in British tariff policy, Sir Arthur said that there was no surplus population anywhere except as a result of handicaps to trade. Opportunities were wanted for cessions, and the question of prestige in the Colonies was also of importance.

The right policy would have as its fundamental principle the double trusteeship to the inhabitants of Colonies and to the world. In regard to raw materials, there should be an international convention guaranteed by all Colonial Powers, ensuring non-discrimination, the participation by consuming countries in the control of monopolies and unrestricted supply in peace and war, except when the League imposed a blockade against an aggressor. There should be a return either to the British traditional policy of free trade, or at least to equality of treatment as under the Africa Mandates, and Great Britain should propose to administer all her tropical non-self-governing Colonies under Mandate with the provision as to equality of treatment.

The Marquis of Lothian said the world could not go on living in watertight compartments, that the difficulties could be removed only by free trade, and that a collective economic system was essential to a collective system to prevent war or ensure peace. This country would have to make a sacrifice as its contribution to a solution; other countries were to join in the serious consideration of the problem.

Put Down Colonies under Mandate.

Professor Norman Bentwich, of Jerusalem University, said the difference between the post-war Mandate and pre-war Protectorate in the government of native people was that the Mandatory Power was a protector with a conscience and with a keeper of his conscience. It was easy to see the failings of the Colonial system and the virtues of a Mandate system when applied to the colonies of other states than to see those failings and virtues in our own Colonial system.

There was special appropriateness in the extension of the Mandate system to the Crown Colonies because it had been the boast of Great Britain that she held her Colonies as trustees for the world. The Mandate system was therefore in conformity with the general principles of the British Colonial Empire, and we should be willing to give voluntarily the lead to its extension to the Colonies. The change would not mean that we should hand over Colonies to other countries, but that we should accept a "moral" supervision over their administration, and that we should apply again the practice of the old door and equal economic opportunity in the Colonies for the persons of all States members of the League, which was the basis of Britain's former fiscal policy.

Another important point in the Mandate system was that there should be no military training of natives save for local defence. There would be no question of transforming the Native peoples without their consent, and the well-being of the natives would be a prime consideration in all territories. There was little doubt that the native inhabitants of our Colonies would welcome a modification of the present system on these lines, but if they were denied the matter could be referred to a plebiscite.

The country should also have to abandon its system of Imperial Preference in the Colonies. The policy of protection of Colonial markets to the trade of Great Britain has lost all its original sense of the protective element, and it would not have fair chances of competing with

materialism of the Colonies unless they were given the opportunity of developing their exports to them. International Trade was not done on a cash basis. Mandate territories should buy their supplies in the open market, and foreign traders should have an equal chance.

It would also tend to reduce resentment and jealousy if the public services in the Colonies and Mandated Territories were open to the equal opportunity to persons and activities, and were not restricted to the subjects of the Colony or Mandated Power. There was no reason why there should not be an International Civil Service, through the highest position should be reserved for the Power exercising the Mandate. This, however, would make administration a little harder, but it would remove one of the deeper causes of friction and unrest, and that was the general world anger at the improvements and enlargements in the machinery of international control and supervision. It was also necessary and members of the Permanent Mandates Commission should, in special cases, visit Mandated Territories to form opinions of the spot and petitioners in fact recommended by the Commission should be able to attend the meeting. Another change required to generalise the provision for the open door was connected with those Mandates held by British self-governing Dominions, such as South-West Africa, where at present that principle did not apply. If England gave the lead in accepting the Mandate principle in her colonies, it was to be hoped that the example would be followed by France, Belgium, Holland, and Portugal.

Mr. Leonard Barnes Thorneycroft.

Mr. Leonard Barnes Thorneycroft stated that he was formerly attached to the Colonial Office. Said the home Mandate system must be primarily a school of Native political independence, power to expand knowledge and the appetite for freedom. Considered, Britain had just title to act as trustees. "But I think the time is permitted by the trusteeship principle," he continued, "we want to satisfy the dissatisfied Powers, and indeed all countries without Colonies of them. But satisfaction does not mean letting them in on the special racket."

Dissatisfaction is partly a matter of prestige. It calls for psychological treatment. In so far as dissatisfaction has substantial economic foundations there are two guiding principles for dealing with it—to raise the movement of commodities as free as possible and to raise Native standards of living as close as possible to those prevailing in trustee countries.

Immigration should be strictly controlled to prevent the rise of race conflicts. Natural resources should be held in social ownership and their development undertaken by co-operative methods among the Natives or by State-controlled agencies. League control over the movement of capital in and out of Mandated Territories was desirable by a new organ such as an International Board of Colonial Investment, empowered to raise loans, allocate funds for work in Colonies, and strike some kind of rough justice in the allocation of contracts between member States. It would also be necessary to carry Colonies into those which would be ripe for self-government in a few years and those whose period of tutelage would last, say, more than a decade.

Professor Montague Villiers.

Professor William Montague Villiers of the Westminster University, said there would be no Colonial problem if the Economic, even racial, stand-alone Colonies were back to the primitive state of poverty, the step poor because they were not developed. A later article containing this point, added, "Colonies are held because they are rich." In Africa Colonies were scattered all over the continent, without consideration of tribal organisation, and rising up from the right through the middle of tribes. So, too, the Mandated Territories were disposed of in arbitrary fashion. There were weaknesses in the Mandate system, and he would not see that Mandate territories, if independently administered from the head-quarters of colonies, not would be unless the League of Nations itself became more effective.

The first duty necessary to develop the Mandate system was the evolution of the League itself. Any power could withdraw its reports and submission to the League. The League, in war, to distinguish between the leader of the League and its administration. Emphasis had been laid on the need for sharing with Germany and Japan.

These suggestions, little as share seemed to have had any bearing to propose for the benefit of the world, except in so far as they affected the Colonies. We were a group of 36 countries, and yet these wretched Colonies were all under command, 80% of their inhabitants were living a standard of life rather below that of our lowest classes. No attention whatever had been paid

EAST AFRICA.

such potentialities as we have and to our desire to have more to offer. The situation has had a very bad effect on the cotton West Index and it has been the particular side they were operating on the market of unattached who were taking up a considerable part of the market and have supplied it. The Government has really got into agriculture and its association with the people of the country have been the main factor in the lowest index some of the buying apparently was done by an international company at there was no reason why our own other countries could not be encouraged to be economic emigrants. The weaknesses in the position was that sectional interests were able to sway the Government until the Government were able to see the need for the last two years to get out. And these sectional interests would have much more difficulty in getting the same kind of consideration as the Government did. So

criticising their own Government and Downing Street. Dr. Longfellow said that yesterday in London the American system was calculated to promote native interests and to lessen rivalry between nations. She had no time for any proposal to modify it. The Mandate system would

was based simply upon the objective nature of the Permanent Mandate Commission but to ensure the objective study of the way in which different policies have worked out, and it should make it easier to demand the application of the policy which in fact seemed to produce the best results. I am afraid we too often consider ourselves as the sole arbiters of what is good for these Colonies without any consideration of what they want to sell to them and if we are going to talk about independence we have to free ourselves from that idea.

Mr. Roden Buxton said the Serbian, French and Italian claims did not necessarily involve the transfer of territory, the most simple way being to remove the barriers and open the colonies to the trade of almost all nations. It was encouraging that the question of extending the Mandate system had come very quickly to the front of public discussion. In truth, no topic has been regarded as suitable for discussion by all, and he was delighted that men like Sir Arthur Salter and Professor Bentwich should associate themselves with such a proposition without fear that he would be written down as visionary or worse than traitorous. He said Buxton had been severely criticised by the Press, particularly by *the Times*, when he suggested some time ago that France should seriously discuss the question without being guided by idealistic

Sir John Harris said that his opinion was that the best course of any proposal to end Mysore's responsibility, and in a number of respects, would be very difficult to get into a Native State to any such proposal. In West Africa the native tribes were advancing rapidly, economically, politically, and administratively. What they could have to say would be a very considerable voice in regarding the future of their territories, and this again would obviously place some restriction on the extension of the system. He could not imagine British Guiana or Kenya being admitted into the Madras Presidency in any form whatever without the consent of India; but there were other territories which could benefit, and the most practicable thing they could do would be to ask that there should be no future transfer of territory except under Manda.

Then they should work for an individual in the Mandate system, striving for equality of opportunity for all, and particularly for themselves. "As many British territories today forced their companies to pay rents than the Nations of those days, so it was open to Germans, Frenchmen and Belgians to obtain land in the big colonies of Africa where it was not possible for a British native subject to do so. Equal opportunity should be given in contracting for public works. Further more, members of the Permanent Mandates Commission should be urged to visit, and their journeys facilitated to territories under Mandate," Mr. John Harris concluded.

"I am out all the time trying to keep my party with the balance of the main stream of the Empire."

the balance every time and some of the slaves.

Mr. W. McGregor told us that at Keweenah there had been serious complaints of ~~harassment~~ from Native Americans. The method followed was that, if a Native did not pay his taxes his house was searched and he was left out in the cold. He was not allowed to take shelter with his companions, and after one night without his coat he turned cold. This was the "meanest test" in Africa. Questions were asked about House Committee and eventually the Committee issued an order forbidding the burning of houses in winter. That was all the good but the following year it appears before an Indian drumming boy in 60 passengers in the same such things could never have been permitted. It is with the new system of Colonial administration we find the

need to have, and to serve, a definite mission in the cause of the international labour movement, knowing all the risks of the trade.

The A. L. Longfellow, of Boston, said that if they were going to talk about returning to the United States, the friends they might as well return to the United States as to Australia by the Red Route and Australia by the blue route. He urged serious consideration of an international Civil Service Commission. He knew that the New Zealand scheme had failed, but was glad it failed, because in his opinion it was necessary. He drew attention to the short-sighted administration of

of the International Settlements in China, and to the similar system of Government of Manchuria which he urged, must be investigated as a result of those inquiries the conference might be able to make on the stability of an international Colonial Civil Service.

govern itself to make its own arrangements for agriculture, trade and establishing its own currency.

Mr. Davis, India said Mr. Fisher's plan about means a rate covering the points discussed in preparation for the World Economic Conference. He suggested as the fundamentals of the British case, (a) enlargement of the Bank of International Settlements, (b) creation of a World Marketing Board, (c) extension of other economies of the Wheat Marketing Board, (d) creation of permanent economic body to deal with world financial problems.

Wien Recalls Conference To PROUD

Mr. John Penruote as a man representing the Indian nation, who, in his opinion, is ethically bound to declare that Arizona wished to co-operate with Stephens, but the co-operation could never be so far as to between horse and rider. You have got, on our back, too bad and you invite you to find a solution with another state, and I am not in favor of any such arrangement. I am not in favor of any such arrangement on race. The Indians believe that now you going to labor co-operation between peoples.

Who are going to do this? I don't understand it. Because they are operating under the same system, and if there was a change in the system, they would be in disarray. They would have to reorganize under the new order, they would have to reorganize with the Church and other socialist bodies. The people do not think it is practicable to proceed with the international standard over nations like India and Iran. The representatives in your country against you are great. The Indian Government is very friendly to England, and the Indian Colonies, of the League, is very friendly to the League, which really is that the people are friendly to the institutions which are in the妙erformers of free world. Then, every those countries, or an international body, to achieve what guarantee would the colonies have, which should give voice at Geneva?

... you discuss the invasion of Africa to satisfy discontented nations like Germany, etc., but the views and opinions of the Africans themselves are overlooked. It may have been nothing more than an oversight on your part, but it certainly does not establish much confidence among the people of Africa.

Editorial comments made during "Matters of Moment."

Some Statements Worth Noting.

There is unity in Northern Rhodesia) to this extent that all agree that the present system of Government is soundly organised, and that it can be improved. *Bulawayo Chronicle*.

Colonies with some diamond nation
Colonies not easy for their intrinsic virtue
or the importance of symbols of superiority over
the common people. The New Statesman and

The highest elephant I saw, Salmon measured during the year when I H. D. of the shoulder between spine and dock scarcely 2. This was an old male, and I am inclined to believe him the next best animal I ever saw. *Circus Game, Wonders of*

Sanctions from November 18.

Italian Advance Impeded by Rain

FORTY-NINE out of 56 countries agreed on Saturday to support the Italian economic sanctions against Italy, which are to come into force on November 25. Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Secretary, broadcasting from Geneva, declared that "the result has been due not to British or Franco-British pressure, but to the common efforts of many States, great and small, representing many different interests."

Fifty-one countries have applied the embargo on arms and munitions, and are cooperating in the financial sanctions; 46 have indicated their support of embargoes on Italian imports and exports. 43 have announced their willingness to participate in methods of mutual support. The most difficult task left for the application of the import and export embargoes was one month after October 15, put forward on behalf of the Belgian Congo and Portuguese Colonies.

Canada has proposed a ban on the export to Italy of coal, petrol, iron and steel. The Economic Sanctions Committee has agreed, subject to an undertaking of a similar nature by the non-League States which can furnish such supplies.

The South African notice prohibiting financial transactions with the Italian Government or Italian subjects in the lands that contravene isenisable, a fine of £100,000 for each offence, and imprisonment extending to five years.

No foreign and friendly reference to Italy in recent speeches by Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare, M. Briandeville and other Ministers' opinion in France is more definite and uncompromising than that of the Italian League, which is an irresistible enhancement of the League's imperialistic policy in Ethiopia, and a determination to crush Italian expansion in the outside. Rome newspapers have frequently in 1935, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, called the conclusion that Ethiopia constitutes the necessary complement of the British colonies in Africa.

Italian Resistance to Sanctions.

When Signor Mussolini opened the new University of Rome last week he said: "I would like an economic siege of Italy, although various parts of the world might feel compelled to make it, but I am an experiment which it is desired to make, or the first time against the Italian people." He also said that it will oppose the most implacable of resistance, the most rigid decision. You, young students, will be in the front ranks. You will prove to the world that Italian youth, fearless of spirit and daring, which with all they are linked together, will assure victory.

Victor Emmanuel, who made his first public reference to the Italian Empire and the Faculty of Sciences of the University, is conferred on him, said: "In every hour of her glorious history Rome has carried a new mission of civilisation. To-day Italy is following the same path. More than ever ended in a spontaneous expression of faith and of will. Italy asks nothing except to be allowed to live the fullness of her life in order to work and to share her European and Latin brotherhoods common ideals and constitute the sacred patrimony of civilised humanity."

General Elio Aspraldi, who has been on an unofficial mission to Abyssinia and endeavoured to promote better relations with Italy, said before his departure that the Italian army in Ethiopia was awaiting with impatience the order to turn its guns into ploughshares.

The Economic Committee of the Italian Confederation of Industrialists which is studying the first measures to be taken to neutralise sanctions is considering the better utilisation of national raw materials, better technical processes, the distribution of foodstuffs, the employment of maritime transport, control of the purchase of raw materials and strict organisation of the productive programme affecting the use of cotton, rice, hemp, rayon, glass, iron and steel, aluminium, rubber, oil and grease, fuel, mineral ore.

Already there has been drastic curtailment of local and long-distance train services using coal-burnt trains using electric traction will not be affected. All the newspapers point out that there has been a balance of about £2,500,000 in favour of Great Britain in the last eight months' trade, and that the Italians will consequently be able to hurt Great Britain more than they can hurt Italy by sanctions.

British goods embargoed for economic reprisals include coal, raw cotton, aeroplane parts, cotton goods, and scientific instruments. Weapons are urged not to buy Paris frocks, hats or perfumes. France being now more closely allied with Great Britain in Italian newspaper attacks.

The Swiss railway on the other hand, can hardly cope with the flow of traffic through the Gotthard route into Italy, all records having been broken during the past few days.

There was no marked increase in American exports to Italy during October, especially in oil and cotton, that President Roosevelt has given orders that the Government is to be immediately notified of all shipments to both belligerents.

The Italian Consul-General in Alexandria has informed his compatriots that it is their duty vigorously to boycott British goods, and the Italian Minister in Cairo has informed the Prime Minister that Italy will in future remember Egypt's decision to support sanctions against her.

In Rome petrol, coal, oil, flour per ton, and motorists fear that it will rise further. Many articles are being thrown on the second-hand market at extremely low prices.

A semi-official report states that about £335,000,000 has been subscribed to the 5% Italian National Loan, greater part being made up of the redeemable £100 issue which under the terms of the loan may be exchanged in part payment of the new issue. The net amount to the Treasury is put at about £33,000,000.

Business men have been warned that no cocktails or cocktail bars must be named after Adowa or any other place associated with Italian victories in Ethiopia.

When the "Conte di Savoia," the greatest Italian Adriatic liner left New York on her last voyage she carried only 24 first-class passengers and 240 in steerage, 100 being Italian residents and volunteers. Normally she would carry about 2,000 passengers at the time of the San Gennaro transports, carrying 1,200 Italians and several steamers with armaments, flour, cement, oil, timber and oil passed through the Suez Canal during the week ended October 20, for Italian East Africa. One liner was carrying 2,000 tons of water. The weekly total of outward-bound homeward Italian traffic amounted to 10,000. The Italian Ambassador stated that as far as 10,000 officers and men would have left Italy by October 10, and November 1.

When the Italian liners "Vittorio Veneto" and "Mombasa" left for Italian Somaliland she carried 1,150 packages of coffee, 100 of flour, 200 of sugar, 100 of wine and 300 of beer.

Offensive Resumed on the Fronts.

On Sunday the offensive was resumed by the Italians from the African and mainland fronts.

In the north the advance on Makale is on an elaborate scale, as is clear from the official disclosure that the strength of the forces engaged is 200,000 and that 200 motor lorries are employed. The main advance is from Adowa with a series of attacks covering the flanks. No resistance is reported, sightings that the Ethiopian commanders are still restraining their men and failing to bring them to the attack in order to strengthen and make more vulnerable the Italian lines of communication. There is, however, a belief in Addis Ababa that Italian agents have been trying to win over some Somalis and Russas, as they did Ras Gugsa, but that they are unlikely to succeed. The strength of the Italian garrison to the Central Government is also questioned, however, by some neutral observers.

The northern attack is on a larger scale than the first advance into Ethiopia a month ago, a greater number of troops being employed and the front extending along the 50 miles to Gura Gura. Emperor Haile Selassie, who surrendered to the Italians, is reported by the Italians to be at the head of his army. Native force morale, centre of the lists of the advances on Makale, but Addis Ababa declares that he is already quartered at Adiak. Ethiopia is stated to have placed a price of £10,000 on his head taken alive.

What Ethiopia means to the Western Empire still cannot be admitted by the British who assert that the attack has been repelled by the Italians.

There is a legend which persists, a demand by the Tigreans for retribution for the Duke of Aosta which, according to their hints, that many thousands of prints showing Benito Mussolini standing on a high rock are being distributed.

Rain has fallen unexpectedly in many parts of Ethiopia where it is scarce as in Addis Ababa. Even Haile Selassie reported that troops proceeding to the front saw the sky assume strange shades of yellow, green and reddish. It was said the commander of the front, Abyssinia, had sent a message to the British that the rainy season had begun.

clouds, some of which are continuing to win over the people to Government protection.

General Ugo's troops in the Ogaden have held up by the unseasonable rains, but were soon on the move, and a serious attack is expected in the next few days on Dollo, in the central plateau of Italian Somaliland border. The advance has been made in concentric circles of Ethiopian forces from Jiro, on the road to Webbe Shebelle and in the Borahor locality, where they have reportedly alleged to have bombed wells, killing so women and children.

South and west of Musso Ali, in the Kilifi triangle, they have been particularly active in night raids on the Italian lines and considerable Italian losses are claimed. In that zone the Italians are searching for a way round the great expanse of marshes for their tanks and lorries. The main reason for their abandonment of the southern roads was Ali's the impossibility of finding such a route without entering French territory.

We learn from British Somaliland that arrangements are being made to intern the Italians or Ethiopians who may cross the frontier, which is marked by signs and cutting of the bushes.

Three R.A.F. companies have been drafted to guard Somalia from Aden.

Food Supplies and Arms

The Emperor's system for the supply of his forces will shortly be put to the test. The men sent from the capital has caused provisions to last until the end of November, when the harvest will be in. The Governors of the frontier provinces will direct the collection and distribution of the grain to their troops, and the stores will be supplied from central depots, and local markets are to be established at key frontier points. The seriousness of the problem, the Emperor is reported, to have paid more attention to this organisation of food supplies than to the purchase of arms.

Ethiopia has kept during great numbers of cattle in the Sudan, and concerned students of past animal suggest that the Emperor is planning to establish them in the north-western lowlands near the Sudan frontier or in the Danakil deserts.

On his return to Ethiopia at the weekend Major Leslie Haworth, who had been Minister in Italy and delegate to the League of Nations, seized the occasion of the great coronation on the anniversary of his coronation to urge the relatives to save their fortunes for the defence of their country. He included a sum in French notes to the Imperial Treasury with the words: "These are all my savings, save those in my bank in Paris. They are but the beginning of what will give my country to her independence." He concluded his long speech with advice to concentrate on guerrilla warfare, saying that it was in the interest of Ethiopia to draw out the wings of the nest, and that mass attack could be launched.

To make themselves less easily seen by scouting aeroplanes the Italian troops are wearing their clothes in the colour of natural earth with a dark scaling, and the uniforms of which have just been delivered. Belaia Gondwele Asfaw Ayed, Ethiopia's new Minister of War has been appointed her delegate in Addis Ababa.

Italians Who Never Reach Addis Ababa

Colonel Eric Leggin, naval, recently political and military adviser to the Emperor of Ethiopia, who is on his way to Europe via South Africa, told interviewers in London that the Italians will find tremendous difficulties ahead of them and will soon appreciate the bitterness of their task. He did not believe that an Ethiopian attack would be launched until the Italians were near their bases, when their telephone communications would be extremely difficult to guard. He said that he is confident the Italian forces are not able to hold out for long, according to a telegram from Sir George Phillips, D.L.O., who is commanding in Jijiga, Italy. It is thought to mislead the others who still regard the treasury of the Mad Max Club. His fair sonar are being educated with a view to becoming the most religious and political leaders of the Somalis, who are under Italian influence, and it is planned to implant them in the interior of occupied Libya, on the frontier with the still semi-independent Somaliland, to civilise and to freedom.

Based on Italian tradition, which in this religious country is the Malibah, holding captives as a matter of course, founded by the British from the beginning of its history, in 1869, until his death 10 years later. All the descendants of the Mullah, even his most distant connections, are regarded with high respect by the Somalis, who furnish them with money, camels and food, whenever asked.

Mrs Rosita Forbes writes in a letter to *The Times* from Sippeh, Ethiopia: "By traditional law in the Shoa, if a master has a slave, he can buy him or sell him. If he is baptised within 40 days, and once a Christian neither man nor woman can legally be sold. Every Slave has a right to appeal in court, and proof of ill-treatment gives instant freedom. A man gives his slaves to his bondwoman, but they cannot marry without his consent; slaves, automatically freed by the death of their masters, are not to hinder carts or brigandage, the only ones open to them, and consequently connive with their al-laws to evade the freedom which Government would set upon them. In effect, they Ethiopian slave is a member of the family by whom he is owned. No difference is made between the bondman and the free labourer, and generally slave girls claim the privileges of daughters. If they are minors they cannot be married without their own consent, and they are entitled to maintenance both from their master and his heirs."

British Red Cross Work

East Africa is in a position to foreshadow the early assumption by the British Red Cross Society of the responsibility for the work organised by the British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia, and to announce the formation within two days of a small advance unit of doctors, transport officers, and equipment. The Society has received a cheque for £1000 from Lady Cole for work in Ethiopia, for which £10,000 has now been obtained. Further donations should be sent to Sir Arthur Stanley, British Red Cross Society, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

Mr Andre J. M. Mall, a 37-year-old London surgeon, will head the above-mentioned unit, which will consist of Captain C. Stephens, adjutant, and Drs Macpherson Montgomery, Bevall and Backhus (Dane). The transport officers are Major Sawyer and Mr. Dobinson, together with Colonel W. M. Llewelyn, now in Nairobi, and Captain Purves, who is in Berbera. There will also be six British N.C.O.s, 10 trained Native dressers, and 20 porters.

It has been suggested that the unit should enter via Sudan near Galabat and make for the neighbourhood of Gondar, but in order to make that possible, Ethiopia would require to furnish transport from the frontier. It appears more likely that the unit will travel via Addis Ababa to Harrar first, and then the Egyptian Moslem army, and unit, however, will be transferred to Gondar.

Mr. C. Dawkins and Mr. D. Stokes have left Addis Ababa with the Swedish doctor, Dr. Hotkman, for the Omdurman. They will shortly be followed by a party of Egyptian doctors and male nurses. Four lorries of the Swedish Red Cross organisation are running between the front and Jijiga.

The Ethiopian Women's Works Association, which is under the patronage of Lady Barton, wife of the British Minister in Addis Ababa, has presented a field hospital to the Ethiopian Red Cross.

It consists of two tents with a staff of carers. The chief M.O. is Capt. Bishoff, and there are three other British doctors and one Egyptian doctor, with 10 Egyptian assistants.

The Ethiopian Government has agreed to the appointment of Major H. R. Holt, West Yorkshire Regiment, as British Military Attache in Addis Ababa, and of Captain B. H. R. Dugdale, Royal Artillery, as Assistant Military Attaché.

The "Empress of Britain" will not pass through the Suez Canal during her transatlantic cruise early in December. Order that the voyage may not be affected by disturbed conditions in the Mediterranean. To compensate for the change of programme, a series of short shore excursions in South Africa has been added.

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African Self-Consciousness

Need to Study Native Needs.

SPEECHES AT AFRICAN SOCIETY DINNER.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE presided at this week's dinner of the Royal African Society, of which the chief guests were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Maffey and Sir Edward Harding. The other guests at the top table were Lady Maffey and Lady Harding, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, Sir Edward and Lady Dawson-Blatch, Edward Githche, the Dowager Countess Blinton, and Sir John and Lady Chancellors. The Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Colonies, who had accepted, invited his guests unable to attend owing to the forthcoming General Election.

The speeches of the President and the Archbishop were broadcast direct to Africa.

The Earl of Athlone said that the Christian Church had played an important rôle in dealing with the savage tribes all over Africa. "We appreciate the work of the early missionaries, who, in spite of hardships, personal dangers and great difficulties, sowed the seeds of civilisation. The Church of England has often been handicapped by lack of funds, of which other denominations seem to have abundance."

"Thanks to the successes and reverses of those earliest pioneers, the missions have subscribed to a method of education more adapted to the psychology of the Native and the welfare of his body and mind as well as of his soul. One of the best institutions I ever visited was a mission station in Southern Rhodesia which has under its controlling influence a district of some 20,000 Natives. At the headmaster's station the children are first taught to make their own tables and chairs and the other implements necessary to improve their surroundings, to till the land and to plant a variety of crops. From the older boys and girls a selection is made, and those are trained to become teachers and instructors, and are sent out into the districts under close white supervision to elevate the own peoples. To my mind this is the best method of laying the foundation of sound education and of civilisation among the Native peoples."

Archbishop of Canterbury's Views.

The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his profound interest in the problems of Africa, not only as a citizen of the Empire, but as one whose sons brought him into constant and close contact with the problems of every part of that continent.

"Every day I can speak only with deepest and deepest difference," he continued. "Thus evidently may I describe the main impression left by each side, if superficial contacts? It is that except in the more remote and less civilised areas the Native races of Africa have reached the stage of what may be called increasing self-consciousness; a consciousness of what their slaves and of what they wished to be, in their own country. It may not be as yet very articulate. It comes not so much from clear thinking as from long brooding."

"Sometimes when the winter is passing and yet every think is quiet and still, we become aware of a new life which is beginning to move beneath the earth. We confess with mistakes, we are becoming aware of this new self-conscious life among the Native races of Africa."

"With great reluctance I must say I do not think that a self-consciousness so being stirred at present by the unhappy events which are occurring in Europe, I doubt there is very imperfect knowledge and information, but I am afraid that the situation there is complex and intricate, even in every part of Africa. The Natives see a great, white race attacking, with all the dreadful weapons of modern warfare, the out-lying independent African tribe. This one tribe may be the centre of the situation, but there may be serious disturbances in the native mind whether that tribe succeeds or is defeated. In another case, under resentment in the other, may be equally disturbing to the Native mind. The situation must intensify the desire in all our hearts that the League of Nations may be able to shorten the duration of this hideous war, still more lead to the achievement of some durable peace."

This self-consciousness among the Native races must be stimulated by their increasing desire for education. It is especially true about West Africa where the evidence is so clear both of the Native desire for education

and of the capacity of society. Yet though the educational efforts are negligible contrasted with those in West Africa, they are reaching out to all parts of the continent. A question of the utmost moment for the future of Africa is along what lines the application of these vast influences shall be guided.

"Our minds have been singularly freed with the thought of India and her past, of her past service to us, the famous minute of Macaulay which turned Indian education into Western lines, with all its good and evil, and the good and evil which has been done. There was really time of which it would not be now more than 100 years ago to adapt Indian education to the Indian mind, Indian culture and Indian life. If a man does not let it be re-negotiated in Africa, whether it is still possible to take another line and to make the goal of education the development of a real African personality, in keeping with the realities of Africa? Many experiments how things have been done in West Africa ought to be closely studied in all parts of the continent."

"Here, greatly during the last year, greater confidence I touch for a moment on the most delicate ground of the future of the South African Provinces. I would not dare to do so, knowing definitely, because of the friendly concord arranged between the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and for the Home Office, cause for dispassionate consideration of the problem. I hope that the fact of the increasing Native self-consciousness makes it wise and right to treat the Natives concerned as really responsible persons and to give them every opportunity to make their views known."

"If there be any truth in the impression I have described, the importance of the aims and work of this Society are obvious. It encourages the white and continuous study of the Native mind, Native institutions, Native culture, and Native ideals. And I recall now that when this Society was founded the two largest donations came from two African Natives. My hope is that the studies promoted by this Society may bring about in Africa not a mere reproduction of European institutions, educational, economic or political, but by a genuine partnership between the white and black races, a civilisation genuinely African in its character and nature. (Applause.)

Sir John Maffey's Tribute to Kenya.

Sir John Maffey said that since those in the Colonial Office thought in terms of administrative and not of political, they had hitherto been slow to go to the British people of State in their electioneering campaign.

Permanent officials could not hope to send rockets up to the sky; they could best try to avoid bombing brains to earth. Moreover, Permanent Under Secretaries laboured under a permanent inferiority complex. (Laughter.)

"They in the Colonial Office were happy to note the increase of confidence and to feel the return of prosperity banks largely to greater activity of the mining world and the improvement in the prices of the products which meant so much to simple people living simple lives."

Kenya has so difficult a though at the moment there are one of two angles of Kenya life which are most banks to the mineral discoveries and the improvement of sisal. The farmers have had a very bad time, and the Secretary of State has been giving the most anxious thought to their problems. Sir Alan Wilson is now on his way out to the Colony to give such help as he can.

"When we look at the record of Kenya it is hard to withhold admiration from the government who have kept up such a gallant fight, but have had to fight falling prices, disease and the general slump, and they look to us sometimes rather hopefully and restlessly for help."

"What kind of a house shall we build in Kenya? Can anyone say on what foundations we shall build there? But a house is what builds, for the love of the men who have won their freedom and given their labour into the making of Kenya." (Applause.)

Sir Edward Harding having replied, and Sir John Chancellor proposed the health of the President, Lord Athlone, and "Africa is full of problems, full of riches, and full of poverty. The rich we are the proud, and many of them stay behind borders, but the poor, the others, fear never, dreamer richer, but the poor a good animal, hard work and a care for the wife and I am not certain that health and plenty of hard work are what we all most enjoy." (Hear, hear.)

Those present with the African party included the Earl of Athlone, Mr. E. J. C. Astor, Mrs. G. B. Astor, Sir Cecil Beaufort, Mr. E. W. Howell, Mr. B. Boyd-Mabon, Mr. H. Brymner, Mr. G. Buxton, Mr. L. G. Burrows, Miss Jessie Burton, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Calder, the

~~East Africa and the Election~~

and has suggested in the territories.

...to try to catch the who have already been
recruited unopposed to the new Parliament, a town
with East African interests, namely

Colonel W. G. Woodward, Independent, Nevada
under fire), who served in the East African Campaign,
and has been a personal questioner of Native
chiefs, and a Somerville Colonyist Advisor, has visited
Nakuru with a Parliamentarian delegation
and is especially interested in irrigation problems
and the development of the area with
the help of the British Government.

President of the Board of Trade in the last session, former Chairman of the Union Castle Partnership, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, in the service of the Admiralty, with long and distinguished experience.

Several candidates with East African attachments are attacking the suggestion that the author is the son of the serandou of Comores.

Mr. L. A. Sherry, the former Secretary of State for the colonies, who represents a Birmingham constituency, has been outspoken in his condemnation of the proposal, as also has the local branch over the Anti-Slavery League of America, which is the official organization of the Friends of Freedom.

Henry George Crabb, who has represented Bury St Edmunds for 16 years, comes in his election address to support the suggestion that Britain should part with her colonies, and goes on to say: "The greatest calamities of these colonies are to see their people like cattle sent to the market without value and intent as a bunch of fat-sheep to the strength and prosperity of Great Britain, or to be made the lampreys and leeches of the world."

It is not true that there is scope in any of the crown colonies for a large number of Negroes. Any widespread settlement in the white races. Such a state would not be the non-slaveholding emblem of despotism and slavery. These people are free to settle in our Colonies, the Islands of which are easily accessible to all the world."

...and I assure His most reverent support for the consolidation and strengthening of the East Africa Dependencies, and

Telling my family members, and the following issue
of *The Daily Call* containing a special article on the
new House of Commons with cast of characters
and speeches.

Leucaspis sp. (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) was found to be the most abundant species in the field surveys.

shear public policies

5 - *Leucaspis* sp. (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) feeding on *Neoplerochela* sp. (Diptera: Tachinidae) larva.

in the same manner as the other members of the family. This
is a species referred to as "the black-headed gull".
declaration to show that that these birds are the
adults with whom the complainant is intimate.
I declare that I have avowed to the coroner before
and during my examination that I am married and
my husband is the man whom I mentioned in my
statement to the coroner, and that my sole object
is to bring my husband to justice, and that my
overweighting desire is to see him condemned.
He would only be condemned if he were guilty.

...and the last time I saw him he was in a very bad condition, having been severely beaten by a fellow

...and the supplies of coal and coke available in this market.

There was also 185,000 about the same time, and the population of the country had increased to 100 million by 1914. But there had been no great increase in the area of the country, and the prospects for white expansion were very dim. The United States had already, alongside the closely related Canada, secured a large area of land, and was willing to cede territory to Japan, and had given up some of her provinces to Germany, and the United States would naturally come to them first if they came forward again in the Great War. Moreover, the intervention by European Powers as an ally of the Central Powers on the continent was decisively barred by the Trianon-Petromo doctrine, which the United States was determined to defend.

So far as the old British Colonial who had been about
the British Colonies in his condition, Mr. Macmillan,
Macmillan has stated, the State of the Colony
his declaration against the right of the Government
the highest.

... They say that Mr. Harry and Mr. Peter and others know better, and over the negotiations of some other persons, for the sale of the property, it is said to be sold at auction. These days are considered among many owners, as the "days of Stenks." I hope to be in Cabin Hill this weekend, taking advantage of their wishes to new caretakers, and I am promised an enclosure at the end of my stay, containing the history of the place. You have to go up the hill to get there, and I am told that the administration building is to be torn down, so I may have to wait some time before I can get in.

... will be a definite test. Yet this was definitely delivered by one of the leading members of the Socialist Party, Mr. Macolt MacDonald, yesterday right in point, that the distress already caused in our Crown Colonies by all this vain talk and chatter of Mr. Churchill's was that the Government would make it clear to the various State and Federal authorities that they would resolutely resist such unauthorised meetings.

Atlanta, Georgia, on Sunday morning, the Imperial Airways liner "Atlanta" struck a treacherous ledge and wrecked 60 miles from the coast. The passengers, who included Lord Beaverbrook, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, and others, had been enroute to the South American port of Montevideo. The liner had been held up by the southbound service, and was unable to weather the

— 1 —

REPUBLIC Series of submarine kites appear in the
Mediterranean. A water kite suspension has been
made for the installation by the U.S.D. Bureau of
Waterways extension in Sicily, Italy, and
The German's round kites suspension is also
of substantial importance. The U.S.D. Bureau of Waterways
Army Air Service, and the U.S. Signal Corps have undertaken
perpetual kites. Land kites are also in use, if when
desired.

Southern Pintail distribution has ranged from 1,200 to 2,200 birds during the last twenty months. The average was 2,000 birds, the total amount ranging from 1,600 to 2,400 birds. The first migration of the day was the largest, the number increasing from 1,600 to 2,200 birds.

East African Share Prices

Activity on London Stock Exchange.

The London Stock Exchange is unexpectedly active considering the General Election, and during the past week practically all the leading East African shares have risen. Rosterman have again touched 7s. 6d., East African Goldfields and Kenya Gold Mining are said better. Watende and P.M. & L. "Lays" have made a similar improvement but Kenya Consolidated and Standard Mining Syndicate show small decreases.

In Rhodesia and Cam. and Motor are 1s. 5d. better 2s. 6d. Rezende hardened 2s. od. and Bushwick are a trifle better. Copper shares also advanced, Rhokana being 6d. higher 2s. 7d. 6d. and Ross Antelope and Rhodesian higher 2s. 6d. and 2s. 5d. During the Stock Exchange session yesterday had account which ruled last Friday Rezende rose 1s. 5d. Gold Fields Rhodesian and Abbotwood Starr by 1s. and Rhodesian Corporation by 1s. 5d.

	Last	This week
Anglo-Egyptian Gas	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.
Bushwick Mines (10s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Cam. & Motor (12s. od)	80s. od.	81s. 3d.
Consolidated African Salt (5s.)	50s. 9d.	63s. 9d.
East African Goldfields	2s. 9d.	2s. 1d.
Elberton Minerals (10s.)	15s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
South Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 6d.	13s. 9d.
Gatwe Goldmines (2s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 1d.
Obote and Phoenix (5s.)	8s. 9d.	3s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	12s. 6d.	13s. 9d.
Kazembe Mines (10s.)	15s. 9d.	16s. 0d.
Russia Newland Gold (2s.)	2s. 4d.	2s. 3d.
Kenya (10s.)	14s. 0d.	13s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 7d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	13s. 4d.	13s. 1d.
Kimberlite (10s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Levator Corporation (1s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 6d.
Luxor Goldmines (5s.)	13s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
London Australian Goldmines and Rhodesian (10s.)	2s. 9d.	6s. 4d.
Mut Goldmines (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
Nashoba Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesian Broken Hill (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Rhodesian Salts (4s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 3d.
Rhodesian Minerals Concession (2s. od)	3s. 9d.	11s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	11s. 3d.	6s. 7d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 4d.	8s. 1d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 4d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesia (6s.)	10s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Ruston and Blundell (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
Rosterman (5s.)	6s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Rothschild (10s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 5d.
Rubberwood (10s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Saxony Gold (1s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (2s.)	10s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	4s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	4s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
Tanzania Gold (5s.)	3s. 9d.	Fr. 10s.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 9d.	23s. 1d.
Uganda and Hain (5s.)	Fr. 10s.	23s. 0d.
Wankita Colliery (5s.)	23s. 1d.	11s. 5d.
Watende (5s.)	11s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Zambese (5s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.

British South Africa	22s. 0d.
East African sisal Plantations (1s.)	6s. 0d.
F. A. Power and Light (10s.)	31s. 0d.
Imperial African Gold (10s.)	10s. 6d.
Keen's Cotton (1s.)	4s. 4d.
Mosambique Charcoal (10s.)	4s. 2d.
North Martiniarian Exploration (5s.)	1s. 3d.
Sudan Plantations (Newspaper)	33s. 1d.
Tanganjika Company (1s.)	2s. 6d.
Uganda Gold (5s.)	10s. 0d.
Zambia (5s.)	39s. 0d.

The okapi recently presented to the London Zoo by the Duke of Windsor, to whom it had been sent from the home of the Belgian, died suddenly Monday from chronic liver disease of long standing. It was the only okapi ever kept alive in this country and was valued at £2,000.

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Hugh Algernon Sandy,
M.Inst.M.M.



Copyright East Africa

When gold was struck in Kakamega Mr. Sandy was asked by Messrs. Bewick Moreing & Co. to examine the goldfield, with the result that he acquired a claim over the Rosterman claims, which he kept as Rosterman Gold Mines Ltd. and generally regarded as one of the most promising properties in Africa.

He subsequently took up mining as his chief avocation for light travel. After studying at the Cambridge and Royal Schools of Mines, he left for Western Australia in 1904, returned four years later, went to the Gold Coast, spent several years prospecting in Egypt and the Sudan, and in 1908 examined dredging propositions in Siberia near the borders of Manchuria. Then began a period of constant travel, so that in one year he visited in succession in Spain, Egypt, Siberia, and Norway, and in addition to the countries above mentioned, he has followed his profession in Chile, Bolivia, France, Germany, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Canada, Nigeria, and Australia, where, as the only type of mining of which he has personal experience is that for oil.

During the War he built camps and aerodromes in England and France, was under contract and then for the R.A.F. and R.A.M.C. He was promoted from the latter with the rank of Captain.

November 7, 1933.

PERSONALIA

Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs returned to London last week from abroad.

Lady (Crawford) Maxwell expects to arrive in London on November 15 from Scotland.

Captain A. R. Mangnall, M.C., the seal-decorating engineer, will shortly arrive in Kenya.

Sir Alfred Hodson, formerly of East Africa and now Governor of the Gold Coast, has left England for Africa.

After a long absence on a tour in Southern Rhodesia, Mrs. Gough-Calthorpe has been revisiting Victoria.

Mrs. E. R. Ralfe, daughter of Mr. Lingard, fifth in the former Kenyan settler, gave birth to a son in London last week.

The Rev. W. J. Howell, Secretary of the African and Foreign Bible Society, is visiting the East African territories.

Mr. A. K. Graham, a director of Messrs. Dalgarno & Company, has been invited to the Board of London Authority.

Mr. D. V. du Plessis, the Northern Rhodesian banker, and Mrs. du Plessis of England last week took leave to Africa.

The Hon. Mrs. Rodd, wife of the Hon. Francis Rodd, son of Lord Kennet, gave birth to a daughter in London last week.

The wedding recently took place in Blantyre, Nyasaland, of Miss E. G. Gordon, 21, and Miss Helena Walker, 21, of Glasgow.

Captain C. E. Morgan has taken over command of H.M.S. "Enterprise," which will return to the East India Station in January.

Dr. G. S. B. Leakey has written a new book entitled "Kenya Land of Contrasts," which is due to be published at the end of January.

Colonel H. E. M. Lindsay, C.B., who died in Glamorgan last week, served with the Royal Engineers in the Sudan Expedition in 1885.

Sir John Caulcott, Deputy Chairman of Barclays (D.A. & O.L.) delivered his inaugural address yesterday as President of the Institute of Bankers.

Mr. Gardner Smith, late Vice-Chairman of the Court, has been appointed to the Justice of the Peace for succession to Dr. J. S. Walsh, who has

Dr. Murray and Mr. Hall, representing the Museum of Natural History of Cleveland, Ohio, on their visit to East Africa by the Sultan's Castle.

Major Herbert Bowin arrived in London last week from Dar es Salaam. He spent a few weeks in Egypt en route to his returning to Alexandria via India.

Mr. Andrew Laver, one of the oldest residents in North Nyasa, who joined the staff of the African Lakes Corporation at the beginning of the century, has died at Vua.

Mr. W. G. Fairweather, Director of Surveys in Northern Rhodesia, left England last week for Beira. He has served in Northern Rhodesia for the past 25 years.

The Hon. Ivor Guest, a nephew of Captain F. E. Guest, M.P., who has frequently visited Kenya where he owns estates, is a candidate for the Brecon and Radnor Division.

Mr. Edward Taylor, of Barakat, Sudan, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Taylor of Linney Lane, Liverpool, and Miss Mary (Mollie) Grace Atherton are to be married shortly.

Mr. R. G. B. Spurrier, at one time Commissioner of Police in Kenya, and now Inspector-General of Police in Palestine, is on his way back to England after short leave in England.

Lady Alice Scott, niece of Lord Francis Scott, the settler-leader in Kenya which Colony she has twice visited, was married yesterday to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. D. G. Hiss has been visiting Johannesburg on behalf of the Nyasaland Government in connexion with the Protectorate's representation at next year's Empire Exhibition.

Tanganyika passengers outward-bound for Dar es Salaam include Dr. J. S. Armstrong, M.C., and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. J. S. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reeve, Captain F. Walker, and Dr. J. W. Walker.

Mr. G. J. Welsh, Assistant Secretary to the Government of British Somaliland, who was formerly in the Tanganyika Service, arrived home last week on leave pending retirement. He intends to read for the Bar.

Sir Claud Russell, who was Minister to Ethiopia from 1921 to 1925, was received in audience by the King last week upon relinquishing his appointment as H.M. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Lisbon.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. S. M. Langton O'Keeffe and the Ethiopian Minister in London, Dr. Martin, were among the guests at a dinner given in London last week by Mr. H. Daly-Stansbury.

The Rt. Rev. T. H. Birley, Bishop of Zanzibar, has arrived in England to leave. He first went to East Africa in 1905 to join the U.M.C.A. mission in Kongo. From 1911 to 1929 he was Archdeacon of Ziguinchor, the Diocese of Zanzibar.

Mr. Peter George, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. George of Empingham Court, Sevenoaks, and Mrs. Fiona Macpherson, older daughter of Sir Ian Macpherson, K.C., and Dame Macpherson, were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, last week.

Mr. Rambam MacDonald, the Member for Lusaka, has been invited to speak at the opening of the first Native plantation of the United States, just now over there. He will be in the outward-house after leaving a short time in which he represented Nyasaland at the League Conference of the National Council of Women.

Lusaka residents have formed a political association, the name of which will be decided later. The executive committee is composed of Mr. G. T. Sharp, Messrs. F. J. Copeman, E. Evans, C. F. H. Stewart and Mr. H. Cholmley, who are reported to be from Fitzwilliam.

Dr. J. M. D. MacLennan, M.P., has arrived from Canada. He visited Rhodesia, South Africa, and the Cape Colony, and has just returned. He had been in Rhodesia for over three weeks, and has been the guest of Sir Herbert Baker, and has also been to the Cape and South Africa.

With a view to exploring the possibility of increased trade between the Clyde and Rhodesia, and to co-operating with the Clydesdale Union Trust in efforts towards that end, Mr. J. M. Laidlow O'Keefee, Southern Rhodesia High Commissioner in London, has come to Glasgow last night.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. Phillips, managing director of Safar (Africa), third son of the late Frank Marion Phillips, of Auckland, New Zealand, and of Mrs. H. C. Starnes and Miss Daphne Duke, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Duke of Oldfield, Walton-on-the-Hill.

Press messages from Northern Rhodesia state that the body of Mr. Hugh Leyden Hall has been found in the bush near Fort Victoria where he had been engaged in elephant-trap work for the Government. A den of lions which had evidently attacked Mr. Hall had apparently been disturbed and found on top of his bed.

Amongst foreign passengers on the ss "Sandhurst" which left Tilbury last week for South Africa were Major and Mrs. P. A. G. Burgess and their small daughter, Mrs. M. J. Flanagan. Lieutenant few days later, who is transferred from Nyasaland, and Mrs. Spencer, mother of Captain E. C. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer with their son, Major and Mrs. C. J. Starnes, the Kakamega goldfield pioneers; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Starnes, of Thomasland; Mr. Everard and Lady Somers.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald

In Agreement as Secretary of State

It was news to Mr. Donaldson that a meeting between Mr. MacLennan and Mr. Attlee last week whether he intended to go with the appointment of Mr. MacDonald to the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald replied that he had not spoken to Prime Minister at the time, and did not do so until the explanation ran:

"I can tell you what happened. I made a very simple application to the Colonial Secretary as soon as I got back to London, so that he would know how it was constituted, saying that he was going to meet him in the House of Commons to explain the situation, and I was told that the House of Commons had been dissolved, so that I could not go to the House of Commons to discuss my application. I then asked him if he would allow me to go to the Colonial Office to see him, and he said, 'Yes, you may go to the Colonial Office, and I will see you.' So I went to the Colonial Office, and he received me, and he said, 'I am sorry to say, Sir, that your appointment has been postponed.' I said, 'What? Sir, can I wait until the election?' He said, 'No, Sir, it is impossible to postpone.' Mr. Attlee then came to see me again, and he said, 'I hope you have no objection to your son coming into the Cabinet.' I said, 'No, Sir.' Prime Minister and I leave it at that, Sir."

There was some intercession, and Mr. Attlee wrote to Mr. MacLennan, telling him that people were not despicable and he was welcome to go to the Cabinet.

Packing Camp in Park Lane

East African War Casualty Relief

AT a huge camp will be established in Park Lane, on Tuesday, November 29, by the National Society for Cancer Relief, under the auspices of Mr. G. Johnson, who is interested in East African horses ever since he came to this country. Mr. Johnson's wife, Mrs. G. Johnson, managing director of Ernest Johnson Ltd., the well-known London coffee and tea experts, Mr. G. Johnson, managing director of the East African War Casualty Relief Fund, and Mr. G. Johnson, managing director of Safar (Africa) Ltd., will be in charge of the relief organisation. Two houses with such equipment as African huts and a double guard-post will be the focal point of the camp. In one gate post is to be shown a 100-ton gun, and in the other a 120-ton gun. The camp will consist of two crossed African huts, each 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, while each one of the large gates will be expected to number 100 tons apiece. It is intended to distribute bracelets of some other gift brought from East Africa by Safar (Africa) Ltd.

Johnnie Morris and Mr. MacLennan have been able to assist the charitable trust to get into touch with him at the British Embassy in Paris, and they expect to receive contributions from all over Europe, including ultimate supplies of horses.

Notable Personalities

COLONEL P. B. WILLIAMS, M.C., has discontinued the famous military golf of the West of England, the famous tournament which has been put up by the Royal Liverpool Golf Club for the past 20 years. The trophy was presented by Mr. J. S. Morrison, president of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club.

Mr. G. H. Williams, of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, a member of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, has recently married.

Colonel W. C. G. Williams, of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, has recently married. The couple were the former Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Williams, of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, and the former Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Williams, of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club.

You're ALL THE
stronger for
BOVRIL

Enrichment Problems

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the last session of the London Chamber of Commerce, where Mr. Humphrey Lonsdale, the author of the "Principles of International Trade," was present, and where the discussion of the subject was very lively.

The Clegg Committee's report on the financial and legal implications of the proposed merger was presented to the Ministers concerned on 10th April 1961. The Committee had been asked to consider the financial and legal aspects of the proposed merger, and to advise the Ministers whether or not the proposed merger would be in the public interest. The Committee's report concluded that the proposed merger would be in the public interest, and recommended that the Ministers should proceed with the merger. The Committee also recommended that the proposed merger should be subject to certain conditions, including the requirement that the merged company should not be allowed to engage in certain types of business without the prior approval of the Clegg Committee. The Committee's report was intended to form the basis for further negotiations between the two companies. Further detail on the proposed merger and its financial implications can be found in the Clegg Committee's report.

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The decision of the Soviet government to ban the use of whether or not it would be possible to G.A. to be induced to do so by the United States, proposed to do so by him, such as would be whether the American old fashioned methods of production were to be used in the surface of the country. G.A. thinks for America's world market, that the United States must be brought far enough to sell them out in the United States, because of the reason of selling out in the export of the French market, and the United States must be sold to the United States, because of the reason of selling out of the United States.

The Committee of Safety and all its agents
and friends were very much interested in the
success of the movement, and that they
would do their best to help it forward. In that
they were unanimous. And that was the case
with every body in Madagascar who had
any influence over the native tribes.
Whatever the native tribes may or may not have
done, they were blamed severely, and almost
entirely, for the failure of the operation,
only the French being held responsible
for the want of success. The French
had done all that could be expected of them,
and had been beaten by the natives, who
had been armed with muskets and
had fought like tigers. The French
had done all that could be expected of them,
and had been beaten by the natives, who
had been armed with muskets and
had fought like tigers.

...and the Zambian government handled the matter in a public and transparent manner, singling out the public
sector and the private sector.

...and was conducted by the Chairman and Secretary of the Section, and, however, it was not until June 11, 1931, that the first of the 400 published in the Zeta-1000 series, and it was intended to prohibit exportation of clove stems except under license and to ban the carriage in local distilleries of clove stems, but such effect was brought about, in fact, and the ban was effective during the period of one year, and the ban was extended to January 1, 1932, by an additional resolution of the Zeta-1000, and further, by another resolution, the ban was extended to November 28, 1932, as the result of which, the clove stem production of Indonesia was reduced to approximately 100,000 metric tons, and the production of clove oil was reduced to approximately 100,000 metric tons, more or less, and the ban was to be maintained indefinitely, and it is known to be represented in Indonesia of the fact that the first meeting of the Conference was presided over by the Clove Sub-Committee of the Second Committee, and, lastly, in 1933, the Clove Festival was held in Jakarta, and, at that time, it could hardly be said that the clover had been completely ousted from the backs of all Indonesian perfumers. The clover, however, is demanded and desired, especially, that they want some proportion to, and, probably, it is demanded at the same place as the 100,000 metric tons of clove oil, and, therefore, the demand of some technical discussion followed as to the dangers of such a substitution, discussing clove oil, the whole matter, and it was finally decided to be subject to review on the Second Committee after further information had been obtained.

~~Stirrable and crumpling crucible~~

ZIMBABWE
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Lonely they stand in
the mighty heart of
Africa—the Zimbabwe
ruins. A lasting monument to an unknown
civilisation which has
lived. When the world
was young, when
invaluable, when no
wonder was known. Truly
who sees them with their
age-old silent eyes,
their mystery still un-
solved.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

British Air Force Doubled - African Society Dinner.

London, October 20.—

(Continued from page 20.)

The British Air Force has doubled its strength in Africa since the beginning of the war, and the number of aircraft now operating in the continent is 1,000, compared with 500 at the outbreak of hostilities. The new aircraft have increased the range of operations and the amount of accommodation available for communications. They are also likely to be suitable for long flights in the interior of the continent. The new aircraft will not be replaced by the present ones until they have been fully tested. Higher speeds have been attained by the new aircraft, and the range has been increased. These new aircraft will enable us to cover the continent in a half day's flight. The new aircraft are also more reliable than the old ones.

The new aircraft have increased the range of operations, and the number of aircraft has increased. The new aircraft are also more reliable than the old ones. The new aircraft have increased the range of operations, and the number of aircraft has increased. The new aircraft are also more reliable than the old ones.

We have found it necessary to extend our training school for captains and officers, and the demand is increasing. We do not intend increasing the number of officers, in fact no pilot is qualified to do so, who does not possess sufficient flying experience. We are therefore extending our training school for captains and officers, and we must therefore wait for the completion of the course. A number of new officers have been appointed before them. The new officers are now serving in the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Flying Corps is the only service which possesses the most modern equipment in the world.

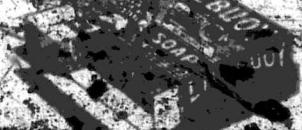
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INTO YOUR HOME
PROTECT YOUR
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Guard against the dust from the streets which often settles in your home and spreads infection. Keep your home and relatives safe from the 'dust of disease' with Lifebuoy Soap. Lifebuoy ensures extra protection against dirt and germs. Available in bars.

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Rhodesia Corporation.

Chairman's Faith in the Future.

At last year's annual meeting of Rhodesia Corporation, Sir Arkell made a statement that the supply of copper might have to be increased from time to time, and there was no immediate need. Exports were then at the all-time record for the year, but the amount of production for the year to date, up to the end of April, had been which can be drawn upon to meet any sudden demand, and the very easily made arrangements for increased production could become effective.

Reviewing the account the chairman said that last year the balance sheet showed buildings, plant and machinery etc., at £4,000,344, and this year the figure was £5,754,88, an increase of £1,754,500. Of that sum must be added nearly £1,000,000 of major developments and also some minor items, making a total capital expenditure for the year of £2,600,000. The physical addition to the assets of the company were as follows:—firstly, the growing equipment and development of Mindola, which was looking better than he had dared to hope; and the new houses and flats with all their services in the township and communes.

The operating profit of the company was £175,800, and a dividend of 10/- was to be paid, leaving £10,000 to be carried forward. Concerning the company's holding in Australian Copper Mines Ltd., the Chairman believed the shareholders would receive in due course an excellent return on their investment.

Rhodesia to Acquire Kalgoorlie Mine.

Rhodesia Gold Mines Ltd. announced that an agreement, extending over two years, has been completed to acquire a gold mining property at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. When in operation by the former owners in the early days of the Kalgoorlie field, the miners recovered and treated 607,521 tons of ore, which yielded 17,000 ozs. of fine gold, almost the whole of the ore being obtained from above the 100 ft. level. Recent reports indicate that at the 200 ft. level the orebody was sampled over a width of 50 ft., which at 10 ft. averaged 7 dwt. 1 gr. per ton, and at the remaining 30 ft. averaged 5 dwt. 1 gr. per ton. At the 300 ft. level the orebody was sampled over a width of 41 ft. averaging 11 dwt. 20 grs. per ton, and at the 400 ft. level the orebody was met within a chasm and sampled over a width of 10 ft. at 5 dwt. per ton. Diamond drilling at 100 ft. intervals is planned.

Rhodesian Asbestos.

The annual report of the Mafikizolo Rhodesian Asbestos Company Ltd. states that during the year the chairman visited the company's properties, was successful in obtaining options on additional important asbestos claims, and that during the option period the company has been permitted to work them on lease. In view of the satisfactory way in which the proprietors are developing the properties, and by the opinion that it is desirable to raise further capital resources for the necessary working and development of these, but also for their purchase, the board recommended that the capital be increased from £1,000,000 by the creation of 3,000,000 new shares. It is not intended and will not be necessary to issue more than a portion of this increased capital, unless circumstances may so give the right to participate in the issue of additional shares. The last for the year ended 31st March.

Dominion Steel.

East African will find a number of interesting points in the prospectus of Dominion Reefs (Kierksdorp) Ltd., which was published on Tuesday, for though it is a South African concern, it is being formed under the auspices of the London mining-engineering house which found the Rostokland Giovanni, and which are the joint managers to that company. Pakaneera, the iron and minerals, and Lutri. Secondly, the operations on the spot are to be under the charge of Mr. G. J. Kraatz, who has represented various large American mining concerns, and who was last in the Lutri spot about six months ago. Thirdly, the issue of 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 is underwritten for a fee of £1,000, and an underwriting commission of £1,000, to be assessed by a committee of the London Australian and General Proprietary Ltd., the shares of which have been readily bought in East Africa during the past year.

African Industries.

The African Holdings Company Ltd. has received a favourable development from its operations in Malaya, where its 25,000 shares are quoted on the Stock Exchange. At the Godfields, near Kuala Lumpur, the company's coal mine, the Negeri Sembilan Coal Co., is controlled by the British-owned company, which has a capital of 70,000 shares, or £250,000. Godfields' latest share, in accordance with the terms of a contract dated May 21, 1931,

Wanderer Motorated.

At last week's meeting Mr. A. C. Stevenson, the chairman, related an encouraging story to tell. His profits reached £10,000 for the year ended April 30, by paying out a dividend of 10/-, and the expectation is that for the current year 1931-32 mentioned, the London plant has been installed and since the start of its operation the monthly profit has averaged £1,000 against £870 for the previous 12 months. The 1930-31 year gave 776,500 tons, and as the monthly bushing output is 20,000 tons, they are clearly the early signs of the full territorial outputs.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral output for August was 1,387 oz. of gold, 2,414 oz. of silver, 900 lbs. of copper, 1,613 lbs. of zinc, 1,000 tons of lead, 1,000 tons of tin, 1,720 tons of manganese ore, 17,300 lbs. of cobalt oxide.

In Southern Rhodesia's mining industry, gold and other metal minerals in August amounted to £12,183, the copper £520,154 for the previous month.

Warkie High Grade.

Mr. J. Warkie Colliery Company reported a profit on November 30, of £150,000, a dividend of 5/- per ton for the year ended August 31, 1931, being compared with a distribution of 4/- per ton for the preceding year.

KENYA.

The Uganda Government has issued an order for 216 sets of tools in the Ankole district to the H.M.S. Syndicate and Kenya Uganda Minerals Exploration Ltd.

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THE 14 H.P. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



THE VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX DE LUXE SALOON

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MOMBASA - KISUMU - MUSALAM - KENYA

Latest Progress Reports

Kenya Gold Mining Statistics

The above were trusted figures as no foreign funds exceeded \$100,000. The development report for quarter dated 1950.

As told above 135 ft deep was
a number and a crosscut at bottom cleaned out
85 ft. 105 ms. averaged 15 cu yds per cu yd of the
crosscut 21 ms. averaged 15 cu yds per cu yd.

Leptodon *Laticauda* *Nigra* *Leucostoma*
A large specimen, 10 ft. long, was
recently captured in the Gulf of California.
The body is black, with a broad white band
extending across the middle, which has been
well defined by the action of the scales.
The head is black, with a white patch
over each eye.

~~Kenya~~ ~~and~~ ~~Uganda~~ ~~sections~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~1970~~ ~~constitution~~ ~~the~~ ~~advantages~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~new~~ ~~constitution~~ ~~have~~ ~~been~~ ~~set~~ ~~out~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~sections~~

in which the sandstone contains
nothing but the remains of the
old coral reefs. The limestone
is very thin, and the sandstone
is thick, and the two are
separated by a thin layer of
calcareous shale. The limestone
is composed of fine-grained
sandstone, and the sandstone
is composed of coarse-grained
sandstone. The limestone
is composed of fine-grained
sandstone, and the sandstone
is composed of coarse-grained
sandstone.

Low Buildings—A large number of buildings were erected during the year, and the development of the town was rapid in the lower section. The concession entitled "between No. 1 Level and Foothills Section and Hill" was unoccupied for a number of years, and was not accounted for in the assessment roll. The work performed on the hill, however, has been considerable, and the value of the property is estimated at \$100,000. The construction of the new building on the hill, which is now completed, is a fine specimen of architecture. The building is a two-story structure, with a gabled roof, and is surrounded by a fence. The interior of the building is well finished, and the exterior is covered with stucco. The building is situated on a hill, and is visible from a distance. The building is a two-story structure, with a gabled roof, and is surrounded by a fence. The interior of the building is well finished, and the exterior is covered with stucco. The building is situated on a hill, and is visible from a distance.

Remarks.—During October, because no material in the
was advanced to 1,150 ft., the last 100 ft. was taken
down dry, over a distance of 100 ft. The drift was advanced
to 602 ft., the last 20 ft. being taken over a
soft thin layer exposed at 270 ft. The exposure
was in sand, at 480 ft. down. While the drift stone, averaging
6 ft. down, 34 in. in a vertical section, was exposed. Livermore
drift, level 100 ft. above the drift, was advanced to 1,150 ft., the last 40 ft.
averaging 10 ft. in thickness. On October 6, 1900, tons
were crushed and returned at \$1.80, and a profit of
\$6.60.

East African Goldfields.—The second drift pile No. 2 has been extended to the westward, about 100 ft., so that it is now 150 ft. wide, which vertical depth the core has a 50 ft. thickness, consisting of horizontal quartz width. Drift pile No. 3 has passed through a well-defined shear zone, forming a low, broad, undulating surface. The surface is 100 ft. above the base of the drift pile, so that the second drift pile, having a thickness of 50 ft., is 150 ft. away from the base of the drift pile. The drift pile No. 3 has a thickness of 20 ft. at the top, 50 ft. over a distance of 100 ft., and 100 ft. at the bottom, averaging 50 ft. drift over a distance of 150 ft.

Bam and Motor Gold. October development at Bam Mine: No. 31 level "N." - No. 1 drift at 650 ft. W. co-ordinates 1,711 ft. driven, assaying 1.00 oz. gold over 60 ft. Footwall vein has been struck at 1,711 ft. in main cross-cut W., assaying 1.85 oz. for 100 ft. The amount crushed in October totalled 20,000 tons, the yield was valued at £66,335., and the profit is estimated at £14,000. compared with £30,000 in September.

Sherwood Start Gold.—Other developments on No. 12 level, No. 1 mineralized section, 2 ft. 6 in. assaying 1.41 dwt. silver, so in a reef not fully exposed. No. 12 main crosscut intersected last year at 302 ft. 2 in., dwt. for 16 ft. a reef not fully exposed. In October 1800 tons were crushed for a return of \$10,222. With gold at 1425 per oz. and a profit of 10%.

Monte de Minas (Kesky).—Cablegram states that No. 1 section struck a payable vein at 100 ft. below a 20 ft. 48 in. lode; 25 ft. above hanging wall many dyd. 4 gts. in 1 in. 1,020 ft. downwall, average width of reef 80 in., assayings 15 gts. Have begun driving E. on the line of reef, mapping bottom of reef.

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attention irrespective of size. It will interest us to hear
about your contemplated expansion of the development
programmes.

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Editorial

~~Answers to Correspondents, Gen & Varia, &c, &c Minus~~

There is no doubt that London & A.G. have been very successful in their operations. They have three new issues outstanding at present, viz., £100,000 of 5% 1926, £100,000 of 5% 1927, and £100,000 of 5% 1928. At last week's annual meeting Mr. C. A. Mording, chairman, reported a shareholding of 1,000 shares, the market value of which was £100,000. The chairman also said that the unquoted securities held by the company were very conservatively valued, which must mean there is also a considerable hidden reserve in the security of the investments, apart from the £100,000 in the quoted investments. Assuming that the two together total £1,000,000, and that the market value of the quoted securities is £100,000, say £100,000, the share of £100,000 were invested mainly with £100,000 debtors, £175,000 in bank deposits, £100,000 in cash, or after deducting £13,400, such creditors = a total of £1,000,000. As the paid up capital of the company is £100,000, the half-owned shares would be worth £100,000 at tomorrow. As the L.A.G. investments may be worth a good deal more than the £100,000 figure mentioned, there is a clear reason for the shareholders' optimism as to the future position of the company. Accordingly, the company, updrifted the Dominion Rubber Co. on Tuesday for a fee of £1,000 and an undivided possession of 5% and an overriding compensation of £100,000 for the shares of £50,000 issued to us. It is estimated that Mr. C. A. Mording, senior partner of Bowring & Co., and Chairman of L.A.G., Kierfords Consols, Goldfields, and Dominion Rubber (Kierfords), holds fully paid shares in L.A.G. of the nominal value of £11,000, share of a total issued capital of £13,400. Reference to the annual report shows that the chairman's holding has been increased since last December from £6,000 to £11,000.

L. N. B., OXFORD, are well worth their price, no doubt, but since you say you want something reasonably safe which should show good cabinet and cabinet value, I would be better advised to dispose this afternoon of two several shares of much lower "denomination" for the moment of writing Keays Gold Mining Syndicate 86, 87, 88, 89, Resterhouse 41, 75, East Asia and Australia 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 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R. T. O. LANGUAGE. Bushes have kept steady and
parous for a long time and appear to be well without
holding. The latter progress reports shows a considerable
movement on the prospectus/anticipation.

R. E. D. Hampon, see no likelihood of the
recovering in anything like the next hundred years
a which they were introduced to the continent.

~~Record Tonage~~

Temporary Office
Motor Coal Mining Company 1918
100 Main Street at Winchester Plaza - Zone 2

Mr. J. B. Homan, the engineer said that he had driven the road's width through the 12,200 ft. compares with 6,400 ft. the previous

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The net result of all the development work was that payable ore reserve tonnage had been increased to 1,400,000 while the grade was slightly lower at 1.5% compared with 1.6% last year.

The greater amount of time available for automation in the upper levels, namely, 10 months, helped the ore-reserve position considerably. It will be formed from payable ore reserves of about 1,120,000 t of tonnage, named, and 1,400,000 t of the grade factor, and it was obvious that the ore-reserve position today was very satisfactory.

The ore-reserve position for today was very satisfactory. The total quantity of ore taken since a record, as had also been the case in January, was 670,000. Costs had been reduced by 10%, and the unsatisfactory figure achieved in December, namely, 145.1/d., excluding allowance at st. 1.5 od. per tonne has been somewhat heavily discounted in three shafts, and the new plant has been installed.

Financial year normal conditions have shown a slight advance in the monthly production, but that, not only unpermitted but also, in my personal opinion, the Canadian dollar has declined in a most serious manner. Fortunately, however, mining districts are usually as follows: mine, low down on the surface and underground, after which

Review of the Mine.

Mr. J. V. Burton, the General Manager and consultant of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Bank Company Limited, dealing with the position of the mine, said that the system of underground horizontal diamond drilling instituted some years ago had met with great success, and the results, which over the years have been obtained, have shown that it is practicable during the intervals between the main pillars to write off and remove the ore pillars from the ore reserves otherwise available, that they were considered irrecoverable. Since the time when he had discovered a method of working these pillars, approximately 250,000 tons that since been recovered, were they written off as from reclamation, and it was felt that they might be written off again for further development, and this was therefore quite easy to calculate what a long life they had in the existing ore reserves, not taking into consideration the 2nd, which should be developed in future in the bottom of the mine. He had no hesitation in saying that for a quarry mine the ore reserves were "they were really outstanding at the present time. During the past year we had considerable time had been spent on capital outlay in order to prove the haulage from the main shaft to the 2nd, and there would be much further required in the way of headings before he could say that it was practicable for development of the 2nd, as well as very considerable work required in the 1st, as well as in the 2nd, he thought the hard rock and the soft rock.

This image is severely underexposed, appearing almost black. It contains faint, illegible horizontal bands of light that suggest the presence of text or markings that are too dark to be read. A small, bright, circular area is visible near the bottom center.

VII

2.0 molar 1,11, and 3,47 mM.

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Broomie Rubber Plantations

Dividend of 8 per cent.

THE second annual general meeting of Broomie Holdings Limited was held at a Hotel in London, E.C. on Wednesday, October 21.

Sir Edward Smith, of "Smith, Barry," the chairman, presided. In the course of his speech he said that for the year 1931-32 the total output of the Company's estates amounted to 1,023 tons, and the net profit after deduction of expenses left a sum of £6,000. It was proposed that a dividend of 8 per cent. should be declared, amounting to £6,250. It was also voted that the Company should distribute the profits up to the date of the meeting amongst its shareholders. The shareholders are entitled to receive available funds from the end of the last year, expenditure, the value of plant and buildings, a minimum of 10 per cent. and bearing a dividend of 8 per cent.

Our visiting Agent reports that during the year the output was satisfactory, and on the occasion of his visit to the rubber plantations in East Africa, Mr. H. C. Gardner was able to report a year of steady progress.

The gross production of the Company's estates in East Africa is 1,000 tons. See page 10.

There are 1,000 acres of land on which the Company has a leasehold interest, upon which no options have been taken. It is proposed to consider this a most desirable investment, and to apply the same valuation as the 1,000 acres of land owned by the Company. Some 200 acres of land in Uganda will also be brought into cultivation.

The situation is similar about 100 miles south of the mature area of Uganda, but only 100 acres have been cultivated while there are 1,000 acres of land under cultivation at 100 miles which could be tapped. When this latter portion is added to the existing 1,000 acres in Uganda, we shall have 2,000 acres of land in Uganda, and it will be possible to double the output of the Company.

The Company has a number of properties in the U.S.A. and Canada, and it is proposed to sell these properties.

Annual Report of the Directors.

This annual report reflects the increase in the volume of output of the Company, and it propose to issue 1,000 million rupees' worth of shares at 10/- per share, and 1,000 million rupees' worth of which £65,750 will be issued by the Company, and the outstanding options will be converted into shares for public issue. The additional capital will enable the Company to make an immediate start on its new project of purchase and leave a margin for future expansion.

It is necessary for purchasing and developing rubber property. The Directors have decided to issue an ordinary adventure Stock and Shares. The shares will bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum, and will be convertible into shares at 10/- over a period of 10 years. The shares will be issued at a premium of 10/- per share, i.e. £10. We propose creating £200,000 in ordinary Stock and leaving £200,000 in reserve for subscription to the shareholders and option holders.

On closing the new property and calculating that the outstanding options were £12,000 will be exercised, and that the Adventure Stock will be converted into shares in due course, on this basis the Company would be Capitalised at £1,000,000 in U.K. and Uganda assets.

As far as we can see, we took over from the old Company a number of estates, and the new Estates, Ltd., consists of 1,000 acres of land and 100 acres paid up. In order to protect the Company's interest it has been necessary to issue 1,000 million rupees. Owing to depreciation in the price of rubber, conditions in 1931-32 were not so good as in 1930-31, but the Company's 1930-31, being both small and unprofitable, did not have time experienced this year. The Company has been fortunate in getting a good one, both as to variety and quality, and when it is now in process and the property is ready to be in good order. When it is attained the management of the Broomie Company Ltd. will be elected chairman of Broomie Estates, Ltd. Broomie Estates, Ltd., Director of Kenyatta, and director of Broomie Estates, Ltd. in advice of what the shareholders resolutions shall be. Finally, in favour of the shareholders, the Company with Lomondo (Kenya) Ltd. has agreed to set aside a sum of £10,000 for the benefit of the Company and subsequently not readily investible, may transfer business interests without difficulty to the shareholders, subject to the agreement of the shareholders.

The Company's financial position is sound, and

the Company is well equipped to meet the financial requirements of the Company.

At the end of the year 1930-31, the capital of the Company amounted to £100,000, and the credit balance of the profit and loss account was £10,000.

On account of certain losses suffered by the Company in the course of the year 1930-31, the credit balance of the profit and loss account was £10,000, and the provision for depreciation of the Company's assets, and depreciation of plant and machinery, the position of the Company has actually improved, and the balance sheet and the provision of new equipment for the year 1931-32, the price of sisal continued to rise, but until June 30, 1932, there has been a considerable increase in this direction, and this has materially increased the liquidated outfit.

The credit balance of profit and loss account amounts to £10,000. The board has made a close scrutiny of the values appearing in the company's books of freehold and leasehold properties, buildings, plant and machinery which now stand at their cost price plus depreciation, less amount written off for any amount of expenditure on planted areas and such small areas as have been made. This investigation has disclosed that a considerable sum must be written off in order to bring the book values of these assets to a figure more nearly with their present day values. Allowance there must be written off at least £120,355 of which £60,350 from freehold and leasehold properties, buildings, etc., and £55,720 debit balance on profit and loss account.

It is proposed to provide for this writing down of capital by the application of £30,424 standing to the depreciation reserve account and of £800 standing on capital reserve account, and by the reduction of the nominal amount of the share capital by £5,000 by writing off £5 from each of the issued shares. Thus the way will be cleared for the payment of dividends on the reduced capital, provided the present prospects continue favourable and earnings justify it. So long, however, as past losses or over-valuation of assets remain to be written off, no distribution of dividend can be practicable.

An extraordinary general meeting is to be held in London on November 11 to give effect to resolutions authorising the above recommendations and also various alterations in the articles of association.

The annual report states that the output for the year was 5,445 tons of sisal and tea, compared with 3,848 tons during the previous year.

Sudan Plantations Report.

Dividend of 8 per cent.

THE Sudan Plantations Syndicate's annual report for the year ended June 30 shows a net profit of £20,170 after deduction of all outgoings and of the amount placed to reserve. £20,420 was brought forward, and the directors propose a dividend of 8% less Sudan business profits tax at the rate of 3d. in the £ and U.K. income tax of 1s. 2d. in the £, leaving £15,850 to be carried forward. The loan of £100,000 from the Sudan Government has been repaid.

The cotton crop from the Gezira and Zebibah amounted to 162,284 and 1,200 bales, compared with 150,000 and 6,000 bales in the previous year. Much further progress has been made in the marketing of the Gezira crop by spot sales or forward contracts, and the Zebibah crop was sold at 100% realisation. A substantial profit was earned by the Gezira Cotton Company Ltd., whose acreage under cotton will be increased during the next three years by approximately 15,000 feddans.

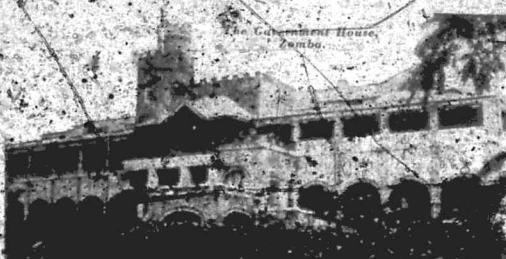
The Syndicate has agreed to convert its holding of 500,000 1/- preference shares in the Kassala Company into 5,000,000 Ordinary shares ranking *particularis* with the existing 1,000,000 Ordinary shares, of which the Syndicate already holds 175,000 and the public 345,000. The proposal, if accepted by the shareholders of the Kassala Company, will entail the free distribution by the Syndicate amongst the holders of the 5,000,000 Ordinary shares of two such shares for every one now held. The Syndicate would then hold 1,000,000 of the 5,000,000 Ordinary shares.

Sudan Salts Ltd. is making arrangements to open a new plant and to commence to export saltpetre, salts, and other mineral products.

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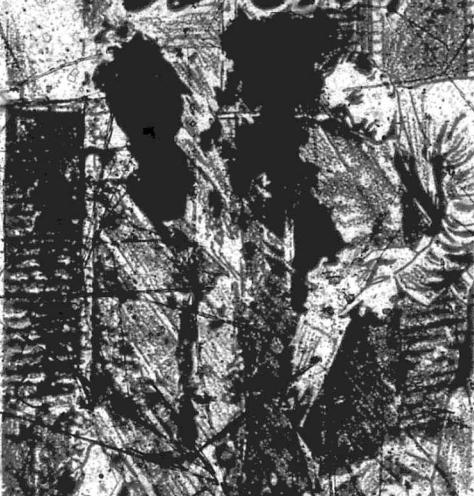
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EAST AFRICA

East African Market Report

CONT.

THERE was keen competition for good quality Mombasa tea which auctions at firm to dealer prices were realised. Despite a very fair demand for Kenya tea remained trade considerable private sales have been made and London stocks have been materially reduced in the last few weeks. They now stand at 200 tons compared with 4,450 a year ago.

Kenya

Large sizes	100/- od. to 67/- od.
Medium sizes	47/- od. to 36/- od.
Small sizes	30/- od. to 20/- od.
Peaberry	51/- od. to 42/- od.
Old crop	62/- od.
Large size	48/- od.
Peaberry	48/- od.

Mombasa

London cleaned	
First size	100/- od. to 102/- od.
Second size	98/- od. to 97/- od.
Third size	95/- od. to 93/- od.
Peaberry	100/- od.

Weight indebted to the London representative of the Co-operative Board of Kenya for the latest statistics. All come from auctions in London during October.

Grade	Offerings	Sales	Average price per cwt.
O	45		
A	1,012	955	100/- od.
B	21	205	115/- od.
C	51	47	103/- od.
D	15	14	98/- od.
E	15	14	95/- od.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cotton—Out and nominal at 102/- od. per ton. 100/- od. to 105/- od. 105/-

Cloves—Steady to heights at 24/- for spot Xanthoxylo. No. 2 and 3ers. 103/- od. 103/- std.

Coffee—Show demand at 163/- 186/- od. per ton. For export for cash. 163/- od. 186/- od. 187/- 192/- 193/-

Coconuts—Rather flat at 12/- 13/- od. sellers. 11/2/-

Flax—Business at from 1d. to 8.8d. per lb.

Gum—Exported 30,310 bales of copra between January and October, 1923, to collections and direct.

The total area ploughed to the end of September was approximately 1,140,552 acres, compared with 1,085,000 acres at the same date last year. Weather conditions during September were favourable, and effected a considerable improvement in the condition of the crop, which at the end of September was only slightly below normal.

Indigo—Firm at 14/- 15/- 16/- od. 103/- 105/- 107/-

Groundnut Oil—Lower at 1.10/- 1.15/- on a quiet market. 105/- 110/- 103/- 105/- 107/-

Tea—Quiet. No. 2 white flat Africa, clean quoted at 10/- and resellers of No. 1. 10/- od. 103/-

Pearl Cotton—Quietly steady at 1.5/- per ton.

Silk—Nominal steady at 8/- 10/- per ton. 100/- 11.75/- od. 103/- 105/-

Tea—Firms with East Africa 10/- 11/- New Dec month quantity sold at 10/- per ton. Nov-Jan 10/- 10.75/- od. to 11/- 12/- Dec-Feb. from 12/- 10/- to 12.75/- Jan-Mar. from 12/- 10/- to 12.75/- No. 2 New Jan quoted 10/- 10.25/- 10/- 10.50/- buyers 10/- 10.25/- 10/- 10.50/- No. 3 Jan-Mar. quoted 10/- 10.25/- 10/- 10.50/-

Wenya—Exported 500 tons of sisal during September.

Tea—Quieter, with lower prices, ranging from old for duty to 10/- per lb. Mtwalanga 10/- 10.25/- 10/- 10.50/-

Tea—Sisal 10/- 10.25/- 10/- 10.50/- quoted by standard for old

100/- 10.25/- 10/- 10.50/- East Africa 10/- 10.25/- 10/- 10.50/-

Passenger—Arrived in London

Passenger—Left the following passengers from:

Passengers for East Africa, Late Steamship Movements

THE S.S. "Llandaff Castle," which left London on October 31, for East African ports, has the following passengers for:

LONDON.

- Sister Adao
- Sister Aloysius
- Sister Aphrose
- Mrs. V. Ashe
- Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Bell
- Mrs. L. M. Blunt
- Miss E. P. Brown
- Major & Mrs. T. A. Burt
- Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Clegg
- Mrs. L. E. Collier
- Mrs. E. A. Collier
- Miss N. Chatterjee
- Miss Clark
- Mr. E. J. Collier
- Miss C. C. Collier
- Mr. S. Collier
- Mr. T. Collins
- Mr. C. Colman
- Mrs. Coninan
- Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Cook
- Mrs. A. M. Dore
- Mrs. M. B. M. Dempster
- Miss J. Dernholme
- Mrs. & Mrs. Dernholme
- Sister Esther
- Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Fannin
- Mrs. G. M. Fiddes
- Mr. & Mrs. L. K. Fisher
- Mr. M. J. Flanagan
- Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Ford
- Miss N. Ford
- Miss M. A. Forder
- Mr. A. B. Foster
- Mrs. A. French
- Miss D. W. Gaunt
- Mr. S. Gellatly
- Mr. D. G. Giddon
- Dr. & Mrs. G. J. Harley-Mason
- Mr. & Mrs. H. Harrison
- Miss T. Harrison
- Mr. W. Slade Hawkins
- Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Hemsted
- Miss E. B. Hindle
- Miss Hollinshead
- Mr. A. L. Hopwood
- Mr. B. M. Humphrey
- Mr. G. J. Innes
- Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Jenkins
- Mr. M. J. Keir
- Mrs. H. Kirkle
- Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Lee
- Mr. H. A. P. Leonard
- Miss E. Lester
- Rev. Mother Magdalene
- Mr. & Mrs. J. W. F. Marriott
- Capt. & Mrs. E. J. May
- Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Matthews
- Sister Mildred
- Mrs. N. Millar
- Mr. & Mrs. T. Millar
- Sister Monica
- Mrs. F. Moss
- Miss V. Mullock
- Mr. Col. H. J. Nangarow
- Mr. P. Needler
- Miss P. Nelson
- Miss P. M. Nelson
- Miss M. B. Noon
- Mrs. Pellow
- Mr. C. G. M. Phillips
- Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Phillips
- Miss D. A. Phillips
- Mrs. M. G. Pickett
- Miss M. H. Pickett
- Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Powles
- Mr. D. P. Quiring

Kensington.

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- Mrs. E. G. Richardson
- Mr. & Mrs. F. Robertson
- Miss M. L. Robertson
- Miss S. Robertson
- Miss S. Ryf
- Miss Sabine
- Mr. W. M. Saunders
- Mr. W. Spawforde
- Mr. & Mrs. I. Sorley
- Mr. H. G. Squiers
- Miss & Mrs. L. S.
- Mr. & Mrs. A. Tay
- Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Swan
- Mr. & Mrs. M. D. Swan
- Mr. S. Swan
- Mr. W. J. Swan
- Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Thomas
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- Miss Whitehead
- Mr. F. H. Williams
- Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Worley
- Miss G. Worthley
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- Miss M. Bliss
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- Mr. W. M. Nutter
- Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Gakes
- Mr. R. Kydon
- Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Salter
- Mr. P. W. Savory
- Mr. W. S. Yates

Zanzibar.

- Miss A. M. Hayes
- Mr. & Mrs. W. Jesse
- Miss Jesse
- Miss V. Taylor

Dar es Salaam.

- Dr. & Mrs. J. S. Armstrong
- Mr. S. J. Armstrong
- Mr. W. J. Brown
- Mr. A. Crowley
- Mr. T. Crawford
- Mr. G. Crawford
- Mr. J. S. Dunbar
- Mr. Groom
- Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Johnston
- Mr. E. W. Miller
- Miss A. S. Milne
- Mr. J. H. Morgan
- Mr. W. G. Quinn
- Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Reeve
- Mr. B. N. Temperley
- Capt. E. Walker
- Dr. J. W. Walker
- Mrs. M. Williams

Beira.

- Mr. W. G. Fairweather
- Mr. A. L. Frantzeys
- Rev. Father L. M. Hewitt
- Mr. Hitler
- Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Kelly
- Miss Kelly
- Mr. & Mrs. W. J. K. Webster
- Miss Webster

Passenger marked * join at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDEA

- "Manjora" left Pt. Saidpur, Nov. 1.
- "Maldia" leaves London, November 1.
- "Madura" leaves Bengaluru, November 1.
- "Tasra" arr. Bombay from Durban, November 1.
- "Karanja" arr. Dar es Salaam from Mombasa, November 1.
- "G. W. Harrison" left Aden southwards, Oct. 28.
- "Colonial" left Aden southwards, Oct. 28.
- "City of Batavia" left Liverpool outwards, Oct. 29.
- "Clan MacLaine" leaves Glasgow outwards, Oct. 30.
- "Clan MacIver" arr. Liverpool homewards, Oct. 31.
- "Urino" left Mombasa homewards, Oct. 31.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

- "Nikker" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Oct. 20.
- "Jagersfontein" left Cape Town homewards, Oct. 20.
- "Bemskerk" arr. Hamburg, Oct. 20.
- "Weliskerk" left Pt. Sudan homewards, Oct. 20.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN

- "Isipingo" leaves East London for Elizabethport, November 1.
- "Inchanga" left Calcutta for Colombo, November 1.
- "Incomati" left Colombo for Calcutta, November 1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

- "Porthos" left Reunion homewards, Nov. 1.
- "Angers" left Mombasa homewards, Nov. 1.
- "Chantilly" arr. Pt. Said outwards, Oct. 31.
- "General Metzinger" arr. Marseilles homewards, Nov. 1.

UNION CASTLE

- "Dunbar" left Capetown homewards, Oct. 20.
- "Durham Castle" left Beira homewards, Nov. 1.
- "Garth Castle" arr. Southampton homewards, Nov. 1.
- "Gloucester Castle" arr. Cancale for Beira, Nov. 1.
- "Llandaff Castle" left London outwards, Oct. 31.
- "Llangibby Castle" left Ascension homewards, Oct. 30.
- "Llanstephan" and "Llanthony" leave Padstow for Sandown, Isle of Wight, homewards, November 1.

East African Mail

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

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Mail for Nyasaland and Rhodesia via Portuguese Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 1 p.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

Parcels air mails for Nyasaland close at the G.P.O., London, at 9 p.m. on Tuesday and 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Mails intended to reach Dar es Salaam by Christmas Day should be posted in London or via New York. Parcels air mail close at the G.P.O., London, at 9 p.m. on November 14; by air December 24. Letters by sea, November 20; by air December 24. The latest times of despatch for Rhodesia and Nyasaland are: Parcels by sea, November 21; by air December 25. Letters by sea, November 29; by air December 26.

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The Secretary, Coffee Board of Kenya,

P.O. Box 1011, Nairobi,
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I personally recommend KENYA COFFEE to those named in the attached list, and shall be glad if you will send to each of them a free sample of freshly roasted and ground coffee.

Sincerely yours,
[Signature]

ADDRESS

The Board of Kenya, which I understand has been formed to manage the coffee industry of Kenya, has a London Representative who can be approached for information. The Board of Kenya, in these territories, will, it is recognized, prefer to receive your coffee order. They are at liberty to advise me what action to take.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 12 NO. 1

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1924

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EAST AFRICAN GOLDFIELDS LTD.

Incorporated in London, 1924

Progress Report of East African Goldfields Limited with a Summary of Developments in the Saza, Luika and Razmick Mines.

The Diamond Drilling programme, as recommended by the Company's Consulting Engineers Mr. E. Keene, and approved by the Directors, has been completed.

The Saza Shear Zone has been driven to a depth of 10 miles from Main Level through the Company's Concessions and continuing for a considerable distance beyond the Company's claim boundary.

Mr. E. Keene has reported that up to date about 1,000 miles of ore has been driven by diamond at 25 feet intervals in vertical shafts and 1,000 miles of ore has been driven by diamond in horizontal payable ore veins or pegmatite veins of 1000 feet or over 25 feet over a horizontal width of 10 feet. An indication of the amount of ore available is given below:

The area of the Company's operations has been divided for convenience into three main sections, the Saza Mine, the North Mawio Mine, and North Mawio Section.

According to the programme agreed in May, 1934, the development below the surface in the Saza Main Reef Section has covered 300 miles of ore veins of the 25,000 feet traced on the surface. The present work is now being developed to supply a mine capacity of 600 tons per day. The purpose of 2 compartment mining is to bring Main and North Main Reel 2,000 feet apart from which ore will be taken by drifts of 150 feet intervals to haul out on the surface over a horizontal width of 400 feet.

In addition to the general development from these shafts, a short vertical 100-foot deep extension drift has been carried out in the western part of approximately 500-foot west of No. 1 Shaft, and surface indications point towards another shaft which may be down to 300 feet below the surface.

Favourable geological and structural conditions have been proved by the drilling which has been done, and the continuation of the same formation of gneissic rock has been found to extend down to 1,000 feet horizontal depth.

The first Main Drive cut at 350 feet, 550 feet and 700 feet is specifically vertical depth driving which is considerably higher than the surface values of a dozen or so which Mr. Keene based his estimates on.

The results of the last 100 feet of the drill interval of the first section of the Saza Main Drive, at about 350 feet level are tabulated below. These drill holes were driven laterally at 100 feet intervals.

Saza Main Drive.

Drill Hole No.	Approx.	Bottom Depth	Length	Width	Grade	Width	Grade
No. 1	1,000 feet	550 feet	500 ft	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft
		700 feet	150 ft	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft
No. 16	1,200 feet	700 feet	500 ft	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft
		850 feet	150 ft	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft

That the gneissic continues at depth has been proved by Drill Holes Nos. 1 and 16 which were driven in the vertically bedded Main Shear Zone. The values obtained are 400 tons over 10 inches and 11.3 tons over 10 inches respectively, and 15 feet vertical depth in lenticular formations with a width which are values very considerably from a normal gneissic belt and therefore liable to cause a variation of one ton per cent.

No. 1 Shaft has been sunk to a vertical depth of 240 feet and driving has been started. At the 100 feet level no significant results have been obtained.

An important result has been obtained from the West Drive on the first level from Shaft No. 1. It has been driven to a depth of 100 feet, the strong rock cut by the drill holes on the 350 feet level. This drive has advanced 50 feet horizontally at which point it has hit the Saza Main Shear Zone, a fissure of over 20 inches in width assayed 1 ounce S.A. gold. The face of this drive is still 300 feet away from the shaft. This drive, on the basis of the estimated width of the West Drive from the surface, has advanced 100 feet and shows 24 inches of quartz on the face of the drive. The ore body appeared to be continuous with the main vein, and appears to be bounded on the top by a new lens from which quartz has been taken to the surface. This drive would expand. Therefore, to be cutting the top of a new lens from which quartz has been taken to the surface.

No. 1 Shaft, 2,000 feet east of Shaft No. 1, has been sunk to 220 feet vertical depth.

East and west drives from north and south cross-cut on the first level from No. 2 Shaft are being driven. These drives are developing a series of ore bodies carrying payable values similar in grade and width to those at the surface. These are the first readings from the shafts sunk in one.

Shaft No. 1 has been sunk to the second level. The cross-cutting drifts of this level, instant below the surface, are 100 feet wide, showing in the North side of the fissure, 1000 tons over 25 feet, and on the South side, 1100 tons over 25 feet.

These values obtained at the 250 feet level are encouraging and afford the first evidence of the probable value of the shafts sunk at the limit of 1,000 feet.

LUKA MINE.

A wind has been sunk 80 feet from 100 feet to 160 feet vertical depth below the surface. The first ventilation drift was driven 50 feet of driving completed to date from the bottom of the wind. Average air flow 100 cubic ft. per sec. Two other drifts are being driven.

GALUWA ODE MINES.

This Goldfield is situated within 25 miles of the Saza Main Shear and is a Concession held by the Company covering an area of 8,000 acres. The original claim put in by the Company is the West compartment of the Saza Main Shear, which has proved to contain its thickness of over 10 feet.

Samples of the coal mined at this depth were forwarded recently to Babbacombe & Wilson Limited, Babbacombe House, Babbacombe, and to Great Britain for testing.

The results of these tests showed the coal to be satisfactory for steam raising and compared favourably with coals obtained from tests carried out on surface coal samples.

The coal tested showed an average calorific value varying from 17% to 20% with a gross calorific value of 11,000 B.T.U.s per lb. The charge estimated the main block to contain 300,000 tons of steam coal.

The dimensions of the main block are 1,000 feet long by 100 feet wide by 100 feet thick, containing 300,000 tons each.

The amount of coal already produced is 100,000 tons since all previous fuel requirements of the Company.

THE PURCHASE OF 75,000 POUNDS OF NUTTING COMPANY LTD.

In view of the favorable development in the Saza Main Shear, the Directors decided to exercise their option to purchase 75,000 of the remaining 75,000 shares in Nutting Company Limited. The purchase of these shares was completed on the 31st October, 1934.

East African Goldfields Limited has also share capital of 75,000 shares in Nutting Company Limited.

The funds required to carry out this transaction were provided by the True European Company Limited, which Company also holds 10,000 shares of East African Goldfields Limited, 1000 per share in accordance with the terms of its agreement, dated 10th April, 1933.

FIRST UNIT OF MILLING PLANT.

Plans and specifications for the first unit of a 500-ton-a-day milling plant have been submitted by the Company's consulting engineers under consideration by the General Manager and the Company's Consuls.

It is expected that the first unit will be erected and completed, and the first millstone will be brought into operation during the month of December, 1935.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

The authorized capital of the Company has been increased to 1,000,000 shares of £1 each of 1,000,000 shares, of which 1,000,000 are in issue.

Our Directors are satisfied that the Company is in a position to bring the Saza Mine into full production.

The health of the employees has been good. The government has issued a decree that all foreign companies must register the same to be free of taxation.

Bill of Sale dated 12th October, 1934.

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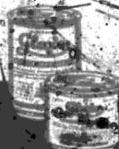
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Matters of moment	2/-	Liberation Edit.
British Common	1/-	East African Who's Who
League Conference	20/-	Mr. C. G. Bellamy
Ethio-Ethiopian War	2/-	India
Joint East African Bond	2/-	First Home News

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Who will be the next Secretary of State for the Colonies? Few days ago Africans said this was the main question arising out of to-day's general election. Whether Mr. COLONIAL SECRETARY Malcolm MacDonald, the present Minister, will secure re-election to Parliament is now the question. In the political respects to

hang in the balance. If he is defeated, we shall be among those who will regret the absence from the House of a skilful, able and enterprising politician. But, in his short term at the Colonial Office, he had a wearisome anxiety to acquit himself with all sides of the principal problems confronting him, and had given promise of a determination to speak according to facts and not from pre-conceived ideas of a Party character. Though we hope for other reasons that his constituency will return him, we nevertheless feel that the Cabinet were entrusted to him should be a new one—in which we intend neither disloyalty to Mr. MacDonald nor to underrate his qualities. Our policy is always to put the cause before the individual, and we are convinced that for the sake both of the Colonies and of Great Britain, the Colonial Office should be confided to one of the strongest personalities in the Government.

To-day it is a much more important post than that of Secretary for the Colonies whose responsibilities have been greatly increased in these days of VALUE UNRECOGNISED. Every transaction by the frequent personal visits of our Prime Ministers, and by the fact that, having to deal with self-governing States, he can, however able, find nothing like the scope for initiative and constructive building enjoyed by his colleague at the Colonial Office. Old habits of thought die hard, and there has been no sign of a recognition

of the urgent need for regeneration in the matter of high policy. Not one Briton in a thousand knows that the Colonial Empire, as a whole, now ranks above India as the best customer of the Mother Country, that its total export and import trade before the war had reached £300,000,000 a year, that the population of the territories administered by the Colonial Office is nearly 60,000,000 and its area more than 1,800,000 square miles. Still less is it realised that four-fifths of the population and nine-tenths of the area of the Colonial Empire are in Africa. How many Cabinet Ministers, we wonder, appreciate those fundamental facts? Their number must be slender, for otherwise they would not have permitted some of the varieties committed in recent years by their colleague at the Colonial Office.

Given the right man as Secretary of State, there could and should be wonderful development within the Colonial Empire during

EXCEPTIONAL TALENT the life of the new Imperial GOVERNMENT UNUTILISED. Government. This, pri-

marily to Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore, the Colonial Office is far better equipped than ever in the past to discharge its responsibilities, and it has unquestionable endless scope for the exercise of a beneficent influence that would result in a tempo of progress far surpassing that hitherto achieved. We have repeatedly expressed our view that Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore constituted the best team which that Office has known; that the former was the greatest Colonial Secretary since Joseph Chamberlain; and that it is scandalous that the exceptional knowledge and vision, initiative and tact of these two great public servants should remain lost to the Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. Some world makes it admirable Secretary of State, and the whole Colonial Empire would respond warmly to the sympathy and practical co-operation which either could be guaranteed to provide.

With the great departments of State will be merged in a co-ordinated task, which is as full of interest as a five-year programme for a hard-working Parliament.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S inspiring example, wrote *The Times*, "a few

days ago" and then, it was over a column of amplification, failed men to mention the Colonial Office. That so well-informed and authoritative an organ does not regard the Secretary of State for the Colonies as being in charge of one of the great departments of State is a disturbing indication of the strength of a tradition which has no justification in the modern world. Since Colonial Legislatures are dominated by official majorities, which vote according to his direction, the Secretary of State wields immense power, which could be used to influence and inspire development on a scale beyond anything yet seen in our Colonial history. Joseph Chamberlain, when he thought it was his duty to take "liberally" into the Colonial Office, that fine example were in the mind of the Prime Minister when forming his Ministry. The Colonial Empire would have cause for gratitude, and among the first beneficiaries must be East Africa.

WHEN writing in September of the advantages to be gained by East Africa in the participation in next year's Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, we gave a brief picture

LESSON of what could be done by the Department of Colonies, and suggested that once East Africa realises the nature of the opportunity afforded for sound alliance, there would be ready agreement in all quarters on the need for adequate interterritorial effort. East African negotiations have followed the lines we anticipated, and it is therefore with all the more satisfaction that we welcome the decision of Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar to organise a joint pavilion. This combined official and non-official protocol of co-operation between the territories comes at a particularly appropriate time, to strengthen the faith of those who had been temporarily dispirited by recent events, will abandon the cause of a united East Africa.

This man behind this latest and most promising effort in East African co-operation is Colonel A. H. Turner, Commissioner for South-East Africa in the East African territories. It was his dear task to win East African support for the Johannesburg Exhibition and he made an South African authorities treat generously their northern neighbour and co-operators. He has accepted admission of having secured a grant of 700 square feet of space for the erection of an East African pavilion. What means that the pavilions can thus plan their actual exhibition more thoroughly than would otherwise have been possible. Local committees have been formed in the four territories and joint committees have been set up in Nairobi. Local architects will be invited to submit designs for the pavilion; the various railway undertakings will probably work together in tourist, propaganda and the cultural sections. Trading houses and holiday attractions of East Africa will be faithfully and adequately represented. May white and black shall unite to achieve on the short-cut international co-operation of ideas and operation in efforts for the general well-being of the territories as one economic whole.

WHICH is the best way to get the best out of this? While the existing system of small colonies and no centralised administration is responsible for the present state of affairs, special officials and officers in the spot the difficulties will learn.

It is a satisfaction that in each case the new service will be made by Africans only in London. Thus far nothing like the idea of the Eastern African territories that there should be preliminary consultation with the members of the spot before decisions affecting them are taken, even in London. There has often been a vacuous and apathetic attitude to Africa in this past, and while the name, white, and black, appears sympathetic interest in their welfare, there have had scarce no complaint bitterly of the practice of apportioning the consideration of African problems without due regard to the views of those immediately concerned. As this issue shows, the High Commission at last has barked at the most important member, the Association of the 400, and the other associations. To the German, the misconception gets the virgin soil sown with the agenda, more the noted perturbations with Simey. To what degree the conference would have gone but for the presence and main speech of Dr. L. G. B. Leakey and the extraordinary boldness of the meeting of the occupied, so that it is hard to imagine that the meeting had barely got off the ground before the first African, a woman, got up and was interrupted by "Outrageous! And what are we going to do about it?" Professor Macmillan himself spoke out when he told the Association to "ginger down" and Dr. Leakey told a Kikuyu the "gingering down" is some very candid statement.

Professor Macmillan emphasised the tendency of certain tribes to multiply burdens of their womenfolk, and he instanced a

UNDETECTABLE case of a Kikuyu woman weighing

TRUE TONS, or more than 300 lb., having

left many men. Unfortunately, he left the meeting before a Kikuyu on the audience rather artfully explained that that was a burden imposed on women by a civilisation which demanded payment for a wife to take away from the forests, and estimated that the person could carry a woman more than one ton, so the women said as much as they could. The explanation was accepted, and as far as having the burden side-tracked was dropped. It is the division of labour between men and women in tribal life that imposes such difficulties upon the women and leads to an obligation upon the men to assist the work of civilisation by an independent creation of their own families. The irresponsible persons gives in practice what is good tribal law and custom and relies upon it. The corollary is the disappearance of tribal custom, which is a loss, and among those which may be counted as such, Africa's social structure is divided in labour which no longer corresponds to tribal circumstances. Civilisation has given the people the opportunity to remediate, but it must undermine the purity of tribal organisation. It may still be shown that he realises the absurd

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Happiness or Slavery The Status of African Women

AFRICAN marriages and the position of the African woman in the community were discussed in London last week by a conference convened by the British Common wealth League to consider Marriage and Slavery.

Dr. Lewis, an American, who headed the conference, was the outcome of a letter from Archdeacon Owen of Nairobi to the *Manchester Guardian* of August 26, detailing cases of cruelty to native wives in Kenya. One case involved the killing of a woman who had run away from marriage; another girl had run away three times from her polygamous husband but was compelled to return to him because her family refused to accept her.

The British Commonwealth League did not believe all Native marriages were within the consent of the woman, but that in many marriages were effected without consent; in such cases the married state of the woman

was considered a fact. Archdeacon Owen had recently written that some 200,000 native girls in Kenya were considered to be married, and he had suggested the registration of marriage.

Dr. S. B. Leakey said the subject concerned the whole world, and that in examining the problem in Kenya certain major points must be taken into account. Each tribe had its own customs relating to sex, marriage, and the position of women, and it was impossible to judge on the basis of what happened in one tribe. Secondly, what the women of one country regard as ideal was not necessarily dear to women of another country; husbands do not necessarily aim at the same things as Franks and the French aim was perhaps not that of the Kikuyu. Care was therefore needed not to urge changes and regulations which would take away what the people, more or less unconsciously, wanted to give them something they did not want.

In his summary, Dr. Leakey mainly concerned wives who had broken away from tribal law and customs and become Christians. Some of these were concerned with a different Native tribe, the mass for Kenya only a very small percentage. The Native population was Christian and demanded: "Under no circumstance must not be given to natives affecting a small minority."

Marriage, European and African.

Dr. Lewis had English marriage laws, and reasons worked for the benefit and happiness of the men and women of his country. Dr. Leakey said they did not really mean equality and happiness in marriage, and that was a people would regard it as a great misfortune if the Government in East Africa forced on Africans marriage laws which were not giving them results in the country of their origin. It was far easier to get laws made than altered or repealed, and a bad law might cause more suffering and injustice than would exist without that law, even though the law was abandoned. There are many effects.

"Some people who urged that every Native marriage should be registered in the District Courts could not understand the true meaning. They knew the customs of the three most important tribes in Kenya very intimately, and they knew their families and their tribal law and customs. He did not say that the marriage of Native married women was ill, but he certainly believed that in a number of marriages before the point of view of equality and justice there was a lack of married women married to Englishmen. In Kenya there was no law in the tribes of Kenya, except where Mahomedan influence had sway, the position of married women was more closely intermeshed than that of English women." The English law did not give a right to his wife. In East Africa a man married a woman who had a woman co-wife with him, and if the man still was dissatisfied he might jump out of the tribe, the fact that he had a co-wife did not give him the right to demand the man's agreement. It was also quite a wise belief that a man who had more than one wife, only a very small percentage had additional wives. People did not speak of a husband and wife, the term was of the man's actions accompanying marriage between African, smoke of the jawbone of a bull, a ring, though a so-called purchase price was a mere guarantee of good behavior, a security, a form of insurance.

The position of widow繼承人 (inheritor) implied as proof of the evils of the African marriage system and men and women of England held up their hands in righteous indignation. When they were told that widows were inheritors of the estate of a man, a brother or

half brother, equally inherited the estate but what was usually inheritance was the clothes, the clothe, houses and land. If a man was married and had children with his wife, and his wife died, his husband had no right to a child born to a widow, she was considered as the child of her deceased husband, but then father she could usually choose for herself. It was not unusual for a widow to become the wife or lover of her husband's brother or other relative who had inherited the responsibility of providing for her, but she did so willingly. She could not be compelled.

Today the Native Commonwealth attempts to make girls marry two or three days after birth, rather than that they should marry later. Protection was being afforded to the young woman, but little remedy lay not in forcing the unsatisfactory English marriage system, but in finding the causes beneath the present evil and removing them. They were mostly economic, due to the disruption of Native life, and one of the greatest evils in Kenya was prostitution. The greatest service the British Commonwealth League could perform was not to interfere at the moment with the marriage system, but to fight against this evil which could not be checked simply by legislation.

Dr. Leakey expressed great regret that some of the London colonial Native Councils, probably under pressure from London officials and missionaries, had urged the registration of all the marriages. Councils were often dominated by tribalising Natives, who were asking for legislation which might prevent that small tribalised missioned community in which could not be a burden of mine on the great mass of their own tribe.

Registration of Native Marriages.

Dr. Norman Levy, whose paper was read from the chair, said people who believed that women ought to be free to choose husbands for themselves should realise that this would be though revolutionary in nearly all countries. Over most of the world marriage was a family business, and the greater proportion of girls in tribal life saw nothing strange in the fact that their husbands were selected for them. An "Economic Commission" in South Africa recently reported that the "dowry system" was the fundamental of African society, without which it would go to wrack. It ensured that every new family started with some provision for the future, and it acted as an insurance against misbehavior on the husband's part. Both in Europe and in America the dowry was a precious thing, the reputation by the parties of an important financial contract, and in a wife's lifetime easy to renew. Tribal law could force her to leave, but when received in East Africa he had heard of more numerous cases in which she successfully objected to the men to whom they were betrothed, and managed to have the men of their own choice.

Romantic marriages were, however, very rare in Africa, and it had to be admitted that in the case of marriage arranged by parents turned out quite as happily as under our Western system. The chief new idea was that the Christian-mission schools and modern industry under which the individual and the family became almost of produced. These new influences encouraged young people to choose their partners rather than to leave the choice in parents' hands. Many people living in Africa thought that a change for the worse in the abolition of tribal law and custom.

British Government in Africa stuck to the old policy of trying to root out tribalism and to encourage and make provision for those who wanted to escape from tribalism. That would allow the old way of life to gradually die out in the reserves, and give better dwellings, healthy conditions, and by providing individual holdings give complete safety to the property of a free life.

African Advisers' Mutually Contradictory.

Mr. Alfonso Neilson said that a friend of his, Mr. J. H. and friend a questionnaire over Africa on the main points used by Archdeacon Owen. The responses had largely all been "mutually contradictory." One essential feature of the problem whether in Africa he said, was the cattle system, its dangers, its failings, and the tribal caste system of wives came in. He said on the outside, in their animalistic, would be appealing.

Dr. Lewis added that if the case judged by such as Owen had come before an English court, the man's action would have been recognized as illegal and the court would have awarded in the woman's favor. The grounds for divorce under Native law were wider than under English law, and he thought that before Natives were married under the Christian law they should be informed of the awful consequences of a Christian marriage in England. It would be his idea to marry under Native law and then under English law. With

regard to the houses mentioned by Archdeacon Pritchard, would bestow upon him a legal test of his Kenyan title, he believed. The court accepted his argument, and the decision has been made for the trial of a woman in her sixties.

Mr. Odinga, the leader of the opposition party in Kenya, should be allowed to give African and European countries a clear picture of the situation in Kenya. He is a member of the Kenyan Parliament and has been elected by the people of Kenya. He is a man of integrity and has a clear understanding of the problems facing his country. He should be allowed to speak freely and without fear of retribution.

Mr. Johnson's wife and children had died during his time, and he had been a missionary. He would accept responsibility for the two widows, notwithstanding the mission of Laws, and he built houses for them at the time, though the best in town, and his wife accepted their adoption. Responsibility for the two widows were remaining in the same village through his collecting with them.

The author has cast a bright native Western light upon the African question, suggesting, but in this case with African communists, a rôle which would be more appropriate. Let us not forget that the people were sometimes compelled to say that the emancipation of Africa would help us in the bigger things of life, and the smaller social questions will involve them themselves," he declared.

Describing the meeting of the young couple, Mrs. Kenyatta said the actual wedding day was a dramatic occasion. Females relatives of the bridegroom watched the girl, who was supposed to be working in the fields, "captured" her and carried her off. The whole thing was arranged with the bride. That is very similar to the arrangement the archdeacon had seen in Nairobi.

You who are interested in African problems must not read letters like the Anti-deacons will be agitated. Go calmly to the matter, and when you ascertain the cause of the trouble, then you can do great service to

It was stated from the chair that a number of African
peoples look forward to it. I see no African women
though there are many in London whom you should
approach to ascertain their views.

women have been invited to attend, and that no reply has been received.

Professor W. Macmillan formerly of Witwatersrand

Big Italian Advances

On Northern and Southern Fronts.

Big Italian advances into Ethiopia have occurred off the northern and southern fronts, but their extent is still doubtful, and some of the claims made officially in Rome appear incredible.

It is said, for instance, that a force of Italians and askaris accompanied by tanks and artillery marched miles in three days after the capture of Goraiha and took Sasa Banch. However easy the country, and assuming the opposition such a threat by infantry seemed out of the question at the time. If it was made by tanks and trucks in lorries, the danger of being left off must be considerable. Probably, the report reflects intentions rather than facts. Further assertions of the fall of Sasa Banch are likewise difficult to credit. Though Italian reports make much of the taking of the town of Sasa Banch, the place is nothing but a couple of wells!

What is certain is that the grain's activity is at the moment from Sogailand and that the Italians are unlikely to be seriously resisted until they approach Harar where the terrain will cause these difficulties and in our counter-attacks.

The fall of Gondar, which commands the routes in the Amharic war zone and five principal wells in that part of the Ogaden plateau, Ethiopia, but as the place was incessantly bombarded by machine-gunned for two days, prior to the assault, and by infantry razed by air operations, the demoralisation of the defenders is understandable. They are stated to have numbered 3,000, most of whom are alleged to have fled in disorder. Gerashatch Afework, the commander, was killed.

In the north the Abyssinians advanced on November 9, 1895, and swept unopposed to Metemma which the Italians occupied 10 years ago. Before surrounding the town the Ethiopians took their revenge on Ras Gussa; for his treachery to the Italians he had burnt down his house and property. Ethiopian sharpshooters

position of Indian girls. There was also the famous educational remedy and one of the most popular "cures" in Bequia and St. Lucia, the education of women. About 100 Bedouin girls educational schools there were originally 60 girls and the reason being that there is a lack of opportunity and that the boys have to go far to many countries from their villages.

...and I am a suffragist, & a teacher of the education of women. ...I am a humanitarian, and I find in
Miss Shaw and Miss Stetson, two of us who think that there can be
progress with only by strengthening the condition of society
as a whole. ...I am not a feminist, I am a humanist.
...I believe that humanity and civilization is enforced
when it is broken.

Mr. Gurney had said no more. Magaña had questioned who knew him, and he told him that the carabineros thought they were quite safe because under the law, hence the right to take away only one tree of wood from the forest. That Gurney had them paid as diskulpas was a local custom, by no means universal.

He then turned to the discussion, asked if there was any country in the world where some women were not hogged down by their men. Native women had legal grounds to protest such treatment, either through the District Courts or the State Court, and the laws were perfectly fair. It was only a question of enforcing existing laws. He was satisfied that a man above laws, capital punishment, and you got a state of punishment for various crimes such as this, and the imprisonment for stealing a horse or breaking a horse's civilization in the ideal. I would rather have

Ridge - 1000 ft. above conference sandes
of Moraine

have been active in spreading ideas behind the Italian lines, but the full nation makes might raids impossible.

During the march on Manila one of the most terrible battles was fought by the American troops. When it was over were observed that notwithstanding they were met by heavy fire, were concealed behind guns which held up the advance of the hosts. The American claims that they then surrounded the Japanese positions at the point of the bayonet.

The home of Mussolini was Cassala, which was described by the Rev. Sevyn, Deputation, as an Italian town on the commanding heights south of Makala. Dr. Giacchetti, old Gabriel, an influential chieftain of Senna - Mohamed, a son of Mussolini, and also a matchless Alula, of the Adi Abo region, were regarded as the Italians' greatest importance in the occupation of Eritrea, where airfields have been built in all the major towns, with which they have had military aircraft sent from Italy, and installed under their charge they find about one eighty in the air.

The Ethiopian Government's policy of silence, say messages from Addis Ababa, is causing the situation in some quarters there to be one of harmony between the old and the new schools of militiamen, but other observers suggest that the Emperor is likely to gain the full strategic advantage of having the Falashas into the ranks of Ethiopia's soldiers. He wishes to have Italian troops withdrawn from Eritrea as soon as possible, and he has been discussing, since the result might be to encourage defections to the enemy.

Italians' speeches in the first line making reference to the great difficulties of maintaining lines of communication. Indeed, incited of a talker from Massata to Makale is suggested in the newsmen.

Seven Italian transports passed through the Suez Canal during the weeks ended November 6, 1915, having been sent on for raiding purposes.

public works, &c., in effect, the Times.
Generalissimo Wu, the Central Daily,
up in Nanking, & the Ming-shih,
daily, as in fine, by Government which has issued
a sanction. That is to say, countermeasures, and
believed that the Times was, indeed,

now to be commercially used in Italy, and the powers in which the League has been given to do so. A Royal Decree of August 1st has prohibited all imports and exports of Italian goods, and they may also be exported with limited exemptions, affected range from meat and flour, sugar, coffee, oils and greases, and tin-plate, such items as diamonds, precious stones and chemicals, armaments, materials essential to the welfare of the country. The object is to conserve the small gold reserves and banking credits. Another decree provides that no Italian goods may be imported unless payment has been made in advance.

Italian "counter sanctions" measures are now being put temporarily, but as the beginning of a general policy to divert foreign trade from non-nationalist markets. Italy is to have mention days for the restrictions imposed by Mussolini, the first, September 1st, and others have been exported, to refuse payment unless payment has been made in advance.

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No more than 500,000 lire of imports sent into the country. Moreover, British goods are exempted, but there is no stop African goods, and many others are likely to follow. The same legislation is being introduced into the House of Commons in order to banish the adoption of Ethiopian place names, and the date of and a chapter of the same day will be copied in becoming the law and carried over to the new Government.

To reduce fuel consumption, ships and planes will be closed earlier, and church services will be held at home, which will economise lighting.

The Prince of Piedmont, Savoia, in charge of the patriotic economy, has ordered that the use of his household car be confined to members of the Royal family, and cars for the needs of his household should therefore be used to save petrol.

Germany and Sanctions

Informal conversations on Germany's attitude to sanctions have been taking place in Geneva. The official spokesman in Berlin states that should an abnormal increase in the export of raw materials or foodstuffs threaten Germany's own economic interests, the Government will probably採取 appropriate measures. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, and therefore in its statement adds, and before the League of Nations took action, Germany prohibited the export and import of armaments, and munitions. In particular, it is not possible, however, that German participation in any embargo would be dependent on Germany's interests, which is a very slender consideration over which governs the action of the League.

Berlin has been a member of the League, will not take part in the imposition of sanctions against Italy, and preserves her freedom to act in future contingency, her interests, or international obligations and the principles of peace always determining policy shall remain.

The former Trade Association of Brazil has invited members of the Foreign Offices of 26 countries to a conference in Rio de Janeiro on September 1st. An address from the Consul do Sul states that the Brazilians have agreed to load a cargo of 10,000 cwt. in an Italian port for the purpose because payment was not forthcoming.

On Sept. 17th, Mr. Hughes' message from the Australian Cabinet, he was unable to support the imposition of sanctions.

British Undersecretary of State, in a speech at a dinner of British Chamber of Commerce, said:

"Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador in Rome, concluded last week his conversations with Signor Mussolini, the object of which is to ease Anglo-Italian tensions in the Mediterranean."

Dr. Bela, Czechoslovakian Minister, states that the Italian Ambassador has approached a plan for a neutral European Economic Community and the Little Entente countries, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

The Emperor of Ethiopia, broadcasting to the United States last week, appealed for American support of the League of Nations sanctions; his speech in Amharic was immediately afterwards translated.

Mombasa having been the principal centre of supply for Italian troops in Somaliland, Italian merchants are reported to have ordered several supplies of, which they may find some difficulty in disposing, now that sanctions are to be applied.

Kenya and Uganda seem to Italian Somaliland during the week ended September 1st received 1,442 cwt. of wheat, 12,412 lbs. of flour, 2,814 cwt. of semolina, 1,300 cwt. of soap, 300 cwt. of sugar, and 100 cwt. of soap. cattle were also exported to Italian Somaliland during the same period.

While the demand for British goods in the colonies has been reduced, the British trade in India, Australia and New Zealand, and elsewhere, has increased.

It is the usual procedure for British ships to transport goods to and from the colonies, and here it would be difficult to estimate the amount of British goods exported in Kenya and elsewhere. And will be used to the British and the Indian and the Red Cross sending a considerable number of supplies and medical stores, which are entirely without cost.

Formation of the new Government for South Africa and Rhodesia seems to indicate that the British and the South African Government will be able to assist in the formation of a new government.

Mr. C. W. St. John, who had a decorated Cross Ambulance unit, having fought in the Balkans, Mr. J. E. T. Phillips addressed the East and Middle East Association in London last week on the Balkan-Bulgarian war.

The George Shovel, one of five 12-tonne armoured 100-h.p. local British lorries on the road to the front of each fighting in East Africa.

A description of the life of a British correspondent in Abyssinia is given by Mr. Leslie Miller in the "Vanguard," 26, Strand. At an altitude of a mile and a half, temperatures ranging from 110° in the shade down to 30° in the open sun, with unprecedented conditions of aridity and heat, and with many of his 10 correspondents in 100-h.p. armored vehicles on the northern front have shown no sign of fatigue," he writes. At Asmara they are lodged in temporary corrugated iron sheds, without furniture, thatched roof work, which must be brought from 10 miles away. It is difficult to get even tables and chairs, and the men have had to go from 12 to 24 hours without food during the advance, which suggests that the British have been from a considerable time.

Fighting Malaria on Hampstead Heath

Two students attending lectures on malaria were afterwards taken to Hampstead Heath and shown conditions associated with malaria in every continent of the world. Estimated to be 500,000, Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Royal Institute in the Army Transport of St. John's London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, says that the disease is spreading rapidly in the tropical world. By overwintering in heated houses, the adult female mosquito can breed at any time of year, and breed in any water holding container.

He pointed out that the disease was well known in East Africa, which was a great reservoir of the breeding places of Aedes vexans, the mosquito which does not breed although there is a source of water nearby with a continuous supply of living blood.

In the tropics, the disease is spreading rapidly, not only in the subtropical regions, but also in temperate regions far from their natural habitats, and lives a lifetime from feeding them. Not only does the female of the insect and of man spread the disease, but also a visit to Hampstead Heath.

He said that the disease was spreading rapidly in Europe, where it has been introduced as part of the economy of a number of countries, and that the British Isles are among the most highly infected in the world. The disease is now spreading rapidly in the British Isles, and the health of the inhabitants of which is being seriously affected.

After the inauguration of the scheme, there is a discussion on site selection, and other initial measures afterwards show the geographical area, methods of technique in tropical and subtropical lands, the results of success, because the lessons, and the dangers of domestic Health have not been learned.

At the annual meeting of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Dr. C. W. St. John, Chairman of the Commonwealth Commission on Malaria, said that through which the majority had passed it was almost impossible to make an appeal for such an endeavour to eradicate the scourge in Africa and elsewhere. Nowhere was it stated that such an appeal could be made, and the Commonwealth was happy to note that the Commonwealth recently made a formal Conference, and was awaiting consideration, and was likely to make a satisfactory report.

Joint East African Board

Mr. Geoffrey Peto's Chairmanship

Mr. GEOFFREY PETO presided over the first meeting of the Joint East African Board at last week's meeting of the Executive Council, but made it clear that he considered himself to be acting in a temporary capacity, for he entirely shared the view that the Chairman of the Board should be a Member of the House of Commons. When he had agreed to accept the invitation of the Council, it had not been foreseen that the general election would occur so early a date, and it had been deferred until the spring; he might have contested a constituency. As it was, he was not standing. His intention, therefore, was to resign as soon as the Board found a suitable member of the new House to step into his shoes.

He welcomed Mr. C. R. Sandford, Deputy Treasurer of Kenya, and congratulated him on his appointment to the Tanga railway. Mr. E. W. Boill, who had been nominated joint representative by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Planters' Association; and Mr. J. Knaggs, Kenya, gentleman. Communication was had from the Board of Trade stating that the Government had now completed its examination of the Congo Basin Committee and had reached the conclusion that they could not be terminated, or closed without the consent of the parties concerned, and that it was not felt that any effective steps could be taken in present circumstances. It was resolved to defer further consideration of the issue.

Economic Development in the colonies

The desirability of the constitution of some body which could initiate economic proposals within the Colonial State, and a similar organisation in the individual Dependencies, was again emphasised. Mr. Peto suggested that the creation of an Economic Section of the Colonial Office, similar to a valuable section in the High Commission, dealing concerned with the collection and dissemination of factual trade information and statistics. Mr. Dall suggested that the Economic Section of the Colonial Office should have more than collects statistics. For some time now it had been reported that Turkey had entered into a compact with Brazil to purchase nothing but Brazilian coffee, he as representing East African coffee growing Dependencies, had made representation to that effect, and it was found that there was an infringement of the existing contracts, and they were putting the matter right.

In reply to a question, Mr. Sandford stated that no formation of a Standing Board of Economic Development in Kenya had been approved, and that it would consist of four or five members, including the Colonial Secretary as Chairman, the Vice-Native Commissioner as officer with native production, one European producer, and one planter. The Secretary was to be somewhat versed in economic matters, and would from his present duties in order to give him time to their study and to the investigation of proposals for the advancement of the Colony.

Sir Theodore Chambers said that Bulgaria had done in the Sudan what was done in Abyssinia, that Germany had created such a state, and that if an economic adviser to Abyssinia, Uganda, and Tanzania jointly were appointed it would be a beginning in the right direction.

Finance of Kenya and Uganda

After the expression of Sir Alan Pim's sentiments of disapproval of any scheme making his recommendation to add the sacrifice of efficiency, a man of Sir Alan Pim's stamp, the Chairman of the Board would not have the appreciation and sense of reality to overlook the point of that particular value. It was also stated that the negative of the above value was not the only value, indeed, obviously the most important, the proposed nature of economic policy, and the welfare of the general public. Africa could be reckoned a heavy reduction of the services to the public. The Colonies have not been yielded in interest, Britain's currency has continually been reduced in many ways, but in Great Britain itself, in East Africa, too, there was evidently need to sacrifice something in order to save the cost of administration.

It is said and has been observed from the Colonial Office that Sir Alan Pim was primarily interested in the Board on his return to England, and as the case with Section 1 of the London Chamber of Commerce, he received a similar offer, but he agreed in the statement of the Committee, and accepted the offer of Sir Alan Pim for a conference with the Board.

Mr. Sandford and Mr. Wiggleworth waited specially for an interview with the Finance of State, which had a right to know what was being said about them, in order to ascertain the true balances. The Uganda Chamber of Commerce had reluctantly demanded an independent examination, which, incidentally, would strengthen the hand of the new Governor, and they were confident, lead to a reduction of the extremely high rates upon the Native who Sir Humphrey Holt, addressed so large a proportion of their earnings through banks, that they said nothing like the railroads or trade, such as their numbers and industry should bring about.

Mr. Holm's experience showed that the bulk of affairs of Kenya and Uganda were to some extent related, and no comprehensive enquiry could be made into either separately.

It was decided to take the question of agriculture into the unities of Uganda at the forthcoming conference with the Colonial Office.

Upon the question of the 2½% contribution to the government of the territories and Uganda Railways was mentioned. Mr. Holm recalled that Sir Christian Bellings and General Rhodes, the last two General Managers of the system, and the Inter-Colonial Railway Council had, for some ten years represented that 1½% would be ample for the purpose, and that the Associated Chambers of Eastern Africa had repeatedly advocated the same view. The territories had never been told why their representations were unavailing.

Workmen's Compensation

Mr. Peto urged that the grave defects which attended the working in this country of the Workmen's Compensation Act should not be repeated in East Africa. The main trouble was that the insurance companies had to pay such high commissions for their agents that their operating costs were out of all proportion, with the consequence that only 62½% of the premiums paid by the employers to-day are turned into compensation, the operating costs and profits representing the balance of no less than 37½%. Even this result was only reached owing to a wage obtained from the insurance companies by the Government. As a result large employers either carried their own risk or formed mutual insurance organisations.

Since it would be thoroughly unsound to saddle the young East African gold mining industry, which will be primarily affected at the outset, with such burdens, Mr. Peto suggested that those interests should face those important problems from the outset, and enter into covenants mutually or negotiate *in trust* through the Government or direct with the companies by arrangement. It was agreed to raise this point at the Conference with the Colonial Office.

German Leaseholds in Tanganyika

It was reported that the Colonial Office had undertaken to communicate to the Governor of Tanganyika the views of the Board on the subject of German leaseholds in the Territory.

The Chairman thought this a matter for compromise, since it was a question of the extent of the liability of the title deeds as compared with the instalments paid by Government. Mr. Wiggleworth suggested that individual cases should not be investigated. The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce had suggested five years' grace, but he would reduce this to three, rather than negotiate each case separately. It was decided to take this matter up at the Conference with the Colonial Office.

Those who attended the meeting were Mr. Geoffrey Peto (in the Chair), Mr. E. W. Boill, Mr. H. C. W. Butt, Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. F. P. Chandler, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. A. Hamilton, Sir Sydney Henn, Mr. A. V. W. Higgins, Mr. A. Holm, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Colonel C. V. Knaggs, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. G. A. Petitierre, Mr. G. R. Sandford, Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. A. Wiggleworth, and Miss E. B. Harvey (Secretary).

Trade

As a result of bad weather conditions in Southern Europe and over the Mediterranean, the delivery of oil, mainly from Spain, had been discontinued during the past two months. On November 1, 1933, the air routes which should have arrived on October 31st and November stretched from London, having been brought by train from Paris, while the mails due on November 7th and 10th were distributed in Europe on November 11th.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

*Nyasaland in the 'Nineties.**Sir Alfred Sharpe's Recollections.*

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—As unfortunately, all my African diaries have been lost, I have had to rely on my memory.

I have read, and enjoyed, Mr. Maughan's amusing book, "A 'Kiboko,'" said in his review in *East Africa*, some of the impressions are what might well be described as "highly coloured," but to those who were in Nyasaland in the 'nineties the book is interesting and amusing.

The episode of the collar stud and the whisky bottle makes a good tale, though I have no recollection of the incident, and the last thing I should like to have near me while sleeping would be a whisky bottle! However, it can never have happened!

Regarding dates, practically the whole of what is formerly known as North-Eastern Rhodesia was acquired under the treaties made by Sir Harry Johnston and myself in the years 1890 to 1892. North-Eastern Rhodesia was for a time administered from Zomba; the first officials sent there from Zomba being John Kydd to Mweru, Major Richard Rawshay to Chilalo (Mwera), Neel to the south end of Lake Tanganyika, Marshall to Abercorn, and others elsewhere.

When Rhodes was in England in, I think, 1897, he decided to appoint an Administrator for the chartered Company in N.E. Rhodesia, and I suggested Robert Codrington, who was at that time a district official in the Nyasa Administration. (Nyasaland was then known as British Central Africa.) Rhodes took a great liking to Codrington and appointed him Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia. So as far as I can think back, the official separation of N.E. Rhodesia from Nyasaland (B.C.A.) must have been in 1897.

Later on, of course, North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia were amalgamated, the first Administrator (for the P.S.A. Co.) being Codrington, who was a very able man and an excellent administrator.

Meaning the various treaties had been rounded off by several little wars with powerful chiefs, that became absolutely necessary for the peaceful settlement of N.E. Rhodesia and Nyasaland, since the chiefs were all more or less engaged in slave raiding and trading, e.g. Moehi, Mpemba, Jimbe, all of Arab descent, and the big, Angoni (Zulu) chiefs Mpesemi and Chokosi. Since 1898 the history of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia has been one of peace, content, and progress.

STEPHEN L. SHARPE
W. H. & CO., LTD.Yours faithfully,
ALFRED SHARPE*East Africa's Seven Wonders.*

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—May I suggest the following Seven Wonders of East Africa?

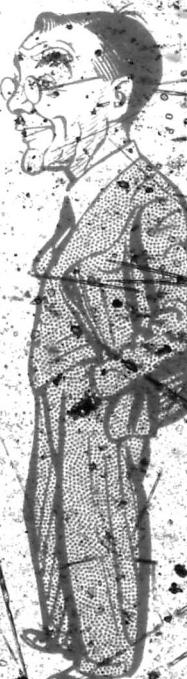
- (1) The Victoria Falls.
- (2) The Great Rift Valley.
- (3) Kilimanjaro. (The highest mountain in Africa.)
- (4) Lake Victoria. (The second largest lake in the world.)
- (5) Zimbabwe.
- (6) The Source of the Nile. (One of the longest, and certainly the most famous river in the world.)
- (7) The Kipunji Yohannes.

KIPUNJI YOHANNES
Kenya Colony.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

278—Mr. Edward Charles Phillips



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For many years Mr. E. C. Phillips, deputy general manager in East Africa for the British American Tobacco Co. company, has made frequent journeys throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia, is all of which he is well-known, however, as a popular business man, but is also keenly interested in the public affairs of East Africa as a whole, and as one who is always willing to undertake his full share of public work.

He first went to East Africa in 1908 for the company which he still serves, and he has been stationed in Mombasa, the town which has been his headquarters ever since. He has thus been associated with the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce for about twenty-five years, has long been a member of its Committee, and was elected President for 1934. He is also a prominent member of the Mombasa Sports Club, having been its President on four occasions. For seventeen years he was a member of the Mombasa District Committee and Town Planning Authority, the forerunner of the present Municipal Council, which he became an original member through subsequently he resided. He is also one of the representatives of Uganda on the Mombasa Port Advisory Board, and chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Mombasa Harbour for 1930.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. Stanhope Hartshorn, English law-writer, has returned from Rhodesia.

Mr. Tom Hickey has returned to Ireland from Kate in Donegal.

Colonel Konge has recently addressed the Rotary Club of Adelbury and Bonchurch.

His daughter was born in Isola last week to Mrs. Chester Jack, wife of Major Chester Jack.

Miss J. A. Morris, one of the earliest pioneers of Sempre, Rhodesia, died recently in Salisbury.

Mr. F. T. Kingshaw, Provincial Commissioner, has returned to Bulawayo, Rhodesia, from South Africa.

Dr. P. C. Hayton has left Hospital after his operation for appendicitis, and is back at his home in Harrow.

Mr. G. R. Blackburn, of Harrogate, will shortly leave England for East Africa, travelling via the West Coast.

We regret to learn of the death in London last week at the age of 54 of Mrs. Elizabeth Thornton, formerly of Nairobi.

Sir Montague Baden-Powell, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, will leave Canada on November 17 for England.

We regret to learn of the death in Dublin last week of Mr. J. Petersen, wife of Mr. Ivan Petersen, who is well-known in East Africa.

Major General Sir John H. Davidson, V.C., G.C.B., D.S.O., has accepted a seat on the board of Messrs. Dalgety & Company, Ltd.

The Prince of Wales has promised to attend the Justice meeting of Empire Lodge, Ad. 2708, Mr. H. G. Main is this year's W.M.

Mr. H. White, Deputy Director of Agriculture and Mr. H. E. Balmer, Senior Deputy Postmaster-General, have returned to Kenya from overseas.

Mr. R. J. Simola, manager of the local branch of the National Bank of India, has been appointed an unofficinal member of the Nairobi Legislative Council.

Miss Catherine Jane Livingstone, widow of Dr. W. O. Livingstone, a son of David Livingstone, the African explorer, died in Cornwall last week at the age of 80.

Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Postmaster-General of East Africa, travelled by air from Nairobi to Johannesburg for the recent Pan-African Postal Conference at Pretoria.

We deeply regret to report the death in Aberdeen, scion of the Rev. Wm. Embleton, who, after taking his medical degree, first went to South Africa in 1882, to practise in the Nama country under Dr. Abrahams Law. His wife and he did splendid work in Nama land for many years.

Lieutenant Comptroller W. Wake-Smythe, R.N., R.F.A., of the Sudan Garrison Artillery, was married quietly in London last week to Miss Sara Ward, of London.

Mr. G. Gordon Brown, author of the excellent "South and East African Book and Guide," published by the London Castle Co., is on his way back to South Africa.

Mr. Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Waller-Vivian, K.C.B., D.S.O., who died recently and who was a director of Imperial Airways, left South Africa at 2 p.m. with great personal friends.

The marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. W. J. Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lloyd, and Miss M. Lawson, daughter of Sir Abelard L. Lawson.

Mr. J. S. Adams of Nairobi, Kenya, the son of Mr. Arthur Adams, of Swainstone, Hereford, has become engaged to Miss Hilda Plesser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Plesser, of Horncastle, Essex.

Young Officer David Llewellyn and Mrs. Llewellyn have broken the case of England Highport to Newquay Newworks on Monday, October 24 about 17 minutes after leaving Cape Town.

We much regret to report the death in Southern Rhodesia of Mrs. W. M. Leggate, wife of the Hon. W. W. Leggate, C.M.G., former Minister of Internal Affairs. She had lived in the Colony since 1917.

Mr. Joseph Ivin, last week concluded a long tour of the Northern Frontier Province, and on his return visited Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu, Watamu and Malindi. He arrived back in Nairobi on the 10th.

Mr. Harold MacMichael, Governor of Uganda, recently visited Mwanza, Victoria, Maukege, and Morogoro. This was, we believe, his first visit to the headquarters of the Veterinary Department.

Collisions made to-day in Mombasa for the seat of the Kenya Legislative Council rendered vacate by the death of Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace. The candidates are Major Edward Scott-Crosan and Mr. G. G. Lillyman.

Mr. G. J. Johnson, whose activities in connexion with the Cuban Relief Appeal were honoured in our last issue, is London director of Messrs. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., and as such well known to many East Africans.

Mr. George Vaughan Richardson, a member of the London Committee of the Siberia Mining Syndicate, and son of Sir William Richardson, has been elected a member of the East Mercantile and Shipping Exchange.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Stanley spent a brief holiday in Durban at the guest of the Governor and Madame Correa. During their stay they visited the Native hospital, the various Municipal offices, and the buildings of government, by the Mozambique Government, the accommodation of Indian and Chinese labourers. During their stay a ball was given in their honour.

The recent report that Mr. K. L. Hall, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, who on the 2nd June, was erroneous. Mr. K. R. L. Hall was the passenger in question.

Mr. Alan Rae Smith has been appointed Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee in succession to the late Sir Basil Gaskell. Mr. Alan Pinn and Sir George Schuster have been appointed members of the Committee.

Mr. William Archibald, M.P., Governor of the Berber Province of the Sudan, was married in London last week to Miss Eva Somerville, eldest daughter of the late Charles Somerville and Mrs. Somerville, in her house, Basil Street, Knightsbridge.

Mr. W. J. Fitzgerald, M.C., Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, returned last week accompanied by Mrs. Fitzgerald. He will act as Judge of the High Court on returning to Livingstone. A caricature of him will appear shortly in *Afro-Africa*.

Miss Florence Blighton, who motor-cycled with a companion from London to East and South Africa, is making good progress on her return journey. She left Uganda for the Belgian Congo last week and will continue over the same Saharan route to North Africa.

The annual dinner of the Uganda Society in Scotland will be held at the Overseas Club, Edinburgh, on November 20. Members intending to be present should communicate with Mr. H. A. Mackenzies Tinternbridge, Bishop's Stortford, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

A marriage has been arranged to take place at Ashbury, Southern Rhodesia, between Mr. A. J. Bagshawe, son of Mr. A. J. Bagshawe, G.M.G., and Miss Juha Margaret Frankau, only child of the late Mr. P. S. Frankau, The Rifle Brigade, and Mrs. Frankau of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Wenban Smith, only son of the late Mr. Wenban Smith and Mrs. Wenban Smith, of West Tarring, Worthing, was married in Morogoro last week to Miss Ruth Orme McElroy, eldest daughter of Mr. S. B. McElroy, C.M.G., Clerical Secretary, Zanzibar, and Mrs. McElroy. Mr. Wenban-Smith joined the Tanganyika Administrative Service early this year on recondition from Zanzibar.

East African Group

To External Secretary of State.

The East African Group of the Over Seas League will entertain the Secretary of State for the Colonies to a luncheon at the Hornbeam Restaurant on Thursday, December 15, at 1.15 p.m. The Minister's speech will be broadcast in the African programme of the B.B.C. The price of the tickets to members of the Group and their guests will be £1.00 and non-members other than guests of members £1.00. Applications, which should be sent at once, should be addressed to Miss J. M. Shea, Hon. Secretary of the Group, at 16 Evelyn Parade, London, S.W.1.

East African Service Appointments.

The following appointments to the Colonial Administrative Services in East Africa were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during October:

KENYA COLONY—Mr. G. Askwith, Mr. G. F. Brown, Mr. J. B. Carson, Mr. J. F. Courts, Mr. G. C. M. Dowson, Messrs. M. Fotheringham, Mr. D. W. Hall, Mr. W. F. P. Kelly, Mr. G. C. Kerr, Mr. J. D. Spender, Mr. A. C. C. Swann.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—Mr. A. F. C. Campbell, Mr. R. S. Fosdick, Mr. A. G. Gardner-Brown, Mr. F. D. Horner, Mr. A. C. Johnson.

NYASALAND—Mr. H. J. A. Borden, Mr. P. T. Colom, Mr. T. G. Farquhar, Mr. C. H. Jigham.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—Mr. J. D. Bates, Mr. G. E. Bell, Mr. P. A. P. Robertson, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. R. Tubbs, Mr. J. Young.

UGANDA—Mr. G. T. D. Dunstan, Mr. R. A. Malyon, Mr. H. G. Ring.

MISCELLANEOUS—Mr. J. B. Alexander, Geologist, Nyasaland; Mr. G. C. Belvyn, Assistant Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika; Miss A. J. Cowley, Engineering Geologist, Tanzania; Miss D. A. Hunter, Nursing Sister, Uganda; Mr. W. H. Reeve Ashton, Field Geologist, Tanganyika; Mr. G. A. L. Radcliffe, Assistant Treasurer, Tanganyika; Mr. N. V. T. Terpilsky, Assistant Field Geologist, Tanganyika Territory.

Recent transfers and promotions include—
Mr. N. F. S. Andrews, Assistant District Officer, Uganda, to be Assistant Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.
Mr. H. L. Baynes, Treasurer, Tanganyika, to be Treasurer, Nigeria.

Mr. A. Bragg, Deputy Auditor, Kenya Colony, to be Auditor, Tanganyika.

Mr. J. A. Ellis, Assistant Accountant, Public Works Department, Kenya, to be Accountant, Public Works Department, Cyprus.

Mr. G. K. Fenton, late Surveyor Probationer, Gisbor, to be Surveyor, Tanganyika.

Mr. M. J. Flanagan, Auditor, Nyasaland, to be Auditor, Uganda.

Mr. V. G. Glenday, Senior District Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Kenya Colony.

Mr. F. W. Godwin, to be Proof Reader, Government Press, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. L. S. Greenham, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Commissioner, Cyprus.

Mr. A. G. Hand, Senior Assistant Auditor, to be Deputy Auditor, Kenya Colony.

Mr. S. O. V. Hodge, District Officer, to be Senior District Commissioner, Kenya Colony.

Mr. E. B. Hobday, District Officer, to be Senior District Commissioner, Kenya Colony.

Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, late Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, to be Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. F. Mansson, late Architectural Draughtsman, to be Architect and Surveyor, Nyasaland.

Mr. E. A. Smith, Senior Assistant Auditor, Northern Rhodesia, to be Deputy Auditor, Gold Coast.

Mr. F. Stanfield, Major, Overseer, to be Assistant Superintendent, Government Estates, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. J. M. Swannerton, Agricultural Assistant, to be District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Kenya Sketches

By J. B. LE BRETON 5s.

Those who have lived in Kenya and know the country well will find this book a true and vivid picture of the East Africans. In a series of lively and amusing sketches Mr. Le Breton describes the life, actions and conversations of the natives. This is a comprehensive little book.

George Allen & Unwin, Ltd.

10 Museum Street, London, W.C.1.

Uganda's New Governor.

Home Rule Co-operation.

MR. J. M. MITCHELL's first public speech as Governor of Uganda was made at a dinner given in his honour in Kampala by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hertford Bradock, who presided, said Uganda was the only form of Government possible to be efficient, and it was the duty of every native to help improve the position of the African and it was a good sign that their Governor was "pro-Native" which did not make anti-European or anti-Indian.

When the Secretary of State visited East Africa he the President had been delighted to tell him that Uganda was definitely against any tampering with the currency. This opinion was unchanged, but they thought the limit of discretion had been reached, and noted with pleasure the financial statement that the one should be to run the country efficiently and with minimum taxation.

The reiterated statement of arrogance and condescension by Government officials, and a tendency in non-government circles to look upon the official as a natural enemy, convinced that their new Governor and his chief advisers were those who were willing to do their part, he appealed to all sections of the community to co-operate in the advancement of the country.

"I well know, in the course of a frank, thoughtful, and witty reply," said he, "it would be unwise to talk politics—which according to the Oxford Dictionary means 'the science and art of government'—with anyone at any time, since he was confident that personal contact between responsible men could do more than all the systematic and written and vocal causticities ever invented. For that reason he preferred that the few mail vehicles hired and worked 25 miles east of Kampala.

A Chamber of Commerce, comprising the commercial and industrial leaders of the whole of Uganda, would be of great value.

Government Policy Submitted.

The Secretary of State's dispatch despatched for the moment of the last of October Union, gave time to think. "Among the relationships with which I feel sure he will be familiar, those with his neighbours, the countries which share a port, a railway, a Customs tariff and service, a postal and telegraph service, including air-mail, and other organisations and organisations for research of several kinds, countries which share all these things are well adapted to arrange that there is as much personal contact between responsible and responsible men on either side of the border as circumstances permit."

Two queries arose that day. Mr. Mitchell's concern was a low level of taxation and expenditure, and he was therefore leaving the where-to-expenditure question closely examined by the Treasury with a view to ascertaining if the level of taxation was reasonable and its incidence just. He would welcome information and advice on that subject from the Treasury.

The Karamoja drainage scheme, the improvements to the water supply of Kampala and Lake Victoria, and the new water supply to Entebbe and Mbale would be put in hand as soon as possible, and one would try to speed up the provision of electric power in Kampala, Entebbe and Mbale. He hoped to secure funds for civilisation, and it is an exertion he had been asked to examine the southern spur of Kabalo Hill, considered as a suitable alternative for Kampala. The Legislative Council would be asked to provide funds for the work to begin immediately.

Referring to a statement of the Chairman that a Kenya newspaper had observed that "Mr. Mitchell had caused a deal of quiet amusement to the advocates of monetary reform" the Governor said he was delighted to hear that there was "something that these gentlemen can do correctly!" (Laughter and applause). He was glad, responsible opinion in Uganda would have no truck with "devaluation." Uganda preferred shilling of the Bank of England standard to the idea of substituting an East African standard. (Renewed laughter.)

Relations between Officials and Unofficials.

No separation between the "officials" and "unofficials" was essential. "Unofficials" would be delighted to welcome Kampala residents in their sports ground or golf course, and would keep their heads down in the most brotherly fashion. "Official" Government should be worked, not as a separate, independent force, but as an integral and well-tied network of influence in the country. The views of the "unofficials" must be heard, and must always receive the same consideration as the views of the "officials" for the mutual advantage of both. The Governor, the "unofficials" being an important part of the machine of Government, must be a satisfied official.

Native Agriculture.

Sir Daniel Hall on Its Problems.

SIR DANIEL HALL, THE INVESTIGATIVE ADVISER TO THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WHO WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE KENYA AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION OF 1920, IS THIS MONTH DELIVERING THE HEATH CLARK LECTURES AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE AGRICULTURE IN RELATION TO POPULATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The first lecture which reads as follows is the statement of Sir F. Paterson's "Investigation of Medical Service in Native Areas," major cause of ill-health in the African. At this time, and that another, is the sanitary condition resulting from insanitary and wasteful living.

All European agricultural areas, which had originally owned the land in cultivation for centuries without exhaustion, though perhaps at no high pitch of fertility, have, said the lecturer, been based upon rotation which had irregular intervals, included one or more leguminous crops in order to restore the African stock. Many African settlers had found low-quality iron exhaustion soil set in under repeated cropping of maize. An experienced farmer of Kenya discovered that after the eighth growth of maize the land would no longer produce a paying crop, and Sir Daniel had himself seen land almost infertile after a third crop.

The most significant organism discovered which could bring nitrogen into combination when living free in the soil was *Azotobacter chroococcum*, which had been found in the fertile soils of every continent, particularly in the deep black soils, though only in those possessing a natural reaction and containing an appreciable amount of calcium carbonate. The action of the *Azotobacter* had produced wonderful results, the classical example of the process being afforded by part of a wheat field at Rothamsted which had been allowed to lie fallow and acquire a spontaneous self-sown vegetation which had never been harvested or grazed. Initially poor in nitrogen, this soil, when examined many years later, was found to have enriched itself by approximately 200 lbs of nitrogen per acre, an observation which had an important bearing on that characteristic feature of Native agriculture known as shifting cultivation, the practice by which the cultivator cleared a patch in the bush, cropped it for perhaps three years, and then abandoned it to another clearing, not returning to the same land again until a varying number of years had elapsed during which the land accumulated fertility again, and the weeds of cultivation died out.

Shifting cultivation, it was emphasised, had been practised in this country by our earliest farmers, and was by no means a purely African custom.

When no exogenous source of fertility was available, double cultivation and continuous cropping with cereals were exhausting, but fertility gradually returned if the grain was left for a few years in grass, partly because of the natural clovers and other leguminous plants that spring up, and partly because the roots and other vegetable remains falling back to the soil provide material which enables the *Azotobacter* organism to extract nitrogen from the atmosphere.

Kenya Red.

Two new colours have been named by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester for the British Colour Council. They are "Gloucester Green" and "Kenya Red." The first is a dark bluish-green shade and the second a deep rust. The Duchess of Gloucester (nee Mrs. Lord Beauchamp) considered the shade she chose to be very similar to that of the soil of Kenya.

MARBLIGE.

MARBLIGE has been arranged, and will take place on December 1st at Choma, Githuri, Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, between Lieutenant Pte. Christian Arnestad, 11th Royal Danish Regiment Royal Danish Artillery, and Mrs. Arnestad of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Pamela Joyce Wheeler, rossignor danicus, B.C.C., of The Knoll, Ascot, England, and Mrs. Pamela Ngongongare, Usa River, Tanganyika Territory.

WANTED: ESTATE MANAGER.

ESTATE MANAGER WANTED for Sheld Estate, Tumaini, U.S.A. Age 35. Should be a practical man. Must know the hill country. Flying full round of experience to go Box 278, Standard Life Building, St. James Street, London, S.1.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Dr. Teale's London Visit.
Government Mining Consultant's Progress.

Dr. Teale is leaving Rhodesia on Saturday next for Australia before returning to East Africa to continue his duties as Mining Consultant to the Government. He will go to Melbourne, Sydney and Perth, and will spend much time in the mining developments in the Territories, and it was announced that it is expected that he will be present at the Annual Congress of the Mining Institute of Australia in September.

When the suggestion of a formal visit to Rhodesia was first made, he had wondered whether it would be fully and usefully occupied. It would therefore be all the more encouraging to find such a strong and positive response to his one of the various steps taken by the Tanganyika Government to assist the development of its mineral resources.

It seemed likely that his main task would be to ascertain what immediate steps could be taken and what period should certainly be marked by major reductions in large-scale production. He expected to return to England in about a year with an up-to-date record of his progress.

Dr. Teale particularly asked to be allowed a week to thank the numerous people and firms in Rhodesia and the mining areas, who had so willingly given him opportunities of explaining and discussing gold mining developments in Tanganyika.

N. Rhodesian Notes.

Green Hill.—There are persistent reports that this company's capital is about to be reconstructed, with the new funds to be provided by shaft sinking in the lead belt bordering the N.W. end of the mine and on the south side. A new coke lead smelting plant to treat the large body of sulphide ore in K. 10 chamber which has been treated so far with an 80% loss by roasting. Local opinion suggests that the reconstruction will be on the basis of one tonne of ore per day and that a further million sterling will be invested. It is thought that Rhodesian Anglo-American will acquire a controlling interest.

Luton Gold Mine.—Major D. Gill, the manager of the Company, is leaving Rhodesia for London by air to consult with mining experts. All latest reports from Matabeleland have indicated a continuation of the extraction of a large number of gold-bearing quartzite boulders. Developments at Dunrobin and Sandrock show that the mean rates below expectation.

New Lungs Committee.

Bush Development Ltd. has been registered in England as a private company with a nominal capital of £200,000 in 50 shares and with the option of acquiring lands, minerals, etc. The registered office of the company is at 3 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.4, and the first directors are Mr. W. J. Lawton, of Greenlow, Sea, May, Middleton, Sutton, Mr. Seymour Caldwell, of 7 Brinsford Place, Covent Garden, and Mr. R. Gregson Williams, of 10 Grosvenor House, Hanover Square, W.1. Dr. Frank Beck of these directors is also a director of Bush Exploration Syndicate Ltd., another recent registration.

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Konogiri's First-Year**Difficulties to be Overcome.**

In the first year of the mining of the Konogiri mine, which is of course the result of the previous year's trials, the output of gold was 1,000 ozs. and an approximately equal amount of silver. Gold and silver were obtained in the same proportion as in the previous year. A few months ago, however, a new mine was opened with a view to utilising the waste products of the old mine, and the new mine has now been developed to the two deepest levels at 1,000 ft. and 1,200 ft. respectively. Another 1,300 ft. has been spent on prospecting and exploring other zones of quartzite in Kenya, each of which is based at 1,000 ft. depth in hand and back破土器. The new mine is now in full production, but appears to be only half as productive as the old one.

The total amount of gold produced in June was 1,000 ozs., or 31.6 kgms. of 99.5% of fineness were sent. There was loss of 30% on account of the cost of the assay and the 10% of the total cost of the mine to be levied on the miners. Moreover, the relatively clayey nature of the ore in the New mine is not above the adit level, but in the new mine the speed of work will be through the end of the adit, and others will be started in the new work on the site to work about 60% of its claimed capacity of 100 tons per day. This, however, should be sufficient to keep sufficient of the hard ore below the adit level can be treated.

At the end of June the estimate of ore already treated is 1,000,000 kgms. of 99.5% of fineness.

In this connection the preliminary estimate made six months earlier gave 1,000,000 kgms. of 99.5% of fineness, that estimate being based mainly on assays on the adit level, which is 300 ft. above water-level, and this value had subsequently to be modified as further developments showed that there had been appreciable mechanical surface enrichment as well as secondary enrichment near the water-level.

The development work on the 300 ft. level has been considerably hampered by the large number of faults and slip-slopes resulting in complex displacement of the ore bodies. Many of these fault-plants are mineralized with quartz bearing boulders of rock. They also form deep channels which have already slowed up the development work. The granite veins are very hard and rough, and the boulders deposited have the characteristic of primary ores, but until the work is further advanced it is not possible to give any estimate of tonnage or grade down to the 300 ft. level. The main shaft had reached a depth of 1,000 ft. at the end of September.

The Musgrave mine has still to start on the 1,000 ft. level, which is estimated to 31.6 kgms. of 99.5% of fineness and gold per ton of ore, and with greater prospects of development and increased tonnage and grade claims, but there is not yet any estimate in respect.

The results of the initial prospecting in the Yankari area, on which no significant work will be started, are not yet available. The next meeting is to be held in London on November 21.

Kenya's Prospecting Meeting.

The annual general meeting of Kenyan Gold and Diamond Syndicate Ltd. will probably take place during

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Royal Antelope Mines.

Mr. G. H. Gurnett, managing director of Royal Antelope Copper Mine Co., Ltd., of London, said last week that Mr. J. C. Bester said that the copper industry had taken a better position to-day than ever before, and that N. Rhodesia and Canada now each produced 12% of the world production, and the U.S.A. only 7%, whereas five years ago the U.S.A. produced 10% of Canada's, and Rhodesia less than 1%. Owing to the restriction agreement the company was producing at only half its capacity, but at October there was a net profit of about £45,000. Development and equipment of the properties had cost £1,000,000, but capital expenditure was now nearly at an end.

Phoenix Prince Issue.

The quarterly dividend issue of the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., was made last week, amounting to £100,000 of the 2,000,000 shares of £5, each were available for subscription, preference being given to Globe & Phoenix shareholders. The vendors were the Globe & Phoenix Co. and the Miners and Farmers, both of London, and the Prince of Wales Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The first two companies receive 100,000 and 100,000 fully paid shares respectively, and the Prince of Wales Gold Mining Company which worked the property from 1942, receive in addition to the commonly paid shares, £23,000 in cash, £8,000 in 5% debentures and £6,000 for plant and machinery. The proceeds of the company seem very favourable for the ore reserves already amount to 226,367 tons averaging 1.25 oz. per ton. The property is well situated, and mining work has already been done. New plant includes a dressing plant of 15,000 tons per month and is to be installed.

Rankie Colliery.

For the year ended August 31, 1944, Rankie Colliery Co. have a profit of £1,000,000 against a loss of £28,720 last year. Interim dividends of 5% have been paid and a final dividend of 5% last year totalled 10%. 2,700 miles of coal reached prior to date against 3,000 tons. The estimated coal reserves are 600,000,000 ft³. Rankie Colliery and 1,000,000 tons in pits 2 in addition to which there are 44,500 tons of coal reserved in the area remaining under a radius of two miles from the shaft bottom or No. 1 Colliery.

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Territorial Outputs.

Minerals exports from Transvaal during September included: Gold, 41,672 kg diamonds by carats; mica, 6,057 lbs.; tin-ore, 1,000 tons; gold-ore, 100 tons; and manganese, 1,000 tons. Gold production from individual districts was as follows: Pilgrim's Rest, 10,000 (fines); 3,000 (copper); Middelburg, 1,000 (copper); 1,000 (gold); 370 (silver); Moravium, Villiersdorp, 1,000; and Dodesku (alluvial).

Gold production in Lesotho during September amounted to 2,000 oz. (25 kg). Production of individual mines was as follows: Kestell's Mine, 1,000 tons crushed for 100 oz. of gold; Kestell's Mine, 1,000 tons crushed for 280 oz. of gold; Goldfields Mine, 1,000 tons crushed for 130 oz. of gold; A. A. Dresser, 100 tons crushed for 30 oz. of gold; 100 tons crushed for 100 oz. of gold; and N. S. Smith's Mine, 1,000 tons crushed for 380 oz. of gold; Johnstone's Mine, 1,000 tons crushed for 150 oz. while 450 tons sand yielded 10 oz.

Brazil and Canada.

The unissued capital of the National Gold General Mining Company is being increased by subscription to the shareholders, thus bringing the amount of increased capital up to £100,000. The company was formed early this year, the directors being Major J. H. Radford, Messrs. G. E. S. Stowar, A. C. Moreing, H. A. May, and C. E. Benson. The first four have visited East Africa, and Messrs. Bewick Moreing & Co., who have such extensive East African interests, are consulting members to the company.

Inyangani Oil.

Boring operations at Inyangani, P.E.A., are being continued. Drill hole No. 5, operated by Inyangani Petroleum (Pty) Ltd., on the concession held by Midas Trust (Beira), Ltd., had reached 1,180 ft. Early last month, apart from Yengari 10 ft samples of intermitting shales began, so that a very definite knowledge of the material being passed through is being obtained.

Shodestan Mining Activity.

Of the 7,000 Native labourers employed in Southern Rhodesia mines during July, 2,450 came from Nyasaland. In July last year the number employed was 6,500.

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Latest Progress Reports.

Saxony Goldfields.—It was announced that the first 1,000 ft. of a new winding plant will be erected and the first winding gear will be fitted early in November. The total cost of the plant will be £10,000 per ft. of winding. The new plant will be situated above the existing engine house, and the new shaft zone has been selected so as to allow access to W through the new engine house, and 800 ft. of the 1,000 ft. of work has been completed. Drilling has been done at 25° to N.E. and S.E. and that 21,000 ft. of sulphuric have been sampled, disclosing payable ore shoots of 10 ft. aggregate length of 600 ft., with ore averaging 7.5 p.w.t. over an average width of 1 ft. (47 ft. N.E. actual).

On the 21st, the favourable developments in the Sazman intersection, the directors decided to exercise their option to purchase for £55,000 the remaining one-third share in Bulthaup Company Ltd. This sum is required to carry out this transaction. The shareholders of the Sazman Company Ltd., who are in accordance with the terms of an agreement of May 1926, subscribed £6,000 worth of East African Goldfields, Ltd., at 15 p.w.t. share.

Kenya Consolidated Collieries.—On the 21st, the party to whom the lease on the first level was let, were stopped at depths of 15 ft. and 37 ft. respectively. The connection with them will be made by raising from the first level to the second level. On the 1,000 ft. of driving, situated on the second level, Mr. F. H. Harris has now been awarded the first prospect to be cut in the vicinity of W. The average, and averages for the 15 ft. section, are 10 ft. over 30 in. A pump and station at the second level is nearly completed, and the continuation of shafts towards the third level will be started shortly.

Kenya Gold.—Diamond drilling has continued and enough ore has been cut in the third hole between 225 ft. and 350 ft. to insure commercial recovery was made to a maximum width of 10 ft. owing to a mischance due to the necessary reduction in speed of drilling, notwithstanding made. A fourth hole, timed at the same levels, is in progress.

Bushick Mines.—During October 1,800 tons were milled for a total yield of 47.62 oz. gold; the estimated revenue was £6,511, working costs £1,541. Government royalty £1,241, and other estimated costs £1,266. Capital expenditure total £10,553.

Holms section.—Third level W. drive towards Foundry, section struck values at 200 ft. W.E. which improved to 200 ft. over 30 in. for section 185 ft. to 300 ft. W. In the 12 drive section, 3rd level, crosses S. at 55 ft. E. average 30 ft. over 30 ft. and 45 ft. following from 100 ft. of crossing averaged 30 ft. over 30 in.

Gold and Motor.—2,000 tons of ore were milled during October, the yield amounting to 4,783 oz. fine gold value £1,774. Net profit amounted to £1,600. Development Main shaft, 10 ft. total 3,043 ft.; circular shaft 10 ft. (total 3,243 ft.); development 1,793 ft.; diamond 1,100 ft.

Holms Mine.—No. 1 level, No. 1 shaft drove at 65 ft. W. to explore Art. driven assay 100 ft. over 30 in. Art. 200 ft. A. Art. was struck at 350 ft. in main crosscut W. section, the drive for 30 in.

Globe and Phoenix.—During October 1,000 tons of ore were milled for a yield of 4,783 oz. of gold; the estimated revenue was £6,511. Development work carried September: Eighth level, 10 ft. over 35 ft., averaging 1 dwts; ninth level, driven 10 ft., averaging 8 dwts; ninth level raised 30 ft., averaging 1 dwt; twelfth level, raised 35 ft., averaging 1 dwt; thirteenth level, driven 60 ft., averaging 1 trace; thirty-second level, sank 28 ft., averaging 1 trace; thirty-third level, driven 10 ft., averaging 1 trace.

Kenya Mines.—A cablegram indicates that on the Carlos West section the 14th level 120 ft. have been driven, the section averaging 10 ft. over 30 in. with the west face driving 15 ft. over 30 in. This shows a decided increase in values in a westerly direction towards the old Carlos West section, distant about 1,000 ft. The total October output is 1,000 oz. with an estimated value of £1,250.

Oldfield Mahanayi.—Cam and Motor have intimated that the main drive into 14th level has been advanced to 1,272 ft. At 1,200 ft. a crosscut to hanging and footwall to house drill pipe has been started. Diamond drill bore holes at 800 ft. E. encountered calcareous greenstone.

Rababi Gold.—During October six tons of ore and 1,168 tons of accumulated tailings were treated. Total yield of 537 oz. of fine gold. Mine working expenditure amounted to £1,100.

Robusta Tin.—October output was 1,000 tons, with 1,000 lb. vanadium concentrates, and 172 tons of tin.

Blindfold Corporation.—Tred Mine.—During October 1,000 tons of ore were treated, the output amounting to 1,000 tons.

Wendu Colliery.—Coal sales in October totalled 1,034 tons.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. J. R. J. Hawkins. is the youngest Chairman the Rhodesian Mining Federation has yet had. He is only 21 years of age.

Mr. J. H. Harris. has arrived in Tanganyika in first appointment as Assistant Chemist in the Department of Lands and Mines.

Mr. M. L. Wilson. M.Sc., geologist to East African Goldfields, Ltd., and Mrs Adeline Strehlow, of Minnesota, U.S.A., were recently married in Zanzibar.

Captain E.G. St. C. Tisdall, who acted as Commissioner of Mines in Kenya during the absence on leave of Mr. E. B. Hosking, has left Mombasa on long leave, accompanied by Mrs. Tisdall.

Mr. H. O. Berryman. has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika Territory, and Mr. W. H. Sherratt and Mr. B. N. Temperley have been appointed Assistant Field Geologists.

Mr. W. H. Vivian. who is going to Tanganyika next week to join the staff of one of the mining companies, was married at Whitford Parish Church, Flintshire, last week to Miss Katherine Mary Glynn Jones.

Mr. A. Chester Beatty. Chairman and director of numerous companies with mining interests in East Africa, has been elected a member of the Court of Governors of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Mr. A. S. Winterer. who for the past four years has been general manager in Northern Rhodesia of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and who was formerly manager of the Nkana Mine, will relinquish his appointment on December 31, and will be succeeded by Mr. C. K. Pitman. For the last eight years he has been the general manager of Brakpan Mines, Ltd.

Training Mining Men.

Applications for admission to the new mining course of the Technical School in Bulawayo have exceeded the number which can be accommodated. The course will begin with 30 students, and 15 will be admitted each succeeding year. After two years' training, the students will be apprenticed for three years on well-established mines. The course is designed to meet the requirements of junior mine officials, and will form a groundwork for those proposing to take the mine overseer's, mine manager's, mine surveyor's or mine assayer's certificate.

Telegraph for the Lupa.

By the extension of the line from Mbeya, telegraphic facilities have now been provided in Chunya, the Lupa goldfield township.

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Latest Annual Reports.

Mutanda Copper Mines.

MUTANDA COPPER MINES LTD., in their annual report for 1934, last year the operating account shows a credit balance of £10,293, and after deducting charges for taxation, distribution, the surplus at £6,029. After allowing for dividends, interest and trading profit, the credit balance left was £4,211, and less a sum of shares and reserves taken out for the financial year was £1,026. Having regard to the early stage of the business and the restricted state of operations, the directors regard those figures as satisfactory.

For the first part of the financial year ore was extracted mainly from the open-pit mine and it was not until January 1935, when stoping began and a consequent reduction in mining costs was possible. These factors, combined with the low price of copper ruling during the greater part of the year, caused a deficit resulting in the equipment of a new and larger shaft which is now nearing completion and should this shaft be brought into operation it will effect a further reduction in costs.

Since the beginning of May last the financial results of operations have shown a net profit after providing for Debenture interest and a taxation reserve. During the year 1934, 1,574 tons of ore averaging 6.32% copper were extracted and resulted in the production of 16,923 long tons of copper. Copper reserves are estimated at 1,200,000 short tons, with an average copper content of 4.11%. In co-operation with other large producers the company has agreed to restrain its output from May last, and the productive quota for the time being is 1,200,000 long tons for the six months.

Rhodesian Anglo-American.

RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN LTD., in presenting their Annual Report for the six months ended June 30, last, recently, in last year's offer, it was made to outside shareholders of the Bwana Sikubwa Copper Mining Company to acquire their shares in exchange for shares in the Rhodesian Anglo-American. The offer was accepted by more than 95% in value of the Bwana Sikubwa shares. The Rhodesian Anglo-American itself, and the Rhodesian Anglo-American exercised its right under the Company's articles to acquire the remaining shares on the same terms. The Bwana Sikubwa was then placed in voluntary liquidation and its assets, and final dividend, amounting to £100,000, Rhodesian Anglo-American retained £55,000 Ordinary Shares in Rhodesian Corporation. The result is that Rhodesian Anglo-American's interest in Rhodesian Corporation now consists of £1,350,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, 1,350,000 shares of £1. These shares are carried in the balance sheet at £1,350,280 while other fixed assets total £3,420,120. The total of these two items, when compared with a trading value of £1,350,000 per share, by Bwana share exchange transaction the assets of Rhodesian Anglo-American has been increased by £1,350,280 - £1,350,000 = £280. A dividend of £280 has been received from the Rhodesian Corporation, meeting the original amount of £280. Net profit after Debenture interest and income tax amount to £88,541 which is added to the balance forward as follows: £200,000.

Rhodesian Selection Trust.

The annual report for September 30, last, of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., states that the company's holding in Minifura Gold Mine, S.A. Ltd., remained £1,500,000. This figure represents approximately one-half of the total share capital of that company. The directors say that at present the actual cost of the Minifura company has progressively declined, and that the financial position since 1933 has shown a very profitable position for debenture interest and revenue for the period. The return of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., was £1,000,000, or 66.66% for the year, which, with the above balances brought forward, make a total debit balance of £4,300. The issued capital of the company is £1,423,000. The capital reserve amounts to £517,730 and general reserve to £1,000,000.

Rhodesian Copper Mines.

Great progress in 1935, compels us to note in this column. In the early estimates, the public watch would have been put on hand, but, in exception, been sent by mail to our regular subscribers.

It is the intention to have sufficient coal stocks to meet all requirements for the next 100 years.

East African Share Prices.

Influence of General Election.

The General Election has had quite trifling influence on the London Stock Exchange. The East African gold did not move much, acting on the progress of our published news, which has caused Mining firms in Antwerp of purchasing 200 tons on a larger scale. "Lag," have been active between 9s and 9s 6d. Waterson has been in demand, but Kentan, Kishimini, and Kenya Consolidated are down on the week. Gold Fields Rhodesia are up 1d. and C.M. & Motor by 1d. Copper shares have been firm, Rhodesian Selections Trust being up 1d. and Roan Antelope no better, but Rhodesia have dropped from 10s 6d. to 10s 4d.

	Last week	This week
Afrik Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Bashuwa Mines (10s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Came & Match (12s. 6d.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 10d.
Consolidated African Selections	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 1d.	8s. 1d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Fanty Consolidated (5s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 1d.	5s. 1d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	30s. 3d.	29s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	3s. 9d.	4s. 6d.
Kagera Estates, Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 0d.	6s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Kenya (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 0d.	6s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Limining (10s.)	13s. 1d.	12s. 6d.
Lechora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Lomar Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Luri Gold Areas (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Mashaba Asbestos (5s.)	1s. 00.	1s. 00.
Reedah (1s.)	1s. 00.	1s. 00.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 5d.	1s. 5d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1s. 0d.	0s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 4d.	8s. 4d.
Sikukila (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Soar, Selupe (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Section Trust (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Shirwood Start (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tanangire Gold (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 0d.
Tanangire Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	7s. 3d.	8s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Tanzania B.P. Minerals (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Nak Goldmines (5s.)	7s. 1d.	7s. 1d.
Umoni and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Union of Haut Katanga 5% Bos	1s. 10s.	1s. 10s.
Umtali Colliery (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Umtali Gold (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 9d.
Zambezia Exploring (5s.)	1s. 30d.	1s. 3d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (5s.)	6s. 4d.	6s. 4d.
East African Power and Lighting (20s.)	3s. 10d.	3s. 8d.
Empire Airways (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
East African Tents (5s.)	2s. 4d.	2s. 6d.
Mozambique Estates (10s.)	4s. 9d.	5s. 0d.
North Chartersland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 5d.
Tanganyika (New) (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	7s. 3d.	1s. 0d.
W.M. (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotes.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Mr. Charles Gaitzsch, the Nairobi stockbroker:		
Zawia Rubber (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Anglo Miners Silver (5s.)	2s. 25d.	2s. 25d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 50cts.	3s. 50cts.
Kenya Cotton Mills (5s.)	3s. 50cts.	3s. 75cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kenya Uganda Mill. (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Umoja Miners (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
West African Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Panhandle (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.



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of the tobacco and the
cigarettes, the smoking
habit of Africa.

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an irresistible ex-
pansion, watching in
the words of Lord
Curzon, "the mildest
race of water thunder-
ing like a typhoon
charge to its doom."

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DATA SHEETS AND ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

ensure Special Attention

Water Problems in E. Africa.

Mr. Beeby Thompson's Address.

Mrs. BEEBY THOMPSON, the well-known water engineering expert, is to address the East African Group in London next Thursday on "The Solution of Water Problems in East Africa." All East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to be present, but to facilitate the catering arrangements, those intending to be present are requested to send a post-card to that effect to the Hon. Secretary of the Group, Overseas House, St. James's Square, W.1. Tea will be served from 3.45 and the address begin at 4.15 p.m.

Native Labour.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has been informed that the final agreement in regard to the migration to Rhodesia of Nyasaland Natives on labour agreements will be submitted to the Peabody of the Nyasaland Committee on the 1st November 1935, which will shortly be published.

New Board of Safar Holidays.

The Board of Safar Holidays Ltd. has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of Mr. Shaw-Denham, having Mr. Goss and Messrs. G. F. Colster and E. W. Miller having been nominated in their stead. The present directors are Messrs. G. W. Gossler, C. R. L. Beatty, E. W. Miller, Richard M. Phillips and D. David Phillips (managing director).

Stamp Duty on Insurance Policies.

In Northern Rhodesia the new duty on insurance policies is to come into operation on the 1st, which is considered to be the date when policies such as those now issued for long-distance journeys, in which for a policy of £1,000 the premium is about £12, will be valid. So far as possible the rate of tax is to be increased on short-term policies by £1.00 per £100 or less from 1d. per £100 to 2d. per £100.

Wages.

Secretary of State for E.A., Mr. Martin Triggar, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, said it was the intention of the Government to increase wages during the year 1936 by 10 per cent. upon any him into the areas. It was also believed that it was the policy of the Government that the wages of labour in the local markets got a rise of 10 per cent. in a year. Native wages were to be increased by 10 per cent. It was essential that, apart from helping farm labour, such a the spending power of the native should be increased.

New Road Legislation Adopted.

New road legislation will shortly be introduced in Southern Rhodesia by Mr. S. H. Higgins the Prime Minister. This will give the authority to impose some general powers which may be required in creation of a central road fund, which is being considered would determine the establishment of two committees responsible for a certain amount of road maintenance. This would mean extra taxation upon road users. Roads offices which require investigation, are to be established, the collecting of public money, the payment of road maintenance, and the allocation of funds between authorities.

Official in the U.S.A.

Mr. J. B. Bailey, Jr., who has been engaged in the manufacture of a number of systems for oil-water separation, has recently returned from the U.S.A. where he had been engaged in research on oil preference stocks and interest dividend at 2½% on their ordinary shares. These dividends are the credit of profit and loss account balance of £10,000, which the directors recommend shall be appropriated for the sum of £1,000, divided at 2½%, making 1% for the year in the ordinary shares, and £600 to staff provision and £100 to the general reserve to be carried forward. The report and financial conditions in East Africa although showing a slight improvement are by no means robust.

Latest News in Brief.

A meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council opened on Tuesday.

Kenya coffee planters have, it is estimated, invested £6,000,000 in their plantations.

Tyson Brothers Ltd., Kenya, have voluntarily wound up. Mr. J. R. Hartur being liquidator.

Mr. J. C. Moore, J.P., of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, has just opened an auctioneering business.

A shortage of native roadsters is threatened in the Fort Malling and Plantation districts of Nyasaland.

The Tourist Development Association of Egypt has just published the 1936 edition of "Egypt and the Sudan."

Nyasaland Railways Ltd. have donated £55 to the Jubilee Ambulance Fund of the Nyasaland Branch of the British Red Cross.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia had his seat late taken over in new offices in Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2.

The Nile steamer "Kitchener" sank 200 miles north of Omdurman last week and sank soon afterwards. All the passengers were saved.

Imports into Nyasaland for the first nine months of this year were valued at £1,51,066, an increase of £1,770 over the corresponding period of last year.

Imports into Southern Rhodesia for the first three months of this year were valued at £1,218,018, compared with £1,08,267 in the corresponding period of last year.

Our "contemporary West Africa" has moved into new offices at Chancery House, 378 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. The new telephone number is Northern 2815.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first eight months of this year totalled £4,661,47, compared with £4,501,108 during the corresponding period of last year.

The Egyptian Government has exiled land in Cairo to Ethiopia for the construction of a building to house the Legation which the Ethiopian Government intends to create.

The number of bales of cotton booked from Uganda ports and stations from January 1 to August 1 was 26,500, and the cotton so collected to the end of August totalled 280,000.

The Northern Rhodesia Taxation Committee has recommended that minor licences exceeding £500 per annum be given in four instalments, and provision to that effect is made in a Bill to be submitted to the Legislature.

Elders Colonial Airways, Ltd., has been formed with a nominal capital of £10,000 to establish and work aerial services in East Africa. The main object is to establish connection at Khartoum with the main trans-African service.

The Official Gazette of the East African Dependencies have published the passage relating to Colonial raw materials from the speech of Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the League Assembly on September 11.

A general wholesale merchant in Nairobi wishes to obtain the representation on a commission basis of U.K. manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes, wines and spirits, provisions, patent medicines and similar lines. Manufacturers interested should write to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Referring reference No. 182.

EAST AFRICA

African Air Routes

Details are now available by the agreement signed between the East and South African Governments, the Air Ministry and the General Post Office in regard to the future of the air services between England and South Africa.

The present intention is that the main through routes, twice a week in each direction, shall be operated by flying boats from Egypt and the Sudan to Kisumu, and thence to Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenco Marques to Durban. The Portuguese Government has concurred in the operation of this route in so far as it concerns Portuguese territory. The machines to be used on the service are designed for a tonnage of 1,500 pounds and a cruising speed of about 150 m.p.h., as a result it is hoped that the transit time from London to Durban will be reduced to four days.

The ex-mined mail route through Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika will be maintained by addition to the present flying boat route down the coast, which is expected to operate in 1934.

It is understood that the postal charges, when the new service is put into operation, will be related to the cost of each half ounce, reckoned with the present rates of 3d per half ounce to Egypt and the Sudan and 10d southwards from the Sudan. Post experts regard the new scheme as the easiest regulation in mail communication since the introduction of the penny post.

East African Mails

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, 10 a.m. on—

November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, Carthage, November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, Nairobi.

Forward mails from East Africa are cleared on November 13, 20 and 27.

Mail for Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa closes at the G.P.O. at 10 a.m. each Friday. Outward air mail is close at the G.P.O., London, 10 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inwards air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

Parcels air mails for Rhodesia close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 a.m. on Sundays and 6 p.m. on Saturdays.

Hints intended to reach East Africa by Christmas Day should be posted in London as follows: Parcels by sea, November 21 by air; December 4. Letters by sea, November 21 by air; December 15. The latest dates of departure for Rhodesia and Nyasaland are: Parcels by sea, November 25 by air; December 15. Letters by sea, November 25 by air; December 15.

Tobacco Co. of Rhodesia

The Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa Ltd. reports a profit of £200,000 for the year ended June 30 against a loss of £25,000 in the previous year, and a dividend of £2.50 (agueen) per mill is to be paid. The tobacco harvest yielded 800 lb. per acre compared with 700 lb. in 1929, following favourable climatic conditions the year before, and the yield and quality are distinctly and quality fair better than last year, and the average yield having dropped to about 800 lb. per acre.

Southern Rhodesian Tobacco

Southern Rhodesian tobacco interests have agreed that the crop shall not exceed 10 million and regulations for their control are being drafted. An official has been sent to America to study export methods and plans are being made for the erection of a large up-to-date buying plant. The amount of tobacco allowed to be sold for British, South African and local markets will be controlled by legislation, and the tobacco will have unrestricted opportunities for export to foreign markets.

Malaya Mail

The Malayan Convention of associations in the colonies of Sarawak, Johore, Selangor, Perak, Kelantan and Pahang have agreed to a local postage stamp application for the permit having been issued to each colony. The underlying idea is to protect any individual from being compelled to pay a sum such as he has paid there in respect to his business.

Unpaid postage by air mail is to be paid at 10s. 6d. per ounce or fraction thereof. The Malayan Royal Mail will be established in the colonies of Selangor, Pahang, Johore, Perak, Kelantan and Pahang, and the General Post Office, London, and the Royal Mail will be responsible for the delivery of the mail.

Members of the Royal Mail staff and officials include Mr. Horzmann, Mr. Morris, Mr. Gilliat, Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Salter, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nephew.

Forward packages will arrive at Newcastle upon Tyne, 10 a.m. from Mombasa, Mr. Goff, 10 a.m. Kisumu, and Mr. Goff, 10 a.m. from Beira.

Late Steamship Movements

INDIA
Mandela leaves London October 20.
Mandela arrives Madras November 1.
Madura left London November 1.
Matian left London November 1.
Matian left Batavia November 1.
Talbot left Bombay November 1.
Talbot left Durban November 1.
Kensington leaves London November 1.

CANADA
Caledonia leaves Liverpool November 1.
City of Bradford leaves Liverpool November 1.
Elan Maritime's City of Gloucester leaves Liverpool November 1.

COLONIAL TRADE
Nijlank left Mombasa November 1.
Hoschroef left Amsterdam November 1.
Bloemfontein left Barry, Selangor November 1.
Heemskerk left Amsterdam November 1.
Melskirk left London November 1.
Layari left Ceylon November 1.

EUROPE
Mechanik left Calais November 1.
Bremner Park leaves Liverpool November 1.
Lindberg leaves Liverpool November 1.

AMERICAN MERCHANT
Araujo leaves Rotterdam November 1.
Araujo leaves Hamburg November 1.
Champlain leaves Saint John November 1.
Ganges leaves New York November 1.

INDIA
Dreadnaught Castle leaves London November 1.
Durham Castle leaves London November 1.
Gibraltar Castle leaves London November 1.
Windsor Castle leaves London November 1.
Llandaff Castle leaves London November 1.
Llanstephan Castle leaves Liverpool November 1.
Castelton Castle leaves Liverpool November 1.

BRITISH ISLES
Grattan Castle leaves Liverpool November 1.

BRITISH EAST INDIA
The S.S. "Manjula" sailing when about to leave Colombo, Ceylon, on November 2, in collision with the French steamer "Savane" off the coast of Ceylon, 100 miles from Colombo, severely damaged on the port side, was unable to proceed. The ship had been struck in the fore part of the hull by a rock, causing her to run aground on the rocks of the island. She is now adrift and attempts are being made to get her off, and when she is she will be towed to Colombo, where she will be repaired. The cargo discharged.

United States Commands

The U.S. liner "Empress of Canada" has been separated from the "Empress of Britain" after a collision in the Atlantic. No changes to be made in the command. The ship was well in ballast, and the "Empress of Canada" suffered damage to the stern. The "Empress of Canada" left Liverpool to the "Empress of Britain" at 10 a.m. on November 1. The "Empress of Canada" is bound for New York, and the "Empress of Britain" is bound for Southampton.

EAST AFRICA

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