

EAST AFRICA

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



No. 12, No. 53
Vol. 1, No. 100

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1935

Annual Subscription
100/- post free

SIX PAGES

B.I. SALOON PASSENGER SERVICES TO E. & S. AFRICA

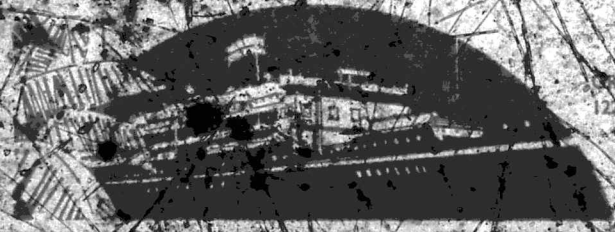
HOME LINE PASSENGER SERVICE

London and Marseilles via Suez to
Mombasa and other ports of East Africa
Freight, Gellatly, Bankers, Ltd.,
Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.4

MAIL SERVICE - BOMBAY - AFRICA

Fortnightly via Mombasa and East Coast ports
to Durban. FEEDER SERVICES to many
minor ports on the British and Portuguese coasts
of East Africa via Mombasa, Beira and Lourenco
Marques.

Agents:
A. Cockburn & Co.
17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3
Messageries Maritimes



London Agents -
FRAY, DAWES & CO
122, Leadenhall Street,
London, E.C.3

PASSAGES
FREIGHT
AIR TRAVEL
CLEARING
FORWARDING
INSURANCE
SHIPPING
REPORTS

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.
10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3

TRY THE **GM** SERVICE

Equipping you from
from the one source

ALL EQUIPMENT, TOOLING,
GUNS & AMMUNITION
PROJECTS REQUISITES

Agents: Liverpool, London, Bombay
TAYLOR & FRANCIS, GENERAL MANAGERS

GRIFFITHS, McALISTER, LTD.
LIVERPOOL LONDON W.1

CRANKS AND THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sought by every tourist—a glimpse of the African tropics, with all its allure, but without any of its discomforts.

The summer season— from May to October— offers a sunny, healthy bathing and holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are long magnificent beaches with miles of white sands which assure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every mile of game and small game which may be "hunted" by the visitor with rifle or camera.



ONE OF BEIRA'S PICTURESQUE BEACHES

BEIRA is a modern commercial and residential town and resort, ranking the fifth largest port in the world. It has comfortable hotels, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course and several swimming clubs.

BEIRA is a "sunbathing" and "resort" town, well served by the Rhodesia and Mozambique Railway, and easily reached by sea, road and air. It is a popular holiday resort for its residents and for South Africa, and for visitors from Ceylon.

BEIRA is not only the chief port of the Province administered by the Mozambique Company, but also the chief port of the Province of Frelim, and the chief port of the Province of Inhambane. It is the chief port of the Province of Inhambane, and the chief port of the Province of Inhambane. It is the chief port of the Province of Inhambane, and the chief port of the Province of Inhambane.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY BEIRA

3, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 3
 9, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA LISBOA 22, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN, PARIS

When writing to Advertising agencies, East Africa and South Africa, please mention the name of the advertiser.

Tested steel
ensures the
SECURITY
Spec

UNA-BRANE
STEEL BAKING HOOPS

These steel hoops
are made from
an alloy of steel
which is
stronger than
any other
material
they are
rigorous
to many times
the weight
of other
materials
dependable and
long lasting

100% BRITISH

with
but
patent
made
in
England

THE
LONDON
ENGLAND



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
AND WEST AFRICA
MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION,
ST. HELENA & MADEIRA
REGULAR SERVICE TO
EAST AFRICA

ANGER, GIBRALTAR, PALMA (MADRAGA),
MADRID, GENOA AND PORT SAÏD
Vessels
Wingby Castle
Lancovy Castle
London Castle
Sails once a month every four weeks in the same rotation
(Subject to alteration without notice.)

From London
November 28
December 28
January 23

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
AND ROUND AFRICA TOURS
ALSO CHRISTMAS TOURS TO MADRAGA
Attractive Redwood Return Fares

Direct Cargo Service between New York and
South and East Africa.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 5, Broad Street, London, E.C.4
West End Telephone: 125, Post Mall, S.W. 1
Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool,
Manchester and Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East
London, Natal, Durban, Swaziland, Mozambique and Johannesburg.

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS
have babies like these

In Australia, in New Zealand, in Holland, in England, in Africa
wherever you may go you will see Glaxo babies—chuckling
sturdy babies full of life and smiles. Give your baby the
happiness and health that Glaxo
feeding brings.

they're

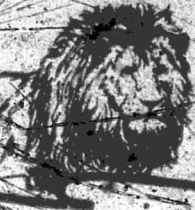


babies

Borden & Glaxo Ltd
P.O. Box 24, Wimpole
8, South Park, Basingstoke

EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 12, No. 45 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1935 Annual Subscription 3/- Post Free

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. H. NELSON.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Museum 7170-2, 7370. Telegrams: "Lionhable, London."

| | | | |
|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Matters of Moment | 183. | East Africa's Welfare | 190. |
| British Peace Council | 185. | Mr. H. H. K. ... | 190. |
| President | 185. | Latest African News | 190. |
| Italo-Ethiopian War | 187. | Cash and Money | 190. |
| African Society Dinner | 189. | Meetings | 190. |
| East Africa and the | 190. | Compendium of ... | 190. |
| Election | 190. | Annual Meeting | 190. |

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PARTY 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 East Africa is 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 is President and Chairman, are many men of unquestioned probity, and at least one, Mr. Richard Webster, has visited East Africa and spoken positively and wisely 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 references to the Colonies will find no support among East Africans. It proposes: (a) the consideration of Mandate matters by the League of Nations on condition that the League Mandates Powers accept the principles of Article 22 of the Covenant with regard to the well-being of the Native populations and the opening of the door to self-governing Colonial territories of all nations, including access to undeveloped markets and raw materials on equitable terms; and (b) supervision of the welfare of the welfare of native peoples in all Colonial territories.

objections 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 its enactment there will be found everywhere in this issue a record of the fathous utilities attacked by doctrinaire defeatists congregated in London a few days ago, one of the fustest reason of Mr. Winston Churchill, who reminds 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 "in this republican talk of handing over human souls by millions at a time, irrespective of their wishes to stay or go, every life should be denounced at the outset by every decent man... as a deed of the vilest shade." The needed saving for many men in the street and all too many writers in Fleet Street have instructed the 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 and they have acquired a shape which no British Government could acknowledge.

It is a point for means, and it is a matter that the Council of Action advocates the transfer of one or more of the Mandates now held by Great Britain to Germany.

Not content with surrendering the Mandates over one or more territories, the experts of much British blood and money will deliberately invite so militaristic a nation as Germany to use as a base for the preparation of air bases from which the whole of Africa could be attacked, 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

supervision of the... Theoretically the British Colonial Office could have nothing to fear from such an arrangement... (territories) which are now open to such supervision... the same... the practical... however... the... of the proposal... and British bodies with... opportunities of destructive... (far too much comment) that... already by the... some of whose members never miss a chance to prick... their... of others... their... to discharge... it is... the... great... There... being... themselves... its... has... evidence... enormous... could... all non-self-governing colonies.

The suggestion that all persons... access to the... (TRAFFIC)... one... has... that... terms... less sweeping... chosen... the Council of... whose proposal is whether it is... way... would smash the... and make of the British Colonial... grounds for every manufacturing country... (Broad speaking... that a country which buys their products... right to look... value... that... nations which have... to... that... must look for new... for... purposes, it is but reasonable to secure some... to the Mother... which has brought the Colonies to their present... by... over long periods... which have led the world... the... of tariff barriers are the... which have... for... of belated... within the Empire... not in British Eastern Africa... almost all of which falls within the Congo Basin area and cannot... if... In brief, these... of the Council of Action are as... as they are... unfactual.



EVEN some of the cranks could not suppress their laughter at certain of the suggestions made by other cranks at last week's... way the Colonies' Conference... which need not be taken too seriously by African... and... who realize that... and... with any... of international administration in Africa... The Chair...

man himself... Gobch lost patience towards the... proceedings... to an abrupt close... and would... allow an African to answer an... question asked by a woman delegate... would happen if British authority were withdrawn from Africa... The whole atmosphere of the meeting... dignity of a conference... of an ill-conducted municipal... with the majority of the... busy... such bodies as the League... Two typical contributions... 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 sympathize with them... Can the Chairmen tell us how long it will be before they are able to govern themselves... (The Chairman and other... remained... I think it would be much better... just handed over the Crown... to decide who should... them... That would prevent dissatisfaction among the European Powers.

An indication of the... importance... our... found... inter... African... African... the... of... Colonial Service... was taken... was... fairly... and the... of... Colonies by... the... of... The... that... would be... hopelessly... not... remember... of a Peace Council... to... in... administration... in order to satisfy... Ent... and... for... which... to... The... to... indeed... one of them... the... of... that the views of Africans were not... prior to the... of... Africa and its future... a... matter to get... back a... resolution, but it was... to give leadership to... 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... company that its... Britain would never... to be applied... it would be impracticable.

**MINING / SHARE / ADVICE
COUPON**

Give Away the Colonies

Cranks and a Few Others in Conference

SUGGESTIONS for the future Government of British Colonies, ranging from their "internationalization" (through Geneva) with a polyglot "International 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 floating audience of about 200 attended the three sessions, the majority being women.

In an introductory speech Sir Arthur Salter mentioned the claims and needs of Germany, Italy and Japan which 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 it was anticipated for the future, both in regard to administration to reduce and stabilize in war. Much more important was the desire for stable markets, and, drawing attention to the significance of changes in British tariff policy, Sir Arthur said that there was no surplus population anywhere except at a crushing handicap to trade. Opportunities were wanted for concessions, and the question of prestige in the Colonies sphere 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, assuring non-discrimination, the participation by consuming countries in the control of resources 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 Mandate, and Great Britain should propose to administer all her tropical overseas governing Colonies under Mandate, with the provision as to equality of treatment.

The Marquis de Lothian said the world could not go on living in watertight compartments, that the difficulty 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 of such countries were to join in the serious consideration of the problem.

Put Crown Colonies under Mandate

Professor Norman Jewell, of Glasgow University, said the difference between the post-war Mandate and the pre-war Protectorate in the government of native peoples was that the Mandatory Power was a negotiator with conscience and with a keeper of his conscience, whereas 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 these failings and virtues in our own Colonial system.

There was a 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 Commonwealth, and we should be willing to give voluntarily the lead in its extension to the Colonies. The change would not mean that we should have our Colonies to cede to other countries, but that we should accept international supervision over their administration, and that we should apply again the practice of the open 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 a military training of natives for local defence. There would be no necessity of transferring the Native peoples without their consent, and the well-being of the Natives would be a consideration in all territories. There was little doubt that the Native inhabitants of our Colonies would welcome a modification of the present system on those lines, but if it were desired the matter could be referred to a committee of experts.

The country would also have to abandon the system of Imperial Preference in the Colonies. The artificial restriction of Colonial markets to the trade of the home country was one of the chief causes of their present economic misery, and Italy would not have fair chances of competing with

Germany and the Colonies unless they were given the opportunity of sending their surplus produce to them. Preference should be accorded to the cash and kind exports, and foreign traders should have equal chances.

It would also lead to a desire for resentment and jealousy of the public alike. The Colonies have a Mandated status, or a power of self-government, but it is the subjects of the Colony or Mandate who are not interested in the subjects who they should not be. An International Civil Service, that is the highest position should be created for the Peace, relieving the Mandates, so that they would make administration a little harder, but it would remove one of the chief causes of trouble and unrest, and that was, in fact, a very large cause of trouble. Improvements and similar emphasis on the machinery of international control and supervision, also necessary, and members of a Permanent Mandates Commission should, in special cases, visit the Colonies. It might be that opinions of the special committee might be recommended by the Commission should be able to attend to take their cases. Another change referred to generalise the provision for the one for was connected with those Mandates held by British self-governing Dominions, such as South West Africa, where, when that principle did not apply. It was said that it would lead to the general principle of self-governance was being held that the examples would be followed by France, Belgium, Ireland and Portugal.

Leonard Barnes Thinks

Mr. Leonard Barnes, who said that he was formerly attached to the Colonial Office, said that the Mandate system must be primarily a scheme for Native political independence, power to be based on knowledge and the appetite for freedom. He said that Britain's one just title to act as trustees. "But within the limits permitted by the trusteeship principle," he continued, "we want to satisfy the dissatisfied Powers, and indeed all countries without Colonies of themselves. But satisfaction does not mean putting them in an international fact."

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 secure 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 used in social co-operation, 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 works 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 rule should last, say, more than a decade.

Professor Mandell's View

Professor William Mandell, of the University of Chicago, said that there would be no colonial rule if the Economic Council were not set up. He said that the Colonies were being poor because they were not being developed. He said that they were not being developed because they were not being developed. He said that they were not being developed because they were not being developed. He said that they were not being developed because they were not being developed.

The League of Nations was the League itself. Any power could be a responsible power to the League. The League of Nations was the League itself. Any power could be a responsible power to the League. The League of Nations was the League itself. Any power could be a responsible power to the League.

Each continent has its own and its own desires to have more of its own goods and services... that had happened in the past... the people of the continent... the West Indies... the national companies... the Government were helpless... the Mandate system was based simply on the idea of the League of Nations... The Permanent Mandates Commission... the objective study of the way in which different problems worked out... the application of the policy... the best results... Mr. Robt. Huxton... Italian claims... the most serious... barriers and open the colonies... the Mandate system... regarded as open... Sir Arthur... should seriously discuss the question...

Mr. Robt. Huxton said that Germany, France and Italian claims did not necessarily involve a transfer of territory... the most serious... barriers and open the colonies... the Mandate system... regarded as open... Sir Arthur... should seriously discuss the question... Mr. John Harris... Sir John Harris... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time...

Sir John Harris said that the Mandate system was... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time...

They should work for an African man in the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time...

Mr. W. McGregor... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time...

report to have caused... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time...

African Economic Conference to meet

Mr. John Harris... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time...

Editorial comments made under Matters of Moment

Some Statements Worth Noting

There is only one... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time... the Mandate system... the Permanent Mandates Commission... the balance of the time...

East Africa and the Election

Candidates interested in the Territories

These are the candidates who have already been notified unopposed to the new Parliament from the East African coast, namely:—
 General C. F. W. S. and Independent New South Wales, who served in the East African Campaign and has been a persistent questioner of Native Affairs in the House of Representatives; Mr. J. G. (Lions), who visited the East African Territories in 1941 and has been a persistent questioner of Native Affairs in the House of Representatives; Mr. J. G. (Lions), who visited the East African Territories in 1941 and has been a persistent questioner of Native Affairs in the House of Representatives; Mr. J. G. (Lions), who visited the East African Territories in 1941 and has been a persistent questioner of Native Affairs in the House of Representatives.

Several candidates with East Africa attachments are attacking the suggestion of the surrender of the Colonies.

Mr. A. L. Jones, the former Surgeon-General of the Colonies, who presents a Birmingham constituency, has been outspoken in his condemnation of any proposal that should hand over the East African Colonies to a foreign power. He has stated that such a thing is a constitutional crime and a betrayal of the trust reposed in him by the British people. He has also stated that such a thing is a betrayal of the trust reposed in him by the British people.

Mr. J. G. (Lions) has also been outspoken in his condemnation of any proposal that should hand over the East African Colonies to a foreign power. He has stated that such a thing is a constitutional crime and a betrayal of the trust reposed in him by the British people.

Labour and the Colonies

Their Transfer—A Deal or a Deal?

The Labour Government has been accused of a deal with the Conservative Government regarding the transfer of the East African Colonies. It is alleged that the Labour Government has agreed to hand over the Colonies to the Conservative Government in exchange for a certain number of seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. J. G. (Lions) has also been outspoken in his condemnation of any proposal that should hand over the East African Colonies to a foreign power. He has stated that such a thing is a constitutional crime and a betrayal of the trust reposed in him by the British people.

Mr. J. G. (Lions) has also been outspoken in his condemnation of any proposal that should hand over the East African Colonies to a foreign power. He has stated that such a thing is a constitutional crime and a betrayal of the trust reposed in him by the British people.

Atalanta's escape

The Atalanta, a British merchant ship, has escaped from the clutches of the Japanese. The ship was captured by the Japanese in the Indian Ocean and was being taken to Japan.

Atalanta's escape

The Atalanta, a British merchant ship, has escaped from the clutches of the Japanese. The ship was captured by the Japanese in the Indian Ocean and was being taken to Japan.

Atalanta's escape

The Atalanta, a British merchant ship, has escaped from the clutches of the Japanese. The ship was captured by the Japanese in the Indian Ocean and was being taken to Japan.

Atalanta's escape

The Atalanta, a British merchant ship, has escaped from the clutches of the Japanese. The ship was captured by the Japanese in the Indian Ocean and was being taken to Japan.

East African Share Prices

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

277 Mr. Hugh Algernon Sandys M.Inst.M.M.

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 has again touched 75. 6d., East African Goldfields and Kenya Gold Mining are 44d. better, Watende etc. 3d., "Lugs" have made a similar improvement, and Kenyan Consolidated and Rhodesian Mining Syndicate show small decreases. In Rhodesian Cam and Motor are 1s. 3d. better at 25s. 6d., Rezende has risen 2s. 6d., and Bushtick are a trifle better. Copper shares also advanced, Rhokana being 5s. higher at 25s. 6d., and Rose Antelope and Rhodesian Copper, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. During the Stock Exchange account which closes last Friday Rosterman rose 1/2s. 6d., Gold Fields, Rhodesian and Watende 1/2s. 6d., and Rhodesian Consolidated 1/2s. 6d.

Table with columns 'Last week' and 'This week' listing various East African shares and their prices. Includes entries like Bushtick Mines, Cam & Motor, Consolidated African Selection, East African Goldfields, etc.



Copyright East Africa

When gold was struck in Kakamega, Mr. Sandys was asked by Messrs. Frank Moring & Co. to examine the goldfield, with the result that he conveyed all his opinion over the Rosterman claims to the Government, as Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd. and generally recommended none of the most promising properties.

Though the reason that induced him to turn to mining as a profession was foreign travel. After studying at the Cambridge and Royal School of Mines, he left for Western Australia, in 1889, returned four years later, went to the Gold Coast, spent several years prospecting in Egypt and the Sudan, and in 1903 examined a dredging proposition in Siberia near the banks of the Amur. Then began a period of constant travel, in one year he explored his positions in Spain, Egypt, Siberia, and New Guinea, and in addition to the countries above mentioned, he has followed his profession in Chile, Borneo, France, Germany, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Canada, Nigeria, and among the many who claim the only type of mining in which he has no personal experience is that for oil.

During the War he built camps and aerostats in England and France, first under contract and then for the R.F.C. and R.A.F. He has also been from the latter with the rank of Captain.

The okapi recently presented to the London Zoo by the Duke of Wales, to whom it had been brought from the Congo by the Belgians, died suddenly on Monday from chronic liver disease of long standing. It was the only okapi ever to die in this country and was valued at £2,000.

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 depositing engineer, will shortly arrive in Kenya.

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

After a absence of 12 years in Southern Rhodesia, Mrs. G. G. Hodson has been revisiting England.

Mrs. Rus Raitt, daughter of Mr. Lingard, of the former Kenya settler, gave birth to a son in Dundee last week.

The Rev. W. A. Howill, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is visiting the East African territories.

Mr. A. C. Graham, a director of Messrs. Dalgety & Company, has been appointed to the Post Office London Authority.

Mr. D. W. du Busson, of Northern Rhodesian services, and Mrs. du Busson left England last week to travel to Kenya.

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

The wedding, recently took place in Blantyre, a island of Malawi, between Miss Helen Wright, 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. L. 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 on the Royal Engineers in the Sudan Expedition in 1885.

Sir John Lauchlin, Deputy Chairman of Barclay & C. O., delivered his inaugural address yesterday as President of the Institute of Bankers.

Mr. J. Gardiner Smith, the High Judge in the Gold Coast, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace in succession to Dr. C. S. Wafsh, who has died.

Dr. Cairns, of Liverpool, representing the Museum of Natural History of Cleveland, Ohio, in a public visit to East Africa, left for Zanzibar Castle.

Major Herbert Bowen arrived in London last week from Dar es Salaam. He spent a few weeks in Egyptian route, and is returning to Alexandria next day.

Mr. Andrew G. F. ... 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 in Vua.

Mr. W. G. Fairweather, Director of Surveys in Northern Rhodesia, left for 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 Beira and Badnor Division.

Mr. E. A. F. Taylor, of Barakia, Sudan, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, of Linnet Lane, Liverpool, and Miss Mary (Mollie) Grace Atherton, are to be married shortly.

Mr. R. C. B. Spurr, 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 the Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

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

Tangerine 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 J. Walker, and Mr. J. W. Walker.

Mr. G. J. Welsh, Assistant Secretary of 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 Cláid 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 to Bordeaux and Plenipotentiary in Lisbon.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. S. M. Lanyon O'Keefe, and the Ethiopian Minister in London, Dr. Martin, were among the guests at a luncheon given in London last week by Mr. H. Day-Stanton.

The Rt. Rev. T. H. Birley, Bishop of Zanzibar, has arrived in England to leave. He first went to East Africa in 1884 to join the U.M.C.A. mission in Korogwe. From 1911 to 1922 he was a member of the Ziguwani Mission in Zanzibar.

Mr. Peter Young, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Young of Pippington Court, Levensham, and Mrs. Biona Macpherson, the daughter of Sir Ian Macpherson, K.C., and Lady Macpherson, were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, last week.

Zimbabwe's Clove Problems

Misconceptions of Foreign Investors

Just as the clove industry in the United States is suffering from a lack of government support, the industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support.

The clove industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support.

Importation of Clove Processors' Equipment

The decision to import clove processors' equipment from the United States is a significant step. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support.

The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support.

Proposed Housing Scheme

The proposed housing scheme aims to provide better living conditions for the workers. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support. The industry in Zimbabwe is suffering from a lack of government support.

Stark walls and crumbling crucible



ZIMBABWE the mysterious

Lately they stand in the mighty heart of Africa—the Zimbabwe people. A haunting monument to an ancient civilization which has been almost completely forgotten. A mysterious and unexplored.

For more information, contact the High Commissioner's Office, Rhodes House, London, W.1.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA The Heart of Africa

Flight Air Traffic Doubled

Over the last few years, the increase in air traffic has been phenomenal. The number of flights has doubled, and the number of passengers has increased accordingly. This is due to the fact that the airlines have been able to provide a more comfortable and convenient service than ever before. The aircraft used today are much larger and more powerful than those of a few years ago, and they are able to fly at higher altitudes and faster speeds. This has made air travel much more attractive to the general public, and it has opened up new markets for the airlines. The result has been a steady increase in the number of flights and passengers, and this trend is expected to continue for many years to come.

African Society Dinner

The African Society Dinner was held on the evening of the 15th of the month at the Grand Hotel. The dinner was a most successful one, and it was a pleasure to see so many of our friends and relatives gathered together. The menu was excellent, and the service was first-class. The evening was well spent, and it was a most enjoyable occasion. The following is a list of the guests who attended the dinner:

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Green, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Black, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Blue, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Red, Mr. and Mrs. Q. R. Yellow, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Purple, Mr. and Mrs. U. V. Pink, Mr. and Mrs. W. X. Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Z. Silver, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gold, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Iron, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lead, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Zinc, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Tin, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Copper, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Nickel, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Cobalt, Mr. and Mrs. Q. R. Cadmium, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Barium, Mr. and Mrs. U. V. Strontium, Mr. and Mrs. W. X. Calcium, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Z. Magnesium, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Aluminum, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Silicon, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Phosphorus, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Sulfur, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Chlorine, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Fluorine, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Neon, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Argon, Mr. and Mrs. Q. R. Krypton, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Xenon, Mr. and Mrs. U. V. Radon, Mr. and Mrs. W. X. Uranium, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Z. Plutonium, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Americium, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Curium, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Berkelium, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Californium, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Einsteinium, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Fermium, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Mendelevium, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Nobelium, Mr. and Mrs. Q. R. Lawrencium, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Rutherfordium, Mr. and Mrs. U. V. Dubnium, Mr. and Mrs. W. X. Seaborgium, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Z. Bohrium, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hassium, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Tennessium, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Oganesson.

DUST FROM THE STREETS BRINGS INFECTION INTO YOUR HOME

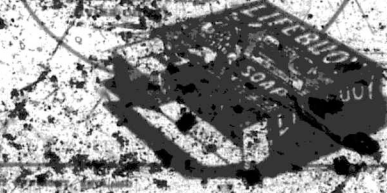


PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH LIFEBOUY SOAP

Guard against the danger of infection by washing often with Lifebuoy Soap. Lifebuoy Soap keeps you healthy and refreshes you from the heat of your day. For your home, Lifebuoy ensures your protection against germs and purifies your air.

Lifebuoy Soap is the most effective germicide known. It kills germs on your hands, clothes, and in your home. Lifebuoy Soap is the only soap that is guaranteed to kill germs. Lifebuoy Soap is the only soap that is guaranteed to keep you healthy. Lifebuoy Soap is the only soap that is guaranteed to keep your home clean. Lifebuoy Soap is the only soap that is guaranteed to keep your air fresh. Lifebuoy Soap is the only soap that is guaranteed to keep your life healthy. Lifebuoy Soap is the only soap that is guaranteed to keep your world safe.

LIFEBUOY SOAP
PROTECTS HEALTH



Latest Progress Reports

Kenya Gold Mining Statistics—The 1950-51 year was crushed under the 1950-51 year, and the development reports for the quarter states:

Blackhall's Reef—The main shaft was cut at 320 ft. and the following was done: 1. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 2. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 3. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 4. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side.

North Hill—The main shaft was cut at 320 ft. and the following was done: 1. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 2. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 3. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 4. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side.

East Africa Goldfields—The main shaft was cut at 320 ft. and the following was done: 1. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 2. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 3. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 4. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side.

Sherwood Star—The main shaft was cut at 320 ft. and the following was done: 1. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 2. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 3. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 4. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side.

Madrook—The main shaft was cut at 320 ft. and the following was done: 1. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 2. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 3. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 4. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side.

Kenya Gold Mines—The main shaft was cut at 320 ft. and the following was done: 1. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 2. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 3. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 4. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side.

Kenya Gold Mines—The main shaft was cut at 320 ft. and the following was done: 1. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 2. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 3. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 4. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side.

Kenya Gold Mines—The main shaft was cut at 320 ft. and the following was done: 1. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 2. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 3. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side. 4. A drift of 10 ft. was driven over the 20 ft. W. side.

...which the ...

...section the ...

...development ...

...During October ...

...East Africa Goldfields ...

...Diamond and Gold ...

...Sherwood Star ...

...Kenya Gold Mines ...

...Kenya Gold Mines ...

...Kenya Gold Mines ...

DIAMOND DRILLING that satisfies the world 6,000 or 50,000 feet

We are prepared to submit estimates on contracts no matter how small or large, and will guarantee full, accurate information of size. It will interest us to hear from operators contemplating exploratory development programs.

ALEXANDER DIAMOND DRILLING CO. LIMITED
C.P.R. Building, 51 St. Nicholas St., Toronto 10, Ont.
2000-2001 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Answers to Correspondents, Cam & Motor Gold Mining

Record Tonnage Mined

Answers to Correspondents. **Cam & Motor Gold Mining**—The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913.

Largest gold field in the world. The Cam & Motor Gold Mining Company, Limited, Johannesburg, South Africa, has reported a record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore mined in 1950. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913.

The owners have no doubt that the company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913.

It is not surprising that the company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913.

Satisfactory Ore Reserves

The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913.

L. N. B. OXBOROUGH writes: "I am well and hope you are the same. I have a few shares of the company which I have been holding since 1913. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913."

Expansion of the Mine

The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913.

T. O. JENNINGS writes: "I am well and hope you are the same. I have a few shares of the company which I have been holding since 1913. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913."

E. F. HARRISON writes: "I am well and hope you are the same. I have a few shares of the company which I have been holding since 1913. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913."

LOWE'S INDUSTRIAL

KENYA

Lowes Industrial Kenya. The company's 1950 record tonnage of 20,000 tons of ore was achieved at Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where the company has been mining since 1913.

THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO. LTD.

Broome Rubber Plantations, E. African Plantations

Dividend of 10 per cent

Annual Report Received by Mail

The second annual general meeting of Broome Rubber Plantations Limited, was held on 20th February at the London Club, on Wednesday, October 23rd, 1935, at 10, St. James's Street, South London. Mr. Harry (the Chairman) presided in the chair. In his speech, Mr. Harry said that for the year 1934-35, £210,000 was received from the sale of 122,000 tons of rubber, and that the amount of the dividend was £210,000. The balance of the year's profits was £1,200,000. The directors have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

The directors of East African Seed and Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000. The directors have also decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's profits, which amounts to £210,000. The balance of the year's profits is £1,200,000.

Sudan Plantations Report

Dividend of 8 per cent

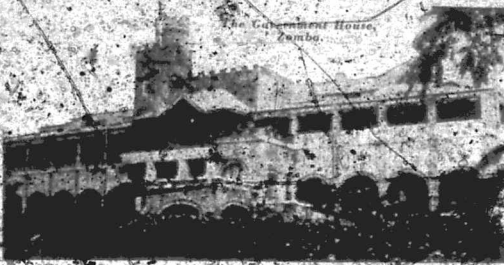
The Sudan Plantations Syndicate's annual report for the year ended June 30 shows a net profit of £200,000 after deduction of all outgoings and of the amount placed to reserve. £200,000 was brought forward, and the directors propose a dividend of 8% less Sudan business profits tax at the rate of 2d in the £, and U.K. income tax of 4s. 2d in the £, leaving £215,800 to be carried forward. The loan of £400,000 from the Sudan Government has been repaid.

The cotton crop from the Gezira and Zonal amounted to 162,284 and 1,022,000 bales respectively with 82,071 and 6,603 bales in the process during 12 months. The progress has been made in the Gezira crop by spot sales of fewer bales, and the Zonal crop was sold at good prices. A substantial profit was earned by the Gezira Cotton Company, Ltd., whose area under cotton will be increased during the next three years by approximately 15,500 faddans.

The Syndicate has agreed to convert its holding of 250,000 1/8 preference shares in the Kassala Company into 3,000,000 Ordinary shares making 70% of the total of the existing 4,000,000 Ordinary shares, of which the Syndicate already holds 1,750,000 and the public 525,000. The proposal is accepted by the shareholders of the Kassala Company. Will entail the free distribution by the Syndicate amongst the holders of the 525,000 Ordinary shares of two such shares for every one now held. The Syndicate would then hold 2,250,000 of the 6,000,000 Ordinary shares.

Sudan Salt, Ltd., is making systematic provision and has repaid 2 1/2% of its loan from the Syndicate. The Sudan Plantations Ltd. continues to report satisfactory sales of seed and fertilizer, and the results are as follows:

TORBAY PAINT— for protection and decoration



The Government House,
Zomba.

Buildings, Institutions, and Government
properties throughout Africa are decorated
and protected with TORBAY Materials. There is
no climate known that is more damaging to paint
film, yet TORBAY most successfully resists
these various conditions. We shall be pleased
to forward further information on request.

THE TORBAY PAINT CO.
1, CARLTON GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1, ENGL.

Oertling

BRITISH
ASSAY
BALANCES

for

Prospectors and Assayers

ILLUSTRATED LIST A POST FREE
FROM

OERTLING LIMITED,
65 HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1

BRASSO

GIVE A BRIGHTER
SHINE
WITH
EAS



BRASS AND COPPER

"The War is on!"



War on Solignum

Massed in their ranks, they wait
And scourge is again descending
The attack tunnelling into the
sound timber, undermining its
strength, leaving it outwards good,
inwardly destroyed. No shelter is
safe from the mercy of this attack.

Your protection against this
Solignum. Simply coat all exposed
with Solignum Wood Preservative
and you raise an impervious barrier
against these pests. For War on
will not attack timber that has been
treated with Solignum.



WOOD PRESERVATIVE

IF YOU HOOD, STOREKEEPER, JOINT, NOT BRUCE
POLICE, OR OTHER FOR MAKE US, MARKET STOCK AT
TOP OF THE ASSAYERS AND EMPLOYERS SOLIGNUM
SOLIGNUM THROUGH WHICH, LONDON, ENGL.

KOLYNOS

DENTAL CREAM



Awarded the Gold Seal of the Institute of Hygiene for Consistent Merit, Quality and Purity for the last Twenty Years.

* KOLYNOS—the scientific Dental Cream—cleans and whitens teeth quickly and effectively because it contains powerful germicidal and cleaning properties not found in other preparations. It acts so as to remove unightly stain and wash away the germ-laden "bacteria-plaque" covering from the teeth. This super-cleaning improves the appearance of your teeth as nothing else can and makes them shine brighter.

* TRY KOLYNOS. See how it gives teeth new lustre, new cleanness and makes them more attractive than you believed possible. Being highly concentrated, Kolypos is extremely economical—half-an-inch is enough. Kolypos is BEST used on a DRY toothbrush.

Get a tube of Kolypos from your Chemist or Store to-day
KOLYNOS, CHELSEA ST., LONDON, W.C.1, ENGLAND

Get a tube of **KOLYNOS** today
MADE IN ENGLAND

FAMOUS VALVES
for
reception under
tropical
conditions

- DeBouze & Co.
P.O. Box 31,
Victoria St., NAIROBI
- DeBouze Junior, Dias
& Co., P.O. Box 50,
Dar es Salaam
- Alex. Brown, Plantyre
Radio Ltd., P.O. Box
1096, Salisbury
- Picoy & Payne,
Bulawayo & Salisbury
- R. Vincent & Co.,
Bulawayo
- African Lakes
Corporation Ltd.,
Mandala, Blantyre,
and all Branches



Where the maximum efficiency and stability are essential to radio reception—for example, under tropical conditions—you should install Mullard Master Valves—famous throughout the world. Supplies are obtainable from any of the addresses mentioned in this announcement.

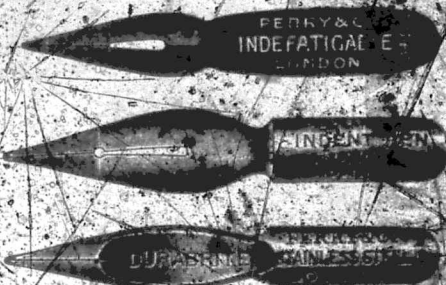
Mullard

THE MASTER VALVE

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention

PERRY PENS

World-Renowned for Durability and Smooth Writing



There is a Perry Pen for every person and every purpose.

PERRY & CO. LTD.
LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM

THE LARGEST PEN FACTORY IN THE WORLD

For Prices and Terms apply to
PERRYMAN WORKS, LANCASTER ST., BIRMINGHAM

Don't be vague

ASK FOR

Haig



No finer Whisky goes into any bottle

East African Market Reports - Passengers from East Africa.

THERE was keen competition for good quality Malaga in last week's auctions, and firm bid bearing prices were realised. Despite the pre-war demand for Malaga wine, it remained steady, considerable private sales having been made, and London stocks have been made up to a considerable extent in the last few weeks. They were standing at 5,000 tons compared with 4,450 a year ago.

Notes:—

| | |
|----------|------------------|
| A size | 695 0d to 675 0d |
| B size | 475 0d to 465 0d |
| C size | 395 0d to 385 0d |
| Peaberry | 575 0d to 565 0d |

Old Crop

| | |
|--------|--------|
| A size | 625 0d |
| B size | 455 0d |

Malaga

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| London cleaned | |
| First size | 905 0d to 9025 0d |
| Second size | 675 0d to 675 0d |
| Third size | 445 0d to 445 0d |
| Peaberry | 675 0d to 655 0d |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| London cleaned | |
| First size palish green | 405 0d |
| Second size | 355 0d |
| Third size | 305 0d |
| Peaberry | 405 0d |

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

| Grade | Offerings Bags | Sales Bags | Average price per cwt |
|-------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| O | 15 | 25 | 445 0d |
| A | 112 | 308 | 445 0d |
| B | 204 | 598 | 405 0d |
| C | 51 | 47 | 385 0d |
| D | 15 | 35 | 355 0d |
| E | 11 | 14 | 325 0d |

Other Produce.

Latex—Dull and nominal at 7 1/2 per 100 lb. **Chicle**—Steady, higher at 7 1/2 for most quantities. **Nov. Dec.** 44 per cwt. **1934** 44 1/2 per cwt. **1933** 51 1/2 per cwt. **Slow** demand at 154 1/2 per ton for standard for cash. **1934** 154 1/2 per ton. **1933** 155 1/2 per ton. **Other**—Roughly higher at 114 1/2 per cwt. **1934** 114 1/2 per cwt. **1933** 115 1/2 per cwt. **Rubber**—Business at from 9d. to 8 3/4d. per lb. **1934** 9d. to 8 3/4d. **1933** 9d. to 8 3/4d. **Bamboo**—Exported in 3000 bales of cotton between Burma and Ceylon to reduce the collections and duty to 200 tons. The area planted to the end of September was approximately 1,140,550 acres, compared with 1,130,000 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.

Other Seed—Firm at 42 per cwt. **1934** 42 5/8 per cwt. **1933** 42 per cwt.

Wool—Steady at 14 1/2 per 100 lbs. **1934** 14 1/2 per 100 lbs. **1933** 14 1/2 per 100 lbs.

Groundnuts—Lower at 214 5/8 on a quiet market. **1934** 210 1/2 per 100 lbs. **1933** 209 1/2 per 100 lbs.

Wheat—Quiet. No. 2 white flat white flour quoted 42 1/2 per 100 lbs., and re-sellers of Nov. 1934 at 40 1/2 per 100 lbs. **1933** 41 1/2 per 100 lbs.

Portwine—Quietly steady at 12 1/2 per ton. **1934** 12 1/2 per ton. **1933** 12 1/2 per ton.

Wheat—Firm still. East African No. 1 Nov. Dec. round monthly quantities sold at 27 per ton. **1934** 27 per ton. **1933** 27 per ton. **1932** 27 per ton. **1931** 27 per ton. **1930** 27 per ton. **1929** 27 per ton. **1928** 27 per ton. **1927** 27 per ton. **1926** 27 per ton. **1925** 27 per ton. **1924** 27 per ton. **1923** 27 per ton. **1922** 27 per ton. **1921** 27 per ton. **1920** 27 per ton. **1919** 27 per ton. **1918** 27 per ton. **1917** 27 per ton. **1916** 27 per ton. **1915** 27 per ton. **1914** 27 per ton. **1913** 27 per ton. **1912** 27 per ton. **1911** 27 per ton. **1910** 27 per ton. **1909** 27 per ton. **1908** 27 per ton. **1907** 27 per ton. **1906** 27 per ton. **1905** 27 per ton. **1904** 27 per ton. **1903** 27 per ton. **1902** 27 per ton. **1901** 27 per ton. **1900** 27 per ton. **1899** 27 per ton. **1898** 27 per ton. **1897** 27 per ton. **1896** 27 per ton. **1895** 27 per ton. **1894** 27 per ton. **1893** 27 per ton. **1892** 27 per ton. **1891** 27 per ton. **1890** 27 per ton. **1889** 27 per ton. **1888** 27 per ton. **1887** 27 per ton. **1886** 27 per ton. **1885** 27 per ton. **1884** 27 per ton. **1883** 27 per ton. **1882** 27 per ton. **1881** 27 per ton. **1880** 27 per ton. **1879** 27 per ton. **1878** 27 per ton. **1877** 27 per ton. **1876** 27 per ton. **1875** 27 per ton. **1874** 27 per ton. **1873** 27 per ton. **1872** 27 per ton. **1871** 27 per ton. **1870** 27 per ton. **1869** 27 per ton. **1868** 27 per ton. **1867** 27 per ton. **1866** 27 per ton. **1865** 27 per ton. **1864** 27 per ton. **1863** 27 per ton. **1862** 27 per ton. **1861** 27 per ton. **1860** 27 per ton. **1859** 27 per ton. **1858** 27 per ton. **1857** 27 per ton. **1856** 27 per ton. **1855** 27 per ton. **1854** 27 per ton. **1853** 27 per ton. **1852** 27 per ton. **1851** 27 per ton. **1850** 27 per ton. **1849** 27 per ton. **1848** 27 per ton. **1847** 27 per ton. **1846** 27 per ton. **1845** 27 per ton. **1844** 27 per ton. **1843** 27 per ton. **1842** 27 per ton. **1841** 27 per ton. **1840** 27 per ton. **1839** 27 per ton. **1838** 27 per ton. **1837** 27 per ton. **1836** 27 per ton. **1835** 27 per ton. **1834** 27 per ton. **1833** 27 per ton. **1832** 27 per ton. **1831** 27 per ton. **1830** 27 per ton. **1829** 27 per ton. **1828** 27 per ton. **1827** 27 per ton. **1826** 27 per ton. **1825** 27 per ton. **1824** 27 per ton. **1823** 27 per ton. **1822** 27 per ton. **1821** 27 per ton. **1820** 27 per ton. **1819** 27 per ton. **1818** 27 per ton. **1817** 27 per ton. **1816** 27 per ton. **1815** 27 per ton. **1814** 27 per ton. **1813** 27 per ton. **1812** 27 per ton. **1811** 27 per ton. **1810** 27 per ton. **1809** 27 per ton. **1808** 27 per ton. **1807** 27 per ton. **1806** 27 per ton. **1805** 27 per ton. **1804** 27 per ton. **1803** 27 per ton. **1802** 27 per ton. **1801** 27 per ton. **1800** 27 per ton. **1799** 27 per ton. **1798** 27 per ton. **1797** 27 per ton. **1796** 27 per ton. **1795** 27 per ton. **1794** 27 per ton. **1793** 27 per ton. **1792** 27 per ton. **1791** 27 per ton. **1790** 27 per ton. **1789** 27 per ton. **1788** 27 per ton. **1787** 27 per ton. **1786** 27 per ton. **1785** 27 per ton. **1784** 27 per ton. **1783** 27 per ton. **1782** 27 per ton. **1781** 27 per ton. **1780** 27 per ton. **1779** 27 per ton. **1778** 27 per ton. **1777** 27 per ton. **1776** 27 per ton. **1775** 27 per ton. **1774** 27 per ton. **1773** 27 per ton. **1772** 27 per ton. **1771** 27 per ton. **1770** 27 per ton. **1769** 27 per ton. **1768** 27 per ton. **1767** 27 per ton. **1766** 27 per ton. **1765** 27 per ton. **1764** 27 per ton. **1763** 27 per ton. **1762** 27 per ton. **1761** 27 per ton. **1760** 27 per ton. **1759** 27 per ton. **1758** 27 per ton. **1757** 27 per ton. **1756** 27 per ton. **1755** 27 per ton. **1754** 27 per ton. **1753** 27 per ton. **1752** 27 per ton. **1751** 27 per ton. **1750** 27 per ton. **1749** 27 per ton. **1748** 27 per ton. **1747** 27 per ton. **1746** 27 per ton. **1745** 27 per ton. **1744** 27 per ton. **1743** 27 per ton. **1742** 27 per ton. **1741** 27 per ton. **1740** 27 per ton. **1739** 27 per ton. **1738** 27 per ton. **1737** 27 per ton. **1736** 27 per ton. **1735** 27 per ton. **1734** 27 per ton. **1733** 27 per ton. **1732** 27 per ton. **1731** 27 per ton. **1730** 27 per ton. **1729** 27 per ton. **1728** 27 per ton. **1727** 27 per ton. **1726** 27 per ton. **1725** 27 per ton. **1724** 27 per ton. **1723** 27 per ton. **1722** 27 per ton. **1721** 27 per ton. **1720** 27 per ton. **1719** 27 per ton. **1718** 27 per ton. **1717** 27 per ton. **1716** 27 per ton. **1715** 27 per ton. **1714** 27 per ton. **1713** 27 per ton. **1712** 27 per ton. **1711** 27 per ton. **1710** 27 per ton. **1709** 27 per ton. **1708** 27 per ton. **1707** 27 per ton. **1706** 27 per ton. **1705** 27 per ton. **1704** 27 per ton. **1703** 27 per ton. **1702** 27 per ton. **1701** 27 per ton. **1700** 27 per ton. **1699** 27 per ton. **1698** 27 per ton. **1697** 27 per ton. **1696** 27 per ton. **1695** 27 per ton. **1694** 27 per ton. **1693** 27 per ton. **1692** 27 per ton. **1691** 27 per ton. **1690** 27 per ton. **1689** 27 per ton. **1688** 27 per ton. **1687** 27 per ton. **1686** 27 per ton. **1685** 27 per ton. **1684** 27 per ton. **1683** 27 per ton. **1682** 27 per ton. **1681** 27 per ton. **1680** 27 per ton. **1679** 27 per ton. **1678** 27 per ton. **1677** 27 per ton. **1676** 27 per ton. **1675** 27 per ton. **1674** 27 per ton. **1673** 27 per ton. **1672** 27 per ton. **1671** 27 per ton. **1670** 27 per ton. **1669** 27 per ton. **1668** 27 per ton. **1667** 27 per ton. **1666** 27 per ton. **1665** 27 per ton. **1664** 27 per ton. **1663** 27 per ton. **1662** 27 per ton. **1661** 27 per ton. **1660** 27 per ton. **1659** 27 per ton. **1658** 27 per ton. **1657** 27 per ton. **1656** 27 per ton. **1655** 27 per ton. **1654** 27 per ton. **1653** 27 per ton. **1652** 27 per ton. **1651** 27 per ton. **1650** 27 per ton. **1649** 27 per ton. **1648** 27 per ton. **1647** 27 per ton. **1646** 27 per ton. **1645** 27 per ton. **1644** 27 per ton. **1643** 27 per ton. **1642** 27 per ton. **1641** 27 per ton. **1640** 27 per ton. **1639** 27 per ton. **1638** 27 per ton. **1637** 27 per ton. **1636** 27 per ton. **1635** 27 per ton. **1634** 27 per ton. **1633** 27 per ton. **1632** 27 per ton. **1631** 27 per ton. **1630** 27 per ton. **1629** 27 per ton. **1628** 27 per ton. **1627** 27 per ton. **1626** 27 per ton. **1625** 27 per ton. **1624** 27 per ton. **1623** 27 per ton. **1622** 27 per ton. **1621** 27 per ton. **1620** 27 per ton. **1619** 27 per ton. **1618** 27 per ton. **1617** 27 per ton. **1616** 27 per ton. **1615** 27 per ton. **1614** 27 per ton. **1613** 27 per ton. **1612** 27 per ton. **1611** 27 per ton. **1610** 27 per ton. **1609** 27 per ton. **1608** 27 per ton. **1607** 27 per ton. **1606** 27 per ton. **1605** 27 per ton. **1604** 27 per ton. **1603** 27 per ton. **1602** 27 per ton. **1601** 27 per ton. **1600** 27 per ton. **1599** 27 per ton. **1598** 27 per ton. **1597** 27 per ton. **1596** 27 per ton. **1595** 27 per ton. **1594** 27 per ton. **1593** 27 per ton. **1592** 27 per ton. **1591** 27 per ton. **1590** 27 per ton. **1589** 27 per ton. **1588** 27 per ton. **1587** 27 per ton. **1586** 27 per ton. **1585** 27 per ton. **1584** 27 per ton. **1583** 27 per ton. **1582** 27 per ton. **1581** 27 per ton. **1580** 27 per ton. **1579** 27 per ton. **1578** 27 per ton. **1577** 27 per ton. **1576** 27 per ton. **1575** 27 per ton. **1574** 27 per ton. **1573** 27 per ton. **1572** 27 per ton. **1571** 27 per ton. **1570** 27 per ton. **1569** 27 per ton. **1568** 27 per ton. **1567** 27 per ton. **1566** 27 per ton. **1565** 27 per ton. **1564** 27 per ton. **1563** 27 per ton. **1562** 27 per ton. **1561** 27 per ton. **1560** 27 per ton. **1559** 27 per ton. **1558** 27 per ton. **1557** 27 per ton. **1556** 27 per ton. **1555** 27 per ton. **1554** 27 per ton. **1553** 27 per ton. **1552** 27 per ton. **1551** 27 per ton. **1550** 27 per ton. **1549** 27 per ton. **1548** 27 per ton. **1547** 27 per ton. **1546** 27 per ton. **1545** 27 per ton. **1544** 27 per ton. **1543** 27 per ton. **1542** 27 per ton. **1541** 27 per ton. **1540** 27 per ton. **1539** 27 per ton. **1538** 27 per ton. **1537** 27 per ton. **1536** 27 per ton. **1535** 27 per ton. **1534** 27 per ton. **1533** 27 per ton. **1532** 27 per ton. **1531** 27 per ton. **1530** 27 per ton. **1529** 27 per ton. **1528** 27 per ton. **1527** 27 per ton. **1526** 27 per ton. **1525** 27 per ton. **1524** 27 per ton. **1523** 27 per ton. **1522** 27 per ton. **1521** 27 per ton. **1520** 27 per ton. **1519** 27 per ton. **1518** 27 per ton. **1517** 27 per ton. **1516** 27 per ton. **1515** 27 per ton. **1514** 27 per ton. **1513** 27 per ton. **1512** 27 per ton. **1511** 27 per ton. **1510** 27 per ton. **1509** 27 per ton. **1508** 27 per ton. **1507** 27 per ton. **1506** 27 per ton. **1505** 27 per ton. **1504** 27 per ton. **1503** 27 per ton. **1502** 27 per ton. **1501** 27 per ton. **1500** 27 per ton. **1499** 27 per ton. **1498** 27 per ton. **1497** 27 per ton. **1496** 27 per ton. **1495** 27 per ton. **1494** 27 per ton. **1493** 27 per ton. **1492** 27 per ton. **1491** 27 per ton. **1490** 27 per ton. **1489** 27 per ton. **1488** 27 per ton. **1487** 27 per ton. **1486** 27 per ton. **1485** 27 per ton. **1484** 27 per ton. **1483** 27 per ton. **1482** 27 per ton. **1481** 27 per ton. **1480** 27 per ton. **1479** 27 per ton. **1478** 27 per ton. **1477** 27 per ton. **1476** 27 per ton. **1475** 27 per ton. **1474** 27 per ton. **1473** 27 per ton. **1472** 27 per ton. **1471** 27 per ton. **1470** 27 per ton. **1469** 27 per ton. **1468** 27 per ton. **1467** 27 per ton. **1466** 27 per ton. **1465** 27 per ton. **1464** 27 per ton. **1463** 27 per ton. **1462** 27 per ton. **1461** 27 per ton. **1460** 27 per ton. **1459** 27 per ton. **1458** 27 per ton. **1457** 27 per ton. **1456** 27 per ton. **1455** 27 per ton. **1454** 27 per ton. **1453** 27 per ton. **1452** 27 per ton. **1451** 27 per ton. **1450** 27 per ton. **1449** 27 per ton. **1448** 27 per ton. **1447** 27 per ton. **1446** 27 per ton. **1445** 27 per ton. **1444** 27 per ton. **1443** 27 per ton. **1442** 27 per ton. **1441** 27 per ton. **1440** 27 per ton. **1439** 27 per ton. **1438** 27 per ton. **1437** 27 per ton. **1436** 27 per ton. **1435** 27 per ton. **1434** 27 per ton. **1433** 27 per ton. **1432** 27 per ton. **1431** 27 per ton. **1430** 27 per ton. **1429** 27 per ton. **1428** 27 per ton. **1427** 27 per ton. **1426** 27 per ton. **1425** 27 per ton. **1424** 27 per ton. **1423** 27 per ton. **1422** 27 per ton. **1421** 27 per ton. **1420** 27 per ton. **1419** 27 per ton. **1418** 27 per ton. **1417** 27 per ton. **1416** 27 per ton. **1415** 27 per ton. **1414** 27 per ton. **1413** 27 per ton. **1412** 27 per ton. **1411** 27 per ton. **1410** 27 per ton. **1409** 27 per ton. **1408** 27 per ton. **1407** 27 per ton. **1406** 27 per ton. **1405** 27 per ton. **1404** 27 per ton. **1403** 27 per ton. **1402** 27 per ton. **1401** 27 per ton. **1400** 27 per ton. **1399** 27 per ton. **1398** 27 per ton. **1397** 27 per ton. **1396** 27 per ton. **1395** 27 per ton. **1394** 27 per ton. **1393** 27 per ton. **1392** 27 per ton. **1391** 27 per ton. **1390** 27 per ton. **1389** 27 per ton. **1388** 27 per ton. **1387** 27 per ton. **1386** 27 per ton. **1385** 27 per ton. **1384** 27 per ton. **1383** 27 per ton. **1382** 27 per ton. **1381** 27 per ton. **1380** 27 per ton. **1379** 27 per ton. **1378** 27 per ton. **1377** 27 per ton. **1376** 27 per ton. **1375** 27 per ton. **1374** 27 per ton. **1373** 27 per ton. **1372** 27 per ton. **1371** 27 per ton. **1370** 27 per ton. **1369** 27 per ton. **1368** 27 per ton. **1367** 27 per ton. **1366** 27 per ton. **1365** 27 per ton. **1364** 27 per ton. **1363** 27 per ton. **1362** 27 per ton. **1361** 27 per ton. **1360** 27 per ton. **1359** 27 per ton. **1358** 27 per ton. **1357** 27 per ton. **1356** 27 per ton. **1355** 27 per ton. **1354** 27 per ton. **1353** 27 per ton. **1352** 27 per ton. **1351** 27 per ton. **1350** 27 per ton. **1349** 27 per ton. **1348** 27 per ton. **1347** 27 per ton. **1346** 27 per ton. **1345** 27 per ton. **1344** 27 per ton. **1343** 27 per ton. **1342** 27 per ton. **1341** 27 per ton. **1340** 27 per ton. **1339** 27 per ton. **1338** 27 per ton. **1337** 27 per ton. **1336** 27 per ton. **1335** 27 per ton. **1334** 27 per ton. **1333** 27 per ton. **1332** 27 per ton. **1331** 27 per ton. **1330** 27 per ton. **1329** 27 per ton. **1328** 27 per ton. **1327** 27 per ton. **1326** 27 per ton. **1325** 27 per ton. **1324** 27 per ton. **1323** 27 per ton. **1322** 27 per ton. **1321** 27 per ton. **1320** 27 per ton. **1319** 27 per ton. **1318** 27 per ton. **1317** 27 per ton. **1316** 27 per ton. **1315** 27 per ton. **1314** 27 per ton. **1313** 27 per ton. **1312** 27 per ton. **1311** 27 per ton. **1310** 27 per ton. **1309** 27 per ton. **1308** 27 per ton.

Passengers for East Africa Late Steamship Movements

THE s.s. *Shikama* left London on October 31 for East Africa carries the following passengers for:

- Komboa**
 Sister Aidan
 Sister Alysius
 Sister Ambrose
 Mrs. V. Ashe
 Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Beck
 Mrs. L. M. Bunn
 Miss E. P. Brown
 Major & Mrs. T. A. B. B.
 Mr. & Mrs. R. W. B.
 Mrs. L. E. B.
 Mrs. E. R. B.
 Miss N. Chambers
 Miss G. C.
 Mrs. J. C.
 Mr. S. T. C.
 Mr. T. Collins
 Mr. C. Collins
 Mrs. J. Connan
 Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Ford
 Mrs. A. M. D.
 Mrs. M. B. G. Dempster
 Miss J. Dechambre
 Mr. & Mrs. R. D.
 Sister Esther
 Mr. & Mrs. C. E. E.
 Mrs. W. M. F. F.
 Mr. & Mrs. L. R. F.
 Mr. J. F.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Ford
 Miss N. Ford
 Miss M. A. F.
 Mr. A. E. F.
 Mrs. A. G.
 Miss W. V. G.
 Mrs. G.
 Mr. & Mrs. G. H.
 Dr. & Mrs. R. H.
 Mr. & Mrs. H. H.
 Mrs. P. H.
 Mr. W. Slade
 Mrs. & Mrs. R. W. H.
 Mr. E. B. H.
 Miss H. H.
 Mrs. A. L. H.
 Mr. B. M. H.
 Mr. G. L.
 Mr. & Mrs. C. M.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. K.
 Mrs. H. K.
 Mr. & Mrs. A. M. L.
 Mr. H. A. P. L.
 Miss E. L.
 Rev. Mother M.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. W. F.
 Capt. & Mrs. E. J.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. J. M.
 Sister Mildred
 Mrs. N. M.
 Mr. & Mrs. T. M.
 Sister Monica
 Mrs. F. M.
 Miss A. V. M.
 Col. H. J. N.
 Mr. P. N.
 Mrs. T. N.
 Miss P. N.
 Miss M. N.
 Mrs. P. N.
 Mrs. F. N.
 Mr. E. C. M. P.
 Mr. & Mrs. E. C. P.
 Mrs. D. A. P.
 Mrs. M. G. P.
 Mrs. M. A. H. P.
 Mr. & Mrs. S. H. P.
 Mr. D. P.

- Lady Beatrice Richardson
 Miss J. G. Richardson
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Robertson
 Mr. M. E. Robertson
 Mr. & Mrs. J. R.
 Mr. W. R. S.
 Mr. W. W. S.
 Mr. W. S. S.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. S.
 Mr. H. C. S.
 Mrs. & Mrs. A. S.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. S.
 Mr. & Mrs. M. D. S.
 Mr. S. S.
 Mr. W. J. S.
 Mr. & Mrs. C. R. T.
 Mr. & Mrs. G. L. T.
 Mr. B. B. T.
 Mr. W. R. E. T.
 Mr. & Mrs. G. T.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. U.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. U.
 Mr. R. V.
 Mr. & Mrs. R. W. V.
 Mr. & Mrs. G. B. W.
 Miss E. M. W.
 Miss Whitehead
 Mr. F. H. W.
 Mr. & Mrs. S. W.
 Miss G. W.
 Miss B. W.

- Tanganyika**
 Miss D. C. A.
 Miss M. B.
 Mr. & Mrs. S. H.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. A. H.
 Mr. W. M. N.
 Mrs. & Mrs. B. I. O.
 Mr. R. K.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. H. S.
 Mr. B. W. S.
 Mr. W. S. V.

- Zanzibar**
 Miss A. M. H.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. J.
 Miss J.
 Miss V. T.

- Dar es Salaam**
 Dr. & Mrs. J. S.
 Mr. W. J. A.
 Mr. W. J. B.
 Mr. A. C.
 Mr. T. C.
 Mr. G. C.
 Mr. J. S.
 Mr. G.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. H.

- Beira**
 Mr. E. W. M.
 Miss A. S. M.
 Mr. J. H. M.
 Mr. W. G. O.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. H. R.
 Mr. B. M. T.
 Capt. J. W. W.
 Mrs. J. W. W.

- Webster**
 Mr. W. G. F.
 Mr. J. F.
 Rev. Father L. M. H.
 Mr. H.
 Mr. & Mrs. H. K.
 Miss K.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. J. K.
 Miss W.

Passengers notified to join at Marseilles.

- British Isles**
 Mantova left Pt. Said
 Malda leaves London
 Madura arr. Marseilles
 Matiana leaves Beira
 Tatra arr. Bombay
 Karanja arr. Dar es Salaam
- Colonial**
 Colonial left Beira
 City of Batavia left Liverpool
 Clab MacInnes leaves Glasgow
 Clan Maciver arr. Liverpool
 Urbigo left Mombasa

- HOLLAND/AFRICA**
 Wilkerk left Dar es Salaam
 Jagersfontein left Capetown
 Gamskerk arr. Harburg
 Weliskerk left Pt. Sudan
- INDIA/AFRICA**
 Isiphigo leaves East London
- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**
 Heshanga left Calcutta for Colombo
 Incomati left Capetown for Calcutta
 Porthos left Reunion
 Angers left Mombasa
 Chantilly arr. Pt. Said
 General Metzinger arr. Marseilles

- CASTLE**
 Dunbar left Capetown
 Durham Castle left Beira
 Garth Castle arr. Southampton
 Gloucester arr. Capetown
 Llandaff Castle arr. London
 Liangbby Castle left Ascension
 Lanstephan Castle arr. Padang
- Castle**
 Sandown arr. Capetown

East African Mail

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on 29 November 2 per m.s. *Sirah* 30 November 14 per s.s. *Cardaby*.

Local mails from East Africa are expected in London on 29 November.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11 a.m. on Friday. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11 a.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 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Mails intended to reach East Africa by Christmas should be posted in London as follows: Parcels on November 17; by air, December 14; letters by sea, November 22; by air, December 15. The latest times for dispatch for Rhodesia and Nyasaland are: Letters by sea, November 25; by air, December 14. Letters by sea, November 29; by air, December 15.

27, Harrington Gardens Hotel, London, S.W. 7.

One minute from Station, city and tube lines. H. and C. water, P.O. telegrams all rooms. Lift. Excellent and varied table. Attractive terms. Telephone 1211. 13 Lines Harrington 6025-26. Telegrams: BURKATEL, South Kensington, London.

WHY STAY AT EXPENSIVE HOTELS?

Excellent food combined with modern comfort in luxurious apartment houses.

73 & 75, THE DRIVE, HOVE, SUSSEX

Central heating, electric fires, h. and c. in all bedrooms. Garden and sun-trap. 15 min. from London. Very soft. Inclusive charges from 3 guineas per week. (Includes Fast electric trains to London in about 1 hour from the hourly. Proseleton, M. & N. S. C. SWAN. (Harrington S.W. 7.)

MITCHELL COTT'S

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
2, ST HELENS PLACE, LONDON

Telephone: London W.1 2670
 Cables: 'COTTS' LONDON
 Agents for the following:-
MINING, SHIPPING, ELECTRICS, HARDWARE, ENGINE MACHINERY, SPORTS, PROXY, COAL, &c.

MITCHELL COTT'S & CO. (E.A.) LTD.
 NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAKAMEGA, KISumu, MALDEN, PORTS BLAIR, DAR ES SALAAM
 with agents elsewhere in the Union of South Africa

EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO. LTD.

DARES SALAAM - NYWANZA - LONDON

Consulting Mining Engineers and Contractors

Investigations and Reports by Experienced and Qualified Men
Mining Tools and other requisites stocked

Telegrams: "FRASCO" Nywanza and Dar es Salaam
Code: Bentley

LONDON OFFICE: 2, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.2

RAIL & SUGAR TRUCKS MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



RAIL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED

RAILROADS LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Agents for the following:-
WAGONS AND TRUCKS of all types
WHEELS & AXLES, WAGONS AND CALCUTTA
Telegrams: 'HUDSON' LONDON
Telephone: S.W. 1

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of Building Materials or Hardware, you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service. Write to us.

Agents for:-
 Portland Cement
 Red Brick
 Yellow Brick
 Softwood
 Hardwood
 Galvanised Sheet
 Zinc

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY LIMITED
 2, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

NOV 11



PLEASE GIVE
MILITARY
REMEMBRANCE
DAY

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays and Thursdays. Goods bound Trains leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE MONTH FOR SINGLE FARE

London Office: 1, THAMES HOUSE, QUAY ST. PLACE, E.C.4

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

EAST AFRICA
11, Green Terrace, E.C.1
London, E.C.1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA" for the one year (52 issues), commencing with issue dated _____ and until _____ and until _____ I enclose the sum of _____ per annum.

NAME AND ADDRESS _____
 FULL POSTAL ADDRESS _____

UGANDA'S leading distributors

DEPARTMENTAL STORES SUPPLYING EVERY REQUISITE FOR MINING, THE TOURIST, SPORTSMAN, PLANTER AND TRADER

FORD MOTOR CO.

UP-TO-DATE SERVICE AND GARAGE

UGANDA CO. HARTLEY BUILDING, KAMPALA



TIME FLIES! ONLY 5 DAYS TO EAST AFRICA AIR

Fly to East Africa and save three weeks of travelling. Jet-engined air liners take you right to your destination. Flights are swift on land. Comfortable hotels or rest houses and the fare includes everything even tips.

Dep. LONDON Wednesday Sunday Arr. NAIROBI Monday Tuesday £102 single

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

Imperial Airways Ltd. Airway Terminal, Victoria Station, 51111, Avenue Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire, England. Telephone: 51111. Telegrams: Imperial Airways Ltd. Airline, London. 51111. Agents: Messrs. G. & S. G. Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Telephone: 3700. Telegrams: Imperial Airways Ltd. Agents, London. 3700. Agents: Messrs. G. & S. G. Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Telephone: 3700. Telegrams: Imperial Airways Ltd. Agents, London. 3700.

POST THIS COUPON NOW

If you are one of those who have not yet sent in a list of your friends who ought to be drinking East African coffee.

POST THIS COUPON

Hundreds of East Africans have taken this chance to help their fellows. Will YOU?

The Secretary, Coffee Board of Kenya, P.O. Box 1211, Nairobi.
London Representative, Coffee Board of Kenya, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

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

NAME

ADDRESS

The Coffee Board of Kenya, which has licensed this advertisement in the coffee industry of Kenya, but the London Representative does not assume the interests of Tanganyika and Uganda growers of coffee. It is in these territories, with its traditional preference for the "blue" beans, that you are likely to find the "best" coffee in the colonies and substitute the name of their own services.

KENYA

BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY

Kenya offers unlimited scope for the enterprising and those with moderate means. Whether you are contemplating some of our splendid scenery or enjoying the many exceptional advantages of Kenya:

- Healthy climate
- Congenial surroundings
- Light taxation according to English standards
- Reasonable living costs
- Good social amenities
- Good schools
- Excellent fishing and sport generally

The man who is leaving from home on a tour of business with an assured income, and who is interested in public affairs, will find in Kenya an opportunity of putting his responsibility into practice. It is particularly in public affairs that the man who is interested in public affairs will find an opportunity of putting his responsibility into practice.

Inquire for the illustrated handbook "Kenya" obtainable from:

THE KENYA AGENT

11, ABCHURCH LANE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2
THE SECRETARY, KENYA ASSOCIATION (1932)
P.O. BOX 825, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.

EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 12, No. 47

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1933

Annual Subscription

6/6

B.I. SALOON PASSENGER SERVICES to E. & S. AFRICA

HOME LINE PASSENGER SERVICE
London and Marseilles via Suez to
Mombasa and other ports as far as Balra.
Freight: Genatly, Hankey & Co. Ltd.
Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.3.

MAIL SERVICE BOMBAY - AFRICA
Fortnightly via Mombasa and East Coast ports
to Durban. FEEDER SERVICES to many
minor ports of the Indian and Portuguese coasts
of East Africa via Bombay, Balra and Lourenço
Marques.

Passage:

14, Cockspur St.,
E.C.4.
130, Leadenhall St.,
E.C.3.
Austral House,
W.C.1.



London Agents:
GRAY DAVIES & CO.
112, Leadenhall Street,
London, E.C.3.

Schweppe

The Table Waters of Kings
DRY GINGER ALE
SODA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER BEER, ETC.



A list of agents is also sent of the world
and many applications to

Schweppe Ltd. 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

A.C. MAINS & BATTERY SETS

FOR
SHORT AND MEDIUM WAVE
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR
THE RECEPTION OF
EMPIRE
BROADCASTING



Constructed
to strict Imperial
Specifications to
ensure reliability in the
harsh conditions of Africa, West for
example, and other tropical
regions.

GRANTER & GILBERT LTD.
100, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

FIRST-CLASS SECRETARY OF STATE NEEDED



SOUTH AFRICA EAST & WEST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION, ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS
Royal Mail Service

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

STAMBERG, PHOENIX, JONCAJ, MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND PORT SAID

Vessel: Lionheart Castle
 From London: November 28
 Lionheart Castle: December 28
 Lionheart Castle: January 23
 and thereafter every four weeks in the same rotation and thereafter every four weeks in the same rotation.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
AND ROUND AFRICA TOURS
 ALSO CHRISTMAS TOURS TO MADEIRA
 At Greatly Reduced Return Fares

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 8, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1

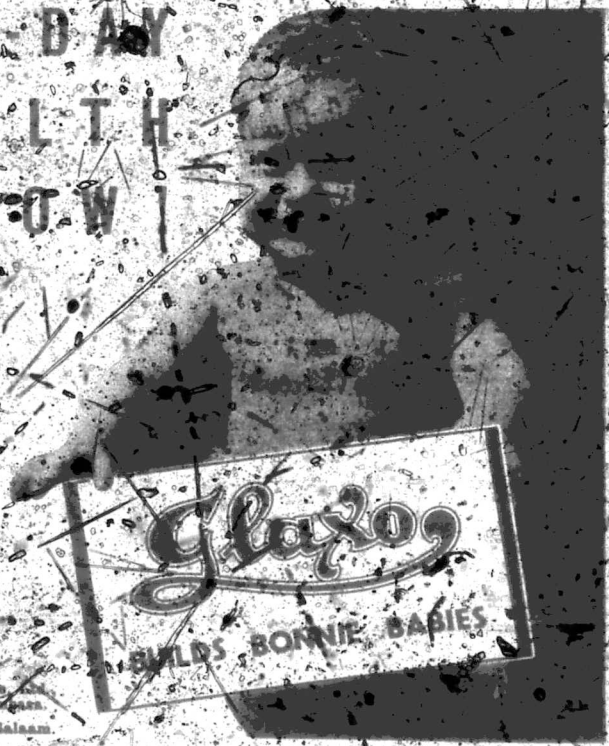
Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow
and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Fombasa and Johannesburg.

GLAXO TODAY means HEALTH TO-MORROW!

Glaxo does more than
 Build Bonnie Babies. The benefits
 of health and happiness that Glaxo feeding
 gives are felt all through life. Give
 your baby Glaxo. It will always
 thank you.



Agents:
 Messrs. G. O. & Co. Ltd.
 P.O. Box 1, Hong Kong
 T. S. Chak, Darul Salaam



EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 12, No. 46

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1935

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

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

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. ORISON

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

11, Bedford Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telephone: 7776 & 7370. Telegrams: "East Africa," London.

| | | | |
|--|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| Matters of Moment | 240 | Letters to the Editor | 240 |
| British Commonwealth League Conference | 209 | East Africa, Who Owns It? | 240 |
| Italo-Ethiopian War | 210 | Mr. C. R. Hillier | 240 |
| Joint East Africa Bond | 217 | News of the Week | 240 |

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHO will be the next Secretary of State for the Colonies? For the Africans that is the main question at the bar of to-day's general election. Whether Mr. Macdonald, the present Minister, will secure re-election to Parliament is still the political prophets to hang in the balance. If he is defeated, we shall be among those who will regret the absence from the House of a sturdy, able, and unflinching politician. Yet, in his short term at the Colonial Office, he has shown an anxiety to acquaint himself with all sides of the principal problems confronting him, and had given promise of a determination to solve according to facts and not from preconceived ideas of a Party character. Though we hope for these reasons that his constituency will return him, we nevertheless feel that the Cabinet place entrusted to him should be a new one in writing which we intend neither discourtesy to Mr. Macdonald nor to underestimate his qualities. Our policy is always to put the case before the public, 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 reduced in these days of air transport by the frequent personal visits of the Prime Ministers, and by the fact that, having to deal with self-governing States, he can, however able he is, do 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 re-orientation of the matter of high policy. Not one British 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 world slump 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 10,000,000 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 vacancies committed in recent years by their colleagues at the Colonial Office.

Given the right man as Secretary of State, there could, and should, be a wonderful development within the Colonial Empire during the life of the new Imperial Government. Think, primarily, of Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the Colonial Office's two best 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 the Office has known; that the former was the greatest Colonial Secretary since Joseph Chamberlain; and that it is a calamity that the exceptional knowledge, interest, vision, initiative and tact of these two great public servants should remain lost to the Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. Some would make an 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.

Happiness or Slavery

The Status of African Women

AFRICAN marriage and the position of the African woman in the Community were discussed in London last week by a conference convened by the British Commonwealth League to consider Marriage and Slavery.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, who at the conference was the "outgoing" of a letter from Archbishop Owen of Kenyan to *The Manchester Guardian* of August 25, pointing to cases of cruelly treated wives in Kenya. One case involved the doctor's own wife who had run away from marriage, though she had run away three times from her previous husband but was compelled to return to him because her family refused to let her go. The British Commonwealth League did not believe all Native marriages were within the control of the woman, but that a great many marriages were effected without consulting the women, and that the present state of the woman's position in such cases is a disgrace. Dr. Leakey had recently written that some of the worst cases of rape were registered because the women had no means of the registration of marriage.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey said he was particularly concerned the whole world, and that in each case the problem in Kenya certain major points must be remembered. 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 ideal to women of another country. In Kenya the French aim was perhaps not that of the Kikuyu. Care was more needed not to urge changes and regulations which would take away what the people were or less and give them something they did not want. In Kenya missionaries, being primarily concerned with natives who had broken away from tribal law and customs and become Christians, minimal laws were prescribed with a different Native from the mass for its own, only a very small percentage of the Native population was Christian and civilized. Uganda promises must not be given to natives affecting a small minority.

Marriage, European and African.

Dr. Leakey had English in Africa law, and he said he worked for the benefit and happiness of the men and women of this country. Dr. Leakey said they did not really mean the equality and happiness in marriage, and that the people would regard it as a great misfortune if the Europeans in East Africa forced on Africans marriage laws which were not giving ideal results in the country. It was not easy to see how law made that allowed or repealed, and a law might cause more suffering and injustice than would exist without that law, even though the law was intended to have the opposite effect.

Some people who urged that every Native marriage should be registered in the Districts were convinced not that that was meant. He knew the names of the three most important tribes in Kenya, and he knew their families, and their tribal law and customs, and he was sure that the position of Native married women was not ideal, but he certainly believed that in a number of ways it was better from the point of view of equality and justice than the position of married women in England.

Dr. Leakey said that in Kenya, where the position of married women was better, the position of English women in East Africa was not ideal, and that a man who had a woman to control with an African wife would be able to control her. It was also quite a false belief that every African had more than one wife. Only a small percentage had additional wives. People who only saw the African man in the company of a European wife were accompanied by a European wife, and spoke of the "woman of the hour." The British had a so-called purchase, but was only a purchase of a woman's freedom, in a security form of marriage insurance.

The position of widows was extremely important as a proof of the status of the African marriage system, and when the women of East Africa held their heads high and their rights, it was not because they had no rights, but because they were the only women in the world who had no rights. It was not that widows were the only women in the world who had no rights, but because they were the only women in the world who had no rights.

that with the same care and attention, but what was the result? The women were not clothed, and they were not protected, and they were not given the right to control their own lives. The women were not given the right to control their own lives, and they were not given the right to control their own lives. The women were not given the right to control their own lives, and they were not given the right to control their own lives.

The women were not given the right to control their own lives, and they were not given the right to control their own lives. The women were not given the right to control their own lives, and they were not given the right to control their own lives. The women were not given the right to control their own lives, and they were not given the right to control their own lives.

The women were not given the right to control their own lives, and they were not given the right to control their own lives. The women were not given the right to control their own lives, and they were not given the right to control their own lives. The women were not given the right to control their own lives, and they were not given the right to control their own lives.

European Native Marriage

Dr. Norman Leys, whose paper was read from the chair, said people who believed that women ought to be free to choose their husbands for themselves should realize that that would be a revolutionary change in nearly all countries. Over most of the world marriage was a family business, and the great majority of girls in tribal life saw nothing strange in the fact that their husbands were chosen for them. An Economic Commission in South Africa recently reported that the dowry system was the fuddle of African society, without which it would be to write. It was a fact that every new family started with some provision for the future, and it acted as an insurance against misbehavior by the husband. The girl in the marriage was not permitted to be a peddler, but she was an important financial asset, and it was not easy to see why tribal law should force her to refuse. But when he lived in East Africa he had heard of date a number of cases in which girls successfully objected to the men to whom they were betrothed, and managed to have the men of their own choice.

Romantic love marriages were, however, very rare in Africa, and it had to be admitted that in tribal life marriages arranged by parents turned out more as family business than as a different system. The chief love marriages were the Christian missions, schools and modern towns, and which were not arranged by the parents, but the result of the parents. These influences encouraged young people to choose their partners rather than to leave the choice in the parents. The young people living in Africa thought this a change for the worse in an abatement of tribal law and custom.

British Government in Africa ought to abandon the policy of trying to keep tribalism and encourage and make provision for those who wished to escape from tribalism. That would mean that the law was not to be applied to those who were not tribal, and that the law was not to be applied to those who were not tribal, and that the law was not to be applied to those who were not tribal.

African Advisers: Mutually Contradictory

Miss Alison Neilson said that she had heard of the views of the African Advisers in Africa, and she had heard of the views of the African Advisers in Africa. She had heard of the views of the African Advisers in Africa, and she had heard of the views of the African Advisers in Africa. She had heard of the views of the African Advisers in Africa, and she had heard of the views of the African Advisers in Africa. She had heard of the views of the African Advisers in Africa, and she had heard of the views of the African Advisers in Africa.

returned to the... would be... decision...

Mr. Johnson... and uncle had... a missionary... two widows... own wife... the two widows... with milk...

The... African... people... emancipation... life and the... selves," he declared.

Describing... Kenyatta said... occasion... "captured" her... arrangement... the Archdeacon... "You who are... read letters... calmly into... of the trouble... to look... though... approach to... It was stated... been received.

Professor W. Macmillan... former...

Government... educational... the education... the boys... the situation... and... the situation of society... humanity and civilization is enforced...

Mr. ... had... told him... could... one... of... asked if... women... through... and the... existing... laws, capital... for various... for the ideal...

... had... told him... could... one... of... asked if... women... through... and the... existing... laws, capital... for various... for the ideal...

Big Italian Advances

On Northern and Southern Fronts

Big Italian advances into Ethiopia have occurred on 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 *halabts* and *aharis* accompanied by tanks and artillery, marched 100 miles in three days after the capture of Gorahai and the Sasa Baneh. However easy the country and assuming no opposition, such a thrust by infantry seems out of the question in the time. If it was made by tanks and troops in lorries, the danger of being cut off must be considerable. Probably the report reflects intentions rather than facts. Other assertions of the fall of Gorahai are likewise difficult to credit. Though Italian reports make much of the taking of the town of Sasa Baneh, the place is nothing but a couple of wells.

What is certain is that the main activity is at the moment from Somaliiland, and that the Italians are unlikely to be seriously resisted until they approach Harar where the terrain will cause them difficulties and their counter-attacks.

The fall of Gorahai, which commands the main routes in the Harar war zone and gives access to the principal wells on that part of the Ogada plain in Ethiopia, but as the place was incanted by machine-gunned for two days prior to the fall, and by infantry covered by air operations, the demoralisation of the defenders is understandable. They are stated to have numbered 7,000, most of whom are alleged to have fled in disorder. General Afework, the commander, was killed.

In the north the advance was made on November 10, swept unopposed, to Makale, which the Italians occupied to years ago. Before reaching the town the Ethiopians took their revenge on Ras Gussa for his treachery by burning his house and property. Ethiopian sharpshooters

have been active in the region, but the full moon makes night raids impossible.

During the march on the late one of the most bitter skirmishes of the campaign took place. When Italian scouts were on the advance, they were met by the force of the concealment of the guns, which held that they had been shot down. The Italian claims report of the bayonet charge the Italian positions at the

The hope of many... Ras Kassa... was disappointed. The Ras Seyyid... Ras Kassa... Dajabatch... Sultan Mohamed... Lagasse Ajule... the Italian... Addis Ababa... military aircraft... their

The Ethiopian Government's... follow... in some quarters... the old and the new... observers suggest... the full strategic advantage... the fall of Ethiopia... the Italian... the

Italy... the first time... communication... Makale is suggested... Seven Italian... passed through the... the week ending November... the

public... Gen... up... may... of... believed that the Italian... will...

Joint East African Board

Mr. Geoffrey Peto's Chairmanship

Mr. Geoffrey Peto presided for the first time as Chairman 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 of the Chairman of the Board, should a Member of the House of Commons. When he had agreed to accept the invitation of the Council, it had not been agreed that the general election would occur at so early a date, and if it had been deferred until the spring he might have contested a constituency. As it was, he was free standing. His intention, therefore, was to resign as soon as the Board could appoint a suitable member of the new House to step into his shoes.

He welcomed Mr. Cranford, Deputy Treasurer of Kenya, and congratulated him on his appointment to be Treasurer of Tanganyika. Mr. P. H. Bovill, who had been nominated joint representative of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Planters' Association, and a delegate of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, presided from the Board as Trade Commissioner. He pointed out that the Government had now completed its examination of the Congo Basin J. Cases, and had reached the conclusion that they could not be terminated on the basis of the amount of all varieties concerned. It was not felt that any final step could be taken in the 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 would study economic proposals from the Colonial Office, had, in some similar organizations in the individual Dependencies, was again emphasized. Mr. Peto suggested that the members of an Economic Section of the Colonial Office should be a valuable asset in the right direction, but that it is essential concerned with the collection and dissemination of economic information and statistics. Mr. Peto suggested that the Economic Section of the Colonial Office should have more than 100 members. For example, in the case of Turkey, it had been reported that Turkey had entered into agreement with Brazil to purchase millions of bushels of coffee. He, as representing East African coffee producers, had made representation to that effect on the grounds that it was an infringement of the Government's coffee clause, and they were pursuing the matter.

Mr. Sandford stated that the 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 Native Commissioner as Vice-Chairman, and the European Producer as Secretary. The Secretary was to be someone versed in economic matters, and freed from his present duties in order to give his whole time to their study and to the investigation of appeals for the advancement of the Colony.

Sir Theodore Buxton said that the work had been done in the Sudan for an official with such duties that economic affairs treated such a duty, and that if an economic officer to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika jointly were appointed it could be a beginning in the right direction.

Finance of Kenya and Uganda

Reference was expressed to Sir Alan Peto's terms of reference, which were that he should study the financial position of the Colonies, and the manner in which the Government should be able to provide the services of the public. It was suggested that the Government should be able to provide the services of the public, and that the Government should be able to provide the services of the public, and that the Government should be able to provide the services of the public.

As Peto had been relieved from the Colonial Office, Sir Alan Peto was prepared to resign the Board on his return to London, and as the Eastern Section of the London Chamber of Commerce had received a similar offer, it was suggested that the resignation of the Chairman and the resignation of the Secretary, Sir Alan Peto, should be two resignations.

Mr. Peto said that the Chamber of Commerce had a right to know how it was being run, and that it was in order to accumulate the financial balances. The Chamber of Commerce had previously demanded an independent examination, which incidentally should be under the hand of the new Governor, and the new President, led to a consideration of the extremely high cost upon the Native who, Sir Humphrey Egge, added that a large proportion of their earnings through the fact that they saw nothing like the returns to the fact that their agriculture and industry could bring a profit.

Mr. Peto's experience showed that the financial affairs of Kenya and Uganda were to inter-related, and a comprehensive inquiry could be made into either territory.

It was decided to study the question of a committee into the finances of Uganda at the forthcoming conference with the Colonial Office.

When the question of the 2 1/2% contribution to the general fund of the Kenya and Uganda railways was mentioned, Mr. Peto recalled that Sir Christian Gelling and General Rhodes, the last two General Managers of the system, and the first Colonial Railway Council had for some ten years represented that 2 1/2% 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 paid by their representations were unavailing.

Workmen's Compensation

Mr. Peto urged that the grave defects which attended the working in this colony 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 to their agents that their overhead costs were out of all proportion, with the consequence that only 62 1/2% of the premiums paid by the employers to-day are returned in compensation, the operating costs and profits representing the balance of no less than 37 1/2%. Even this result was only reached owing to a rebate obtained from the insurance companies by the Government. As a result large employers either carried their own risk or formed mutual insurance associations.

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 seek to solve themselves mutually or negotiate a way through the Government or direct with the companies by agreement. It was agreed to raise this point at the conference with the Colonial Office.

German Leaseholds in Tanganyika

It was stated 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 to Government. Mr. Wigglesworth suggested that individual cases should not be investigated. The Director of the 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. Bovill, Mr. H. C. Bull, Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. F. A. Chandler, Major C. W. Dale, Mr. A. Hamilton, Sir Sydney Hens, Mr. W. W. Higgin, Mr. A. Holm, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Colonel C. F. Knages, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. G. C. Pentimiere, Mr. G. R. Sandford, Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss R. B. Harvey (Secretary).

Weather Delays

As a result of bad weather conditions in Southern Europe and over the Mediterranean, the delivery of oil has been badly disrupted during the past few weeks. On Saturday, November 2, the oil tankers should have arrived at the port of London, but they were delayed by bad weather, while the oil tankers which were scheduled to arrive in London on November 2 and 3 were distributed in

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 to rely on my memory.

I have read, and enjoyed, Mr. Maughan's amusing book, "Asi 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 my head sleeping would be a whisky bottle! However, I am sure you will be "wowed."

Regarding dates, practically the whole of what was 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, Major, Major Richard Crawshaw, Chienia Mwa, (a) Nicol 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 Goddington, who was at that time a district official in the Nyasaland Administration, (Nyasaland was then known as British Central Africa.) Rhodes took a great liking to Goddington and appointed him Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia. So 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 E.S.A. Co.) being Goddington, who was a very able man and an excellent administrator.

Meanwhile, the various treaties had been rounded off by several little wars with powerful chiefs, that becoming 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. Mocha Mponzi, Jumbo, al of Arab descent, and the big Angoni (Zulu) chiefs Mpeseni and Chikusi. Since 1898 the history of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia has been one of peace, content, and progress.

Yours faithfully,
W. Westminster, S.W.

Yours faithfully,
SHERED 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) Zimbabue.
- (6) The Source of the Nile. (One of the longest, and certainly the most famous river in the world.)
- (7) The Great Rift Valley.

Kilifer

Yours faithfully,

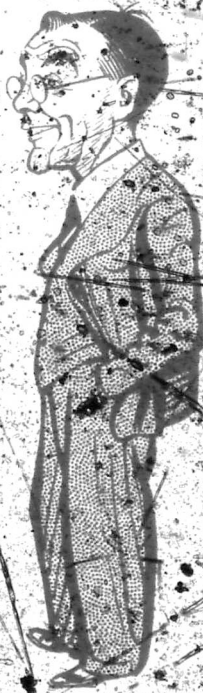
Kenya College

H. F. STONEHAM

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

278.—Mr. Edward Charles Phillips



Copyright East Africa

For many years Mr. E. C. Phillips, deputy general manager in East Africa for the British American Tobacco Company, has made frequent journeys throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, to all of which he is well known, not only as a popular business man, but as one keenly interested in the public affairs of Eastern 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 1935. He is also a prominent member of the Mombasa Sports Club, having been its President on four occasions. For several years he was a member of the Mombasa District Committee and Taxes Planning Authority, the forerunner of the present Municipal Board, which he became an original member, though subsequently he resigned. He is also one of the representatives of Uganda on the Mombasa Port Advisory Board, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Mombasa Exhibition for 1936.

PERSONALIA

Lady Sibylla Barrington has just returned from the East.

Mr. Tom Griffiths has returned to Uganda from East Africa.

Colonel K. B. has recently addressed the Rotary Clubs of Salisbury and Romford.

His daughter was born in Kenya last week to Mrs. Chatterjee, wife of Major Chatterjee, I.C.S.

Major A. Morris, one of the earliest pioneers of Southern Rhodesia, died recently in Salisbury.

Mr. H. S. Kingsley, Provincial Commissioner, has returned to East Africa from leave in South Africa.

Mr. 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 soon 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 Thomson, formerly of Nairobi.

Sir Montagu Badley, 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 Mrs. Petersen, wife of Mr. J. J. Petersen, who is well-known in East Africa.

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

The Prince of Wales has promised to attend the Jubilee meeting of Empire College, No. 2108, at H. C. Moor is this year's W.M.

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

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

Mrs. 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. F. Fitzgerald, Postmaster-General of East Africa, travelled by air from Nairobi to Johannesburg for the recent Pan African Postal Conference in Victoria.

We deeply regret to report the death in Aberdeen of the Rev. W. A. ... after taking his medical degree, first went to East Africa in 1884 to serve in the Ngoni country under Dr. Fisher-Lewis. His wife and he did splendid work in Messiasland for many years.

Elementary Commandery Wake Church, N. N. (Rev.) of the Sudan, (formerly Khartoum), was married quietly in London last week to Miss ...

Mr. G. Gordon Brown, Vice Editor of the Southern South and East African Year Book and Guide, published by the London-Castle, is on his way back to South Africa.

An. Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur ... K.C.B., D.S.O., who died recently, and who was director of Imperial Airways, left ... at ... with great personal ...

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. ... daughters of Sir Abe and Lady Bailey.

Mr. ... Adams, of Njoro, Kenya, the son of ... Albur Adams, of Swanage, Dorset, has become engaged to Miss Hilda Hansen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hansen of Huddersfield, Essex.

Flying Officer David Llewellyn and Mrs. ... have broken the 6-hour England flight record by reaching Harworth on Monday, 6 hrs. 12 hours 17 minutes after leaving Cape Town.

We much regret to report the death in Southern Rhodesia of Mrs. W. M. ... wife of the Hon. W. M. ... former Minister of Internal Affairs. She has lived in the Colony since ...

Sir Joseph ... last week completed a flying tour of the Northern Frontier Province, and on his return visited Kitale, Karungu, ... and Nairobi. He arrived back in Nairobi on the ...

Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, recently visited Mwanza, Kigoma, Mwangeti, Kibenge and Morogoro. This was his first visit to the headquarters of the Veterinary Department.

Pollination place to date in ... for the seat of the Kenya Legislative Council rendered vacant by the death of Mr. R. W. B. ... The candidates are ... and ...

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

Mr. George William Richardson, a member of the London Committee of the Elders' ... and son of Sir John Richardson, has been elected a member of the ... and Shipping Exchange.

Sir Herbert Stanley Graydon, of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Stanley ... in Durban the guests of the Governor and ... During their stay they visited the Native hospital, the various municipal offices, and the building generously provided by the Mozambican Government for the accommodation of Rhodesian children of better ... their stay ... was ...

Uganda's New Governor

Insists on Public Co-operation

Mr. 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. Hervey Randock, who presided, said Uganda was the only form of Government possible in the circumstances. It was the duty of every non-Native to help improve the position of the African and it was a good thing that their Governor was a non-Native, which did not mean anti-European or anti-Indian.

When the Secretary of State visited East Africa he (the President) had been delegated to tell him that Uganda was definitely against any tampering with the currency. Their opinion was unchanged, but they thought the limit of taxation had been reached and hoped with measures of financial stringency the Government would be able to run the country efficiently at the minimum of taxation.

He regretted recent evidence of arrogance and condescension by Government officers and a tendency in non-Government circles to look upon the official as a natural enemy. Content that their new Governor and his chief advisers were more than willing to do their part, he appealed to all sections of the community to cooperate for the advancement of the country.

His Excellency, in the course of a frank, thoughtful and very happy talk, he would be pleased to talk politics which according to the Oxford Dictionary, means "the science and art of government" with a hint of any firm, since he may content that the real contact between Government and people is not through the systems and officials which are the visible part of the machinery, but through the people and their actions.

Government Policy Stated

The Secretary of State's dispatch, dispersed for the moment of the day of the Union, says, "I am to think." Among the reforms which I wish to see are: that countries which share a port, a railway, a Customs tariff and services, a postal and telegraph service, including air mail, and other common services, should be organized for research and several other services, which share all these things as well as to see to it that there is as much personal contact between responsible and responsible men on either side of the border as circumstances permit."

The greatest body that any Government could confer was a low level of taxation and expenditure, and he was therefore leaving the whole revenue system to be closely examined by the Treasury with a view to ascertaining if the level of taxation was reasonable and its incidence just. He would also recommend the advice of that subject.

The Kampala drainage scheme, the improvements to the water supply of Kampala and Jinja and the new water supply for Entebbe and Mbale would be put in hand as soon as possible, and he would be glad to see the provision of electric power in Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe. He hoped to secure funds for civil aviation and to an expert would be asked to examine the southern spur of 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 such a thing had happened. He said that "anybody who is not satisfied with the present monetary policy of Uganda should have a responsible opinion in Uganda would have a right to a discussion." He said he would be a shilling of the Bank of England standard for the test of substituting an East African standard. (Received) (laughter)

Relations between Officials and Unofficials

Relations between the officials and unofficials was a subject which would be discussed to welcome the new members of the House of Commons and to discuss their heads in the most brotherly fashion. (Formal) Government should be worked not as an integral part of the country, but as an integral and well understood part of the life of the country. The views of the management of the country should always receive the attention of the House of Commons. It is a part of the duties of Government to be a part of the official.

Native Agriculture

Sir Daniel Hall on Its Problems

SIR DANIEL HALL, the Scientific Advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture, who was Chairman of the Kenya Agricultural Commission in 1929, is this month delivering a series of five lectures at the monthly school of Agriculture and Tropical Medicine on "The Development of Native Agriculture in Relation to Population and Public Health."

The first lecture dealt with the soil, and Sir Daniel said that one of the most important factors in the soil was the fertility, which had been found to be poor and had that due to the sanitary conditions resulting from insanitary and wasteful practices.

All European agricultural systems had maintained the land in a continuous state without exhaustion, though farmers at no time with fertility had said the farmer had based on a rotation which had at regular intervals included one or more leguminous crops in order to restore the fertility of the soil. Many African settlers had found that soil fertility exhaustion could set in under repeated cropping and that an experienced farmer in Kenya would not expect to get a good crop of maize the land would no longer produce a paying crop and Sir Daniel had himself seen land almost sterile after a third crop.

The most significant organism discovered which could bring nitrogen into combination when living first in the soil was *Azotobacter chroococcum*, which had been found in the fertile soils. This organism, particularly in the deep black soils, though only in those possessing a neutral reaction and containing an appreciable amount of calcium carbonate. The action of the *Azotobacter* had produced a fertilizer which the classical example of the process being followed by that of a wheat field at Rothamsted which had been allowed to run wild and acquire a spontaneous self-sown vegetation which had never been sown or sown. Initially poor in nitrogen this soil, when examined many years later, was found to have increased itself by an amount equal to that of the nitrogenous material 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 for land 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 emphasized, 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 continued cropping with cereals was exhausting, but fertility gradually returned if the land was left for a few years in grass, or because of the natural clovers and other leguminous plants that spring up, and partly because the roots and other vegetable residues falling back to the soil provide material which enables the *Azotobacter* organisms to collect 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 (widow of Lord of the Scots) considered the shade she chose to be very similar to that of the soil of Kenya.

MARRIAGE

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in December at Christ Church, Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, between Lieutenant Peter Christian Anderson, R.W.A.F., British Air Force, and Miss Jane Anderson, daughter of the late Major General C. of the Royal Assot. (England) and Mrs. Jane Boyd Scott, Neangore, U.S. River, Tanganyika Territory.

WANTED - ESTATE MANAGER

ESTATE MANAGER WANTED for Shikha Estate, Tanganyika. Apply to Messrs. G. & J. M. G. & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, or to Messrs. G. & J. M. G. & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, or to Messrs. G. & J. M. G. & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Kinigiini's First Year

Difficulties to be Overcome

LATEST MINING NEWS

Dr. Teale's London Visit

Government Mining Consultants' Success

Planned for the first time... Government Mining Consultants' Success... Dr. Teale's London Visit... Government Mining Consultants' Success...

N. Rhodesian Notes

From Hill—There are persistent reports that the company's capital of about £500,000... N. Rhodesian Notes... From Hill... Capital of about £500,000...

New Lunge Committee

The Development Co. has been registered in England as a private company with a nominal capital of £200,000... New Lunge Committee... Development Co. registered in England...

difficulties to be overcome... Kinigiini's First Year... Difficulties to be Overcome... The first year of Kinigiini's operations has been marked by significant challenges...

difficulties to be overcome... Kinigiini's First Year... Difficulties to be Overcome... The first year of Kinigiini's operations has been marked by significant challenges... The company's capital of about £500,000...

difficulties to be overcome... Kinigiini's First Year... Difficulties to be Overcome... The first year of Kinigiini's operations has been marked by significant challenges...

GREENER GUNS

are famous throughout the world for hard hitting, fast shooting and lasting wear... Greener's Hammerless Guns from 17 guineas... Ejector Guns from 25 guineas... Miniature Rifles 2 guineas... Sporting Magazine Rifles from 14 guineas...

Send for Catalogue Z6Q, post free... W. W. GREENER LTD. GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS... ST. MARTIN'S BOW, BIRMINGHAM... 46, FLEET STREET, LONDON, W.C.

EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO. LTD.

DAR ES-SALAAM, NAIROBI, LONDON

Consulting Mining Engineers and Contractors

Investigations and Reports, Experience and Quality Staff, Value, Costs and other regulars factors

Telephone: MASORO, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam; Code: Nairobi... LONDON OFFICE: 70, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1

Latest Progress Reports

East African Minerals—It is announced that the first shaft of the proposed new plant will be erected and the main shafts for production during next year. Details of the shafts will be given in the next issue. The 10,000 ft. of shafts to be completed by the company's current operations show that the main shaft zone has been reached and that 1,000 ft. of shafts of work has been done. The shafts are 25 ft. in diameter and by shallow levels that 11,000 ft. of shaft has been drilled. The shafts are being drilled in two stages, the first stage being 5,000 ft. in length with an average width of 25 ft. (21 ft. actual).

In view of the favourable developments in the main shaft section, the directors decided to extend their offer to purchase for £55,000 the remaining one-share in Mining Company Ltd. The funds provided to carry out this transaction are available to the Mining Company Ltd. which is in accordance with the terms of an agreement of May 25, 1953 subscribed by 70,000 shares of East African Goldfields, Ltd. at 1s. per share.

General Comments—The first level was driven to a depth of 24 ft. and 27 ft. respectively. The second level was made by raising and the third level of the second level. The first level was driven to a depth of 24 ft. and the second level to a depth of 27 ft. The first ore shoot to be put in the mine is 25 ft. in diameter and averages in the 15 ft. section over 30 in. A pump and station at the second level is nearly completed and the construction of the shaft towards the third level will be started shortly.

Drilling—Diamond drilling has continued although the reef was not in the third hole between 225 ft. and 250 ft. Insufficient recovery was made to establish width of values, however, through a mischance, the necessary reduction in speed of drilling has not been made. A fourth hole, situated at the same level, is in progress.

Millwork—During October 300 tons were milled for a total yield of 10.73 oz. gold. The estimated revenue was £6,513, working cost £2,541, Government royalty £2,340, the estimated profit £1,632. Capital expenditure totalled £1,125.

Reef section—Third level W. drive towards Foundation section struck levels at 26 ft. W. which improved to 27 ft. over 20 in. for section 285 ft. to 290 ft. W. In the reef section, 3rd level towards S. at 25 ft. E. averages 5 1/2 dwt. over 20 in. and 25 ft. of reefing from reef to the crosscut averaged 26 dwt. over 20 in.

Cam and Motor—20,000 tons of ore were milled during October. The yield amounted to 6.14 oz. fine gold value of £1,063.55. Net profit amounted to £1,200. Development main shaft, all floors, 2,045 ft., circular shaft, 60 ft. (total 2,105 ft.); development, 1,795 ft.; diamond drilling, nil.

Reef Drive—No. 31 level, No. 13 No. 1 drive at 255 ft. crosscut. A reef drive advancing 20 dwt. over 20 in. crosscut. A reef struck at 255 ft. in main crosscut W. average 18 dwt. for 33 in.

Shots and Blanks—During October 200 tons of ore were crushed for a yield of 4.73 oz. of gold. The estimated profit was £9,642. Development work during September: eighth level, 2nd cut at 25 ft., averaging 1 dwt. ninth level, driven 200 ft. averaging 8 dwt. ninth level, raised 20 ft., averaging 2 dwt.; twelfth level, raised 35 ft., averaging 2 dwt.; thirteenth level, driven 25 ft., averaging 2 dwt.; thirteenth level, 2nd cut 28 ft., averaging 2 dwt.; thirty-first level, driven 45 ft., averaging 2 dwt.

Reef Drive—A cablegram indicates that on the 24th of October section No. 1 level 220 ft. has been driven, the shaft averaging 2 1/2 dwt. over 20 in. with the west face showing 5 1/2 dwt. over 20 in. This shows a decided increase in value in a westerly direction towards the old Carolee West section, distant about 1,250 ft. The total October output is 10.73 oz. with an estimated value of £6,513.

Reef Drive—Cam and Motor have intimated that the main drive No. 14 level has been advanced to 227 ft. At 1,200 ft. crosscuts to hanging and 60 ft. wall to house diamond drill have been started. Diamond drill bore holes at 300 ft. E. encountered calcareous greenstone.

Reef Drive—During October 575 tons of ore and 1,100 tons of developmental millings were treated for a yield of 5.72 oz. of fine gold. Mine working expenditure amounted to £2,100.

Reef Drive—October output was 10.73 oz. of gold, 200 tons of vanadium concentrate and 174 tons of steel vanadium.

Reef Drive Corporation—Fred Miller, Director, October 200 tons of ore were crushed, the profit amounting to £5,500.

Reef Drive Colliery—Exported for October totalled 10,000 tons.

Mining Personalia

Mr. R. J. Hawkins is the youngest Chairman of the Kenyan Mining Federation has yet had. He is only 32 years of age.

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

Mr. W. E. Wilson, M.Sc., geologist to East African Goldfields, Ltd., and Mrs. Adeline Strichow, 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 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. Moore and Mr. B. N. Temperley have been appointed Assistant Field Geologists.

Mr. W. H. Vujan, 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 Glynné 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. Wither, 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 Nikana mine, will relinquish his appointment on December 31, and will be succeeded by Mr. C. K. Pitt. For the last eight years he has been the general manager of Bealapan 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, the manager's, mine surveyor's or mine assayer's certificate.

Telegram for the Lupa

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

POWER for INDUSTRY!

KENYA
GOVERNMENT POWER
CORPORATION LIMITED

Electric power is available in major centres of Kenya. Developing a factory site cannot be complete until power is brought to the site.

STATION: 2nd and 4th Aves., Old Nairobi P.O. Box 220, Nairobi.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.



Film d'ins teeth beauty

...heavy attracted your attention. There is one thing you are sure to remember—the attractive, bright, sparkling teeth. Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste every day and see the difference in the appearance of your teeth. Watch them lose their dingy appearance, which is due to the fact that you are in the habit of eating. You don't get this dirty, dirty because it contains special film-forming material that cleans teeth quickly and safely. This material is contained in Pepsodent tooth paste.



SINKING PUMPS

MINES, COLLIERIES, &c




MINING PUMPS
A SPECIALITY

Apply for List No. 38

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS

WOLVERHAMPTON, LTD.
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND
LONDON OFFICE, 109, KINGWAY, W.C.2

MOSI-DA-TUNYA

The smoke that thunders



The whole world knows the natural beauty of the Victoria Falls. The smoke that thunders from the smoke of the mountains, the sound of the water falling into the pool of water. The experience of watching in the words of Lord Curzon "the magnificent race of water thundering like a cavalry charge to its doom."

Southern Rhodesia a book describing this fascinating country, free from Room 26 T, High Commissioner's Office, Rhodesia House, London, W.C.2.



SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The Real Africa

SANDYCROFT LTD

4, BROAD ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C.2

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL CLASSES OF MACHINERY AND PLANT FOR CRUSHING AND TREATING METALLIFEROUS ORES

REPRESENTATIVES:

- LEHMANNS (Africa), LTD.
P.O. Box 169, DAR ES SALAAM
- MORTIMER & CO. NAIROBI
- C. E. C. CUMINGS, LTD.
P.O. Box 305, BULAWAYO
(Steam Pumps, Spares and Sundries)
- E. STONE & CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 235, SALISBURY
(Ball Mills and Crushers)

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

When you see an advertisement for East Africa, please ensure Special Attention.

Water Problems in East Africa.

Mr. Beeby Thompson's Address.

MR. 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. For 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, W. A. Tea will be served from 3.45, and the address begins at 7.15 P.M.

Southern Rhodesia.

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 signed by the Dept. of the Nyasaland Committee on the Migration of Labour, which will shortly be published.

New Board of Safari Services, Ltd.

The Board of Safari Services, Ltd. has been formed to conduct business in Southern Rhodesia and Shaw Mashonaland, having as its directors Messrs. F. F. Glover and E. W. Beatty, having been nominated in their stead. The present directors are Messrs. G. F. Glover, C. E. L. Beatty, F. W. L. Richards, Richard Phillips, and O. David Phillips (managing director).

Stamp Duty on Insurance Policies.

In Northern Rhodesia, the 3 per cent duty on insurance policies is to be reduced to 2 per cent on the 1st of July, which is considered a fair rate for short-term policies, such as those now issued for the insurance of motor cars, in which for a policy of £100 the duty is about 12s. 6d. on short-term policies. The amount of duty is to be reduced on short-term policies to 1 per cent or less from 6d. per £100 to 5d. per £100.

Native Courts.

Speaking in Harare, Mr. Maxine Houghton, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said it was the intention of the Government to introduce native courts next year. He said that it was the policy of the Government to have the courts in the local market get a share of the business. He said that native wages were not as high as the Government it was essential that, apart from keeping the labour supply, the spending power of the Native should be increased.

New Road Legislation Proposed.

New road legislation will probably be introduced in Southern Rhodesia next year, and Mr. Higgins, the Prime Minister, has already been publishing proposals on some consequential points which may be raised by the creation of a central fund, which is being considered, and would necessitate the establishment of a new authority responsible for a certain amount of road maintenance, which would mean extra taxation upon road users. Other proposals which require investigation are the raising of the limit of liability of public services and the introduction of third party insurance, and the allocation of a certain percentage of the road fund.

Mogana's New Report.

Mogana's New Report, who have large interests in East Africa, announced on 11th Nov. that they had brought forward a report on the 10th Nov. incident on the Pretence, and the interim dividend of 2 1/2% on that ordinary shares, there remains at the credit of profit and loss account a balance of £112,727, which the directors recommend shall be appropriated as follows: £2,500 in payment of a final dividend of 2 1/2% making 5% for the year on the ordinary shares, and £10,000 to staff provident fund, the balance to be carried forward. The report also states that conditions in East Africa, although showing slight improvement, are by no means normal.

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.

Lyson Brothers, Ltd., Kenya, has been voluntarily wound up, Mr. J. R. Martin being the liquidator.

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

A shortage of native foodstuffs is threatened in the Fort Manning and Blantyre districts of Nyasaland.

The Tourist Development Association of Egypt has just published the 1935 edition of "Egypt and the Sudan."

Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. has announced £25 to the Public Assistance Fund of the Nyasaland Branch of the British Red Cross.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and his staff have taken over their new offices in Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2.

The Nile steamer "Auchener" struck a rock 20 miles north of Geneva last week and sank, but all on board. All the passengers were saved.

Imports into Nyasaland for the first nine months of this year were valued at £251,696, 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 £1,835,409, a gain of £1,088,257 in the corresponding period of last year.

Our contemporary "The Mirror" has moved into new offices at Chancery House, 37/38, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. The new telephone number is HOBURN 0015.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first eight months of this year totalled £4,652,477, compared with £4,507,008 during the corresponding period of last year.

The Egyptian Government has agreed 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 1st to August 31st was 226,662 and the cotton tax collected to the end of August totalled £88,000.

The Northern Rhodesia Taxation Committee has recommended that motor licences exceeding £30 should be paid in 12 equal 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 £25,000 to establish and work a mail service in East Africa. The main object is to establish a connection at Khartoum with the main East African service.

The *Official Gazette* of the East African Dependencies has published the passage relating to colonial raw materials from the speech of Mr. Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to 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, 25 Old Queen Street, London, E.C.4, for further reference No. 22.

East African Market Reports

COFFEE

The small amount offered in the auction of some good quality coffee attracted little attention. The coffee business in Kenya old crop is slow.

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| A.A. sizes, washed | 30s. 0d. to 43s. 0d. |
| Peaberry | 37s. 6d. |
| Old Crop | |
| A.A. sizes | 40s. 0d. to 50s. 0d. |
| Peaberry | 48s. 0d. |
| Tanganyika | |
| Peaberry | 48s. 0d. |
| Mbeya | |
| London cleaned | |
| First size | 7s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. |
| Second size | 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d. |
| Third size | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. |
| Peaberry | 6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d. |
| Country cleaned | |
| First size | 7s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. |
| Second size | 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d. |
| Third size | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. |
| Peaberry | 6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d. |
| London stocks: 4,427 tons (1954-55) | |
| Kenya's coffee output for the year ending June 30, 1954, is estimated to reach 13,000 tons. | |

OTHER MARKETS

Lower at 10s. to 12s. per 48 lb. 30. Canadian exchange.

Beans. Firm, with sellers of Dar es Salaam for amount at 10s. (1954-55, 1953-54, 88s.)

East African. Steady at the nominal quotation of 12s. 0d. per ton. (1954-55, 1953-54, 10s. 6d.)

Coffee. In small demand, Mombasa being quoted at 38s. 0d. (Dec. 1953, 47s. 6d.; 1953, 38s. 0d.)

Clay. Steady with sellers of Kenyan spot at 24s. and Nov. Dec. 1953, 16s. per ton. (1954-55, 1953-54, 16s.)

Copper. Quiet at 23s. 6d. per ton. (1954-55, 23s. 6d.)

Cotton. Steady at 7s. 0d. per ton, sellers.

Gold. Moderate business at 12s. 0d. per lb. (1954-55, 1953-54, 12s. 0d.)

Cotton Seed. Nominally 4,125 0d. (1954-55, 4,125 0d.)

Wheat. Steady at 14s. 0d. per ton. (1954-55, 14s. 0d.)

Groundnuts. Quiet, quoted at 24s. 5s. per ton nominal. (1954-55, 24s. 5s.; 1953-54, 24s. 5s.)

Guano. 1,775 tons were exported from the Sudan during the first five months of this year, compared with 2,125 tons during the corresponding period of 1953.

Maize. Quiet, with No. 1 white flat traded at 6s. 0d. Dec. 1953, 6s. 0d.; No. 2, 5s. 6d. yellow, Nov. Dec. 1953, 5s. 6d. Spot parrot quiet and unchanged at 14s. 0d.

Wheat. Steady with Kenya quoted at 12s. 0d. and Japanese at 13s. 0d. per ton.

Mineral. Steady at 21s. 0d. per ton. (1954-55, 21s. 0d.)

Oil. Fully steady with East African No. 2, 10s. 0d. quoted at 10s. 0d. value. Dec. 1953, 10s. 0d.; buyers, Jan. March, 10s. 0d.; value, No. 1, Nov. Jan. quoted at 25s. value, Dec. Feb., 25s. 5s.; value, Jan. March, 25s. 10s. value, No. 3, Jan. March, 25s. 10s. No. 4, 25s. 0d.; 1953-54, 25s. 0d.

Tanganyika. Reported 7,530 tons of sisal during October, of which Great Britain took 2,170 tons, Belgium 1,785, and America, 300.

Wool. The market is weak, and East African offerings poorer in quality. Prices paid were from 10s. 0d. to 12s. 0d. per lb. (1954-55, 1953-54, 10s. 0d.)

Dating. September 1954, Britain imported 238,355 lb. of tea from Kenya and 238,355 lb. from Nyasaland.

Tea. Moderate business at 22s. 0d. per ton. (1954-55, 1953-54, 22s. 0d.)

Kenya Maize and Wheat Prices.

The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd. announces that a final payment of 6s. cents for the maize pool, making a total of 15s. 6s. cents per bag for the year. For trade I wheat the final pool payment is 5s. 6s. cents, making a total of 15s. 6s. cents per bag for the year. Although the distribution of maize was lower than last year, the total amount of maize sold has increased considerably, both in maize and wheat. For the former product, 1,500,000 was distributed in 1953-54, whereas for the current year the amount is 2,000,000, while for wheat the distribution has increased from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

Cotton Markets Reforms

COFFEE ZONE OF THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PROVINCES

of Uganda has proved very satisfactory since the Director of Agriculture in his last annual report. Cotton has increased in form of associations of "pools" of which the number has increased to 40, with the introduction of a new order of marketing with that intention of leading which is necessary for the stability of the cotton market. It is to be maintained only in Gulu, China and West Nile-Madi. The Government has intervened in the cotton market for purchase from the producer in three zones, weekly minimum prices were announced as a result of the small number of contracts. The existing legislation has been amended to support a considerable amount of seed cotton, but support has been given to the grade of seed cotton of the highest and technicality of the structure of cotton, but it is necessary to select a form of cotton which is suitable for the local area.

Our country has a cotton industry in the crop system and developed thereby cotton buyers, the cotton system is a "pool" system, but the cotton industry is to be developed to dispose of their cotton to the best advantage. The State was employed in a commission basis, and was to be done with the quantities and with quality. The Uganda Native Government, regarding the national crop, this might have of the quality of the crop, requested Government to take action to make cotton illegal. This was done by making illegal any transactions conducted in any place other than a trading license for the purpose.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Traffic and Information Office has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

| | |
|------------|---|
| Kenya | Week ended October 24th: Aden, 0.2; Eldoret, 0.47; Eldama Ravine, 0.2; Fort Hall, 0.0; Fort Ternan, 0.2; Gulu, 0.2; Kabete, 0.0; Kajiado, 1.4; Kericho, 0.0; Kiambu, 0.0; Kilifi, 0.2; Kipkeren, 0.2; Kisumu, 0.2; Kitale, 0.0; Kericho, 0.2; Lamu, 0.0; Lushoto, 0.0; Mombasa, 0.2; Nakuru, 0.0; Naivasha, 0.0; Nanyuki, 0.0; Nyeri, 0.2; Othmanya, 0.2; Rongai, 0.0; Ruhi, 0.0; Songhai, 0.2; Taita, 0.0; Thika, 0.0; and Thomson's Falls, 0.0. |
| Tanganyika | Week ended October 24th: Arusha, 0.0; Biharamwe, 0.2; Bukoba, 0.0; Kigoma, 0.0; Kilwa, 0.2; Lindi, 0.0; Mwanza, 0.0; Moshi, 0.0; Mtwara, 0.0; Tanga, 0.0; and Utete, 0.0. |
| Uganda | Week ended October 24th: Butaba, 1.2; Inje, 1.4; Kabale, 0.2; Kanda, 0.2; Lira, 1.0; Masaka, 0.0; Mbale, 0.4; Mbarara, 0.2; Mukono, 1.0; Nsamalali, 0.2; and Tororo, 0.2. |

Organizing Tanganyika's Coffee Industry

Legislation for the control of the coffee industry and the establishment of a statutory Coffee Board of Tanganyika, on the lines of the Coffee Board of Kenya is to come before the Legislative Council of the Territory this week. Meanwhile Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association has been formed, with Mr. Eric Reid as Hon. Secretary.



TEA & COFFEE

Prepared by

MACHINERY

Sole Importers for Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Malawi

1954-55, 1953-54

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.

BELFAST BARRINGTON DUBLIN

1954-55, 1953-54

African Air Routes

Discussions are available on the agreement reached 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, with a stop in each direction, shall be operated by the boats to Egypt and the Sudan to Kisumu and thence to Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Mozambique, Zanzibar, and thence to Durban. The Portuguese Government has concurred in the operation of this route insofar as it concerns Portuguese territory. The machines to be used on the service are designed for a top speed of 200 miles 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 not less than four days.

The existing East African route through Kenya is to be maintained in addition to the new proposed route but route down the coast which is expected to operate from 1937. It is understood that the postal charges when the new service is put into operation will be added to the ordinary half-ounce charged with the present rates for the half-ounce to Egypt and the Sudan and for south mails from the Sudan. Some experts regard the new scheme as the first step in a mail communication across the entire length of the penny post.

East African Mails

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. London at 5 p.m. on—

November 14, 1935, for "Carthage"
November 21, 1935, for "Rampura"

General mails from East Africa are exchanged on November 28, to and 29.

Mails for Rhodesia, Natal, Mozambique and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 7 p.m. each Friday.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O. London at 10.15 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday, except on Saturdays, and close at the G.P.O. London at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and 8 p.m. on Saturday.

Mails intended to reach East Africa by Christmas Day should be posted in London as follows: Parcels, by sea, November 24, by air, December 1; Letters, by sea, November 28, by air, December 15. The latest times of dispatch for Rhodesia and Natal are: Parcels, by sea, November 28, by air, December 1; Letters, by sea, November 28, by air, December 15.

Tobacco Co. of Rhodesia

The Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., reports a profit of 22 per cent for the year ended June 30, against a loss of 23 in the previous year, and a dividend of 5% (against nil) is to be paid. The tobacco has yielded 800 lb. per acre compared with 740 lb. in 1934, owing to adverse climatic conditions the new crop, though low bulk, shows an increase in quantity and quality for 1935, the average yield having dropped to about 500 lb. per acre.

Agreement on Rhodesian Tobacco

Rhodesian and South African interests have agreed that the crop shall be sold in London and regulations for the marketing 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 factory. The export of tobacco allowed to be sold for British South Africa and local markets will be controlled by legislation, and all exports will have unrestricted opportunities to purchase their own crops.

Proposals by Rhodesia

The Rhodesian Convention of Associations is to the effect of Government concerning the advisability of creating a progressive tariff on local products and a regulation for such permits having been made in regard thereto. The underlying idea is to protect any industries which may be established in Rhodesia and to ensure that the tariff is not a hindrance to the growth of a profitable business.

Air Mail Passengers

London passengers on the air mail service to East Africa via Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Colombo, Calcutta, and Rangoon. The service is operated by the Royal Air Force and the Indian Air Force. The service is operated by the Royal Air Force and the Indian Air Force. The service is operated by the Royal Air Force and the Indian Air Force.

Late Steamship Movements

ARRIVAL
Mauritius, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Mauritius, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Mauritius, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Mauritius, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.

DEPARTURE
Colombo, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
City of Bavaria, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
City of Glasgow, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.

HOLLAND AIRLINES
Nijmegen, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Nijmegen, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Nijmegen, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Nijmegen, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.

INDIAN AIRLINES
Bombay, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Bombay, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Bombay, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Bombay, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
Marseilles, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Marseilles, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Marseilles, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Marseilles, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.

BRITISH AIRLINES
Durban, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Durban, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Durban, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Durban, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.

FRANCE AIRLINES
Paris, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Paris, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Paris, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Paris, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.

GERMAN AIRLINES
Berlin, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Berlin, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Berlin, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Berlin, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.

ITALIAN AIRLINES
Rome, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Rome, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Rome, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.
Rome, left London, 10.15 a.m. each Friday.

EAST AFRICA

DIRT ON THE FLOOR MEANS DANGER



Dirt trodden in from the street is certain to contain germs.

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

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH LIFEBOUOY SOAP

Regular washing with Lifebuoy will keep you free from the fear of germ danger. Its antiseptic ether washes away all the germs and leaves your skin healthily fresh and clean. Lifebuoy keeps your home clean too. You can be sure of protecting health with Lifebuoy Soap all day to-day!

LIFEBUOY SOAP

PROTECTS HEALTH



EXPORTERS

15, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Importers of all kinds of Stationery, Printing, and all office supplies in East Africa.

IMPORTERS

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE REDUCTION OF LABOUR COSTS ON YOUR ESTATE

T C P

WILL MATERIALLY REDUCE THESE COSTS BY THE MAINTENANCE OF GOOD HEALTH AND THEREBY CONTENTED LABOUR FORCE

USED BY H.M. CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL HOUSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA AND ZANGUWANA
A.H. WARDLE & CO. LTD. DARPORT, HONGKONG, BELGOYA, KAMPALA and DARVESH, ANG.

These are the "East Africa" newspapers, and you can get them by subscription. They are published weekly, and are of great value to you. Write to the Editor, East Africa, P.O. Box 100, Nairobi, Kenya.



Meet the X Brothers

We were and we have one of the great world-captains of the X Brothers.

They have brought to us some of the most adventures in sea and on land in the U.S.A. in the Far East and in Russia, in the course of which they were parted more than once, where they are having a merry time.

We have now received word to the effect that they have embarked on their latest voyage, so they cannot be seen again.

They are now in some of the most interesting parts of the world, where they are in contact with the natives, and you can meet some of the most interesting people.

MULLARD Wireless Services Co. Ltd.

- London, E.C.4
- Manchester, 1, Market Street
- Birmingham, 1, Colmore Row
- Cardiff, 1, The Arcade
- Edinburgh, 1, The Arcade
- Glasgow, 1, The Arcade
- Leeds, 1, The Arcade
- Liverpool, 1, The Arcade
- Newcastle, 1, The Arcade
- Sheffield, 1, The Arcade
- Southampton, 1, The Arcade
- Trinidad, 1, The Arcade
- Yokohama, 1, The Arcade

H.M. Eastern-African Dependencies Trade and Information Office

readily at the source of all information on Trade, Tourism, Land Settlements, Big Game, Hunting or Prospecting in

- NORTHERN RHODESIA
- TANGANYIKA
- NYASALAND
- ZANZIBAR
- UGANDA
- KENYA

For further information apply to H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE

1st Floor, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

KENYA

The Sportsman's Paradise

Kenya is a sportsman's paradise. It offers the finest hunting and shooting opportunities in the East. The country is rich in game and is a true sportsman's paradise.

Ideal for a Home

Kenya is an ideal place for a home. The climate is perfect, the scenery is beautiful, and the people are friendly. It is a true home for anyone who loves the East.

THE KENYA AGENT

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES OFFICE
GRAND BUILDING, NAIROBI SQUARE, LONDON
P.O. BOX 22, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY