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MAINTERS OF MOMENT

To astonish practically all our readers to learn that the Seychelles, which are in more regular touch with and consider themselves more closely allied to the East African mainland than with any other part of the world, are responsible not to the East African but of the Far Eastern Division of the Colonial Office. There is a monthly steamer service in each direction between Mombasa and Bombay, so the Seychelles quite a number of Kenya settlers spend holidays nowadays on Mahe, and since the export of copra and the distillation of cinnamon oil, which is used for the same purposes as clove oil, are the chief industries, the agricultural and marketing problems are similar to those of Zanzibar. For all these reasons we suggest that the Seychelles should be transferred to the East African side of the Colonial Office. It is a natural rearrangement of duties which would be appreciated by the people principally concerned who, incidentally, hope that their next Governor will be as fluent as Mr. Betham in French, a good knowledge of which is essential to smooth administration in the singularly difficult Colony.

much of the accumulated dissatisfaction which confronts the present Governor in his new task due to the fact that several of his predecessor's creditable predecessors had been compelled to resign in reverse order of the date of their appointment, in general misrule on the island, and the frequency in which should only be an essential qualification to any candidate for the office of Governor. He who is now on his way home may prefer to transfer to the Crown of England has

during his term of office to implement two useful changes: he has balanced his budget, improved the administration, sought to increase the value of heavier items, and succeeded in restoring the confidence and co-operation of a public which had bitterly resented what it regarded as a stale, inefficient and unjustifiably extravagant administration. Thanks to the change of administration, two or three years, there is now a better opportunity than for many years past of continuing the financial efforts for the progress of the country, and it is to let the more determined the new Governor shall be in this endeavour, which offers more scope than is usually recognised.

KENYA has in recent months sold considerable quantities of foodstuffs and imported materials to Italian Somaliland, and through business houses in Mombasa and Nairobi, on some firm

ITALIAN DEBTORS. Nairobi, on a general basis with the Italian authorities and with Italian merchants, to the amount of some Italian debts due to residents in British East Africa. With good reason they may be said to have been much more likely to secure early payment but for the imposition of a moratorium and the fact that individual sums could not be called upon to meet the liability of a decision made by the Imperial Government as a matter of high policy in the opinion of the Crown. Yet the British Government declined payment of outstanding debts to companies owing to British nationals, and there is "we suggest" no sound ground for similar action in the case of Italian debts. Influential representatives in our service, we have reason to believe, on the right

of being made to the Treasury and the Board of Trade, and we are glad to learn that the suggestion that such an arrangement should become operative is merely as between Italy and Great Britain, but as in respect of the Italian and British Colonies the interests of the Colonies have unfortunately been overlooked in too many of the commercial agreements concluded by Great Britain with foreign powers during the last couple of years. Here is an opportunity for them to be safeguarded.

With official encouragement, and her accessibility by air from the main trans-African air mail route will certainly make the attractions of residence in her highland areas more widely appreciated, particularly by military and civil officials retiring from India and the tropical Crown Colonies. Indeed, the country is at this moment seeking to persuade a number of Army officers about to be "axed" from the Indian establishment that they could not do better than take up their residence in this delightful Central African Protectorate.

The Civil Service of a young country, having to adapt itself to changing conditions, is particularly subject to public criticism, which in its turn makes itself felt in the body politic by keeping the Government and its Departments more on the alert than they would otherwise be. When a State is first granted self-government it starts with the advantage of a body of experienced Civil Servants so devoted to that State that they are prepared to throw in their future lot with it. From this stage onwards, however, the State tends to recruit new officials almost entirely from within its borders, and however good they may be, criticisms will certainly arise within a decade or so, on the ground that political influence is playing too large a part in their appointments, that men of the right stamp are not being obtained, or that Departments are badly overstaffed. All these things have been said of Southern Rhodesia, and when Mr. Huggins came into power as Prime Minister he said frankly that he intended a thorough review of the position existing. Accordingly the British Treasury was requested to lend an officer of experience and Mr. Alexander Gien was at the end of April appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the administrative system and methods of government in the Colony. His report—the main points of which are summarized on another page—is a great tribute to the way in which Southern Rhodesia has managed her affairs, and must have been received with great satisfaction by the Governor, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, the Service as a whole, and the general public. This is a document which should be studied by every influential member of every East African Legislature, because contains points which might well be applied to conditions in those non-self-governing territories where there is manifest scope for greater economy and increased efficiency in administration.

EVERYONE who knows Nyasaland regards that little Protectorate as one of the most attractive countries in the world, yet despite the charm of her scenery, the fertility of her soil, the intelligence of her Native population, the excellent regular climate, the intelligence of her European inhabitants, traders, missionaries, and soldiers, who were all splendid type, Nyasaland has never taken her rightful position in British Africa. Primarily on account of her isolation from world markets till the last half-century has seen little development in this land-locked country, while now that she has direct access to the sea as a result of the recent building of the Zambezi bridge and the extension of the railway to the lake, must surely reward her productivity, making her a sulphur of energy. That she has emigrated

There will be general agreement, however, that such an invitation imposes obligations, prominent among them being the provision of satisfactory education for the children of the newcomers, and of suitable medical and nursing facilities, par-

ticularly for their wives and families. For years the unofficial public has vainly implored the local Government to face its moral responsibility to provide schooling for its European children. True, when Sir Hubert Young was Governor, he is known to have represented strongly to the Secretary of State that the present position is a crying reproach to the Administration, but still nothing was done beyond the introduction of a system of bursaries for the assistance of children going to Southern Rhodesian schools. Last year, however, owing to lack of funds, only one application in four was granted; moreover, the bursaries are not high enough to meet the case of the many parents very hard hit by the depression. What is needed is the establishment of at least one school of the right kind. The sad and astonishing truth is that at present the Protectorate offers no better facilities than primary classes generously provided by the Marist Sisters in Limbe, a small day school in Blantyre, and a Kindergarten in Zomba run by the wife of an official—and when she is on leave the school shuts down. The only boarding school is that of the Roman Catholic Mission in Limbe.

A trained nursing service for the unofficial community is likewise necessary. In cases of severe illness in which the patient could not be moved to hospital in Blantyre or Zomba, reliance has

had to be placed hitherto on settlers' wives who were trained nurses (and who would never withhold their help in a crisis), for the Government hospitals in the two townships refuse to allow a nurse or sister to follow her profession in the homes of private individuals. The public is thus faced with the need to bring out one or more nurses, and we are glad to know that the Nyasaland Council of Women is studying the matter in detail. There are charitable bequests from which assistance towards the preliminary expenditure might be obtained, and there is a strong case for an appeal to Government to contribute a substantial annual grant for such a public service. The ideal would seem to be a flying nurse or nurses, with an ambulance aeroplane by which the patient could be brought to hospital, unless that course entailed risk in which event the nurse could be left to take charge in the patient's own home. Kenya has given an excellent lead in this matter, which Nyasaland is reasonably well to be put in a position to emulate.

The Copperbelt Riots.

Report of Sir Alison Russell's Commission.

THE Report of Sir Alison Russell's Commission into the disturbances at the end of May in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia began its work on July 8; the report was signed on October 22, and was published by the Colonial Office last Saturday, November 10. In view of the fact that Sir Alison Russell, K.C., was sent out from England to act as a witness, that many witnesses had to be examined, and that the inquiry was really conducted in a place deemed to be of considerable gravity, it is natural that the conclusions are made available to the public.

The Governor, Sir Hubert Young, has been granted a leave of absence, and the Commissioner of the Northern Province would be one of the three members of a commission of enquiry which the Press and public protested so promptly against, only one member, Mr. Arthur Robinson, M.A., Service "M." H. F. Justice Robinson, was also selected, together with Mr. G. Goodhart, a respected settler and former official member of the existing Conciliation Committee. Miss Marian Monteith, a well-known lady, has been engaged to examine conciliatorily all the evidence.

After careful examination and hearing read as follows:—
These disturbances are the first of their kind which have taken place in the Copperbelt, and the Commissioner is under the impression that they were caused by the following circumstances:—

But for the handing over of the situation at Mafeking to General Sir Ian Hamilton, who had come up from South Africa, to a colonial army, and the arrival of the new Governor, Sir Hubert Young, at Lusaka, the Commission goes back to the accidental manner such as an accident, or the appearance of a European or some destruction of property, which will have had some great destruction of life and property, together with the means by which the same was not sufficient.

This set off two or three British officials at an early hour to ride up to Matadi, with a handful of police, and there was a customary British risk which many years of colonial development has proved successful.

In dealing with the cause of the disturbances, it is considered that the case is Nkana. Here there are considerable numbers of Natives concentrated in compounds around chiefs, with their tribal organisations, but also now by disintegrating influence becoming conscious of modernity and modern methods, feeling an interest in society, but, again, and this has been called authentic discontent, rapidly giving way to what has been called native discontent.

Experiencing in large compounds, above all, industrial disputes, and the violent passion and rage of sudden violent destruction to the local communities, which is afterwards regretted, and an endeavour to hope that by such industrial disputes, and the like, to take place on the Copperbelt, it is a possibility that there must increase with the development of industry, and it seems necessary to recognise the fact, and to take such measures as are necessary to prevent it.

The Commissioner goes on to say that although he believes a native community is gradually manifesting itself among the Natives, due to disintegrating influences which are developing, and to be upon them, neither the same name of the people nor the fact that they were all under one chief, nor the names of wages, could have caused the disturbances to have taken place when they did. It is to be observed that in Matulira the disturbances ceased after the new rates of tax had been explained, and that in Nkana a considerable amount of tax at the new rate had been collected during ten days, and that during the new rates of taxation known to the Natives for a portion of 12 days, without any disturbance taking place.

The Commission find that the immediate impulsion of the disturbance at Matulira was the sudden ceasing of local taxation, and that it was the announcement of the suspension of the tribute at Matulira, together with the challenge to the natives to show that they were not old women, which was the immediate impulsive cause of the disturbances at Nkana and Matulira.

It appears to the Commission that in these trying days the conduct of officials and civilians alike was admirable, and that the women supported their men with unusual calm and courage.

Colonial Taxation.

The British Empire Movement is regarded as an important predisposing cause of the disturbances, as it has brought civil and spiritual authority, especially that of the authority to contempt. Offensive attacks in the name of Christ are made upon the missionaries of every denomination, and inflammatory propaganda is carried on. The Government is urged to stand out more strongly in a silvery movement which is spreading rapidly, which has developed indecent practices such as "communism" of wives among the tribes, and the propagation of debonairness for the sake of traveling preachers, which leads on the British government to ridicule, and which regards as the root of the farther love of Native and the British Empire.

It is suggested that explicit instructions should have been sent from the office of the Chief Secretary of the Provincial Commissioner to the District Commissioners, who had to impose the higher rate of tax on the Copperbelt, and the imposition of the new rate of tax was "at a matter of fact not legal" at the time of the disturbances, a regrettable illegality which, however, was the cause of the trouble. A strange circumstance is that the Government failed to make clear to the Natives that the tax had been reduced throughout almost the whole territory, particularly in the districts from which the bulk of mine labour is drawn, for the mine workers usually pays a substantial portion of the tax, due to the members of his family resident in the tribal areas, and probably benefits appreciably under the new system, which should be personally that to "say is to do" postulates faire le mal at work on a man.

Reprisals were sent promptly to the Copperbelt, and the Police at Matulira and Nkana discharged their duties well, but at Luanshya the situation was such that it could best be dealt with by a strictly disciplined force, where the police made unnecessary and provocative a march, and at a later stage got out of hand. In extenuation it is regarded that some were merely recruits who had been away for a long time without sleep. Superintendent Hall had been almost without sleep for four days.

The deportments of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment behaved excellently, but the Government's policy of scattering the Regiment in Lusaka is questioned, it being felt that if military forces had been at some central point near the mines, the loss of life among the natives would have been obviated.

The course of the disturbances at the three mines is commented in general. At Matulira Mr. Donaldson, Commissioner of the Native Affairs, and his officials, and the way in which the disturbances were handled at Nkana, where Mr. Williams showed "high qualities of discretion and firmness," but with the course of affairs at Luanshya the Commissioners are less satisfied.

Government Criticised.

This is condemnation of the Government in the state of the Commission cannot help sympathising with the feelings of the Natives when they were informed in the middle of the year that their tax had been increased, reducing every seven an action among income tax payers has been known to give rise to lively protests. The Commission feel that longer notices might have been given and the idea of the new rates of tax been allowed to become familiar. The Commission agree that owing to a series of delays legislation was not brought into force until June, while the Commission do not consider that a longer notice would have been of any advantage more likely to be worked up. They consider that a longer notice would have given the natives an opportunity of understanding the reasons for the change in the tax.

Many troubles are paid to the mining companies and their officials for their treatment of the native labour, and much care is paid to the way in which the compound at Luanshya has been laid out.

The compound is kept looking as the village as possible, shade trees are left and more trees are planted, especially in the married quarters, the natives are permitted and encouraged to erect a fence round their houses in the compound, and to build little huts in their yards, such as cookhouses and the like. Subject to cleanliness being maintained, they are allowed to keep dogs and chickens. They became out of doors of their little huts, it is regarded that the same system is not being adopted at another mine.

It has been suggested that the vital parts of the native culture, incapable of being placed in one sum of money, for even a few of the tribes could be the reason have done disastrous damage, and they wished.

Better measures for the education and the training of the Natives in the different industries should be required on the part of the Government, the mines, and the missionary societies, before the natives being regarded as a backward element of great importance both from the social and financial points of view.

New M.P.'s & East Africa.

Special Analysis of Election Results.

East Africa has compiled the following lists of successful and defeated candidates at the General Election who are known to us to have special East African interests.

ELECTED.

ADAMS UPYAN, U., Leeds, W. Polled 2,615 votes against a Labour opponent, majority 3,724. Has frequently spoken on East African affairs in the House of Commons. Chairman of the British Commonwealth Peace Federation and a member of the executive of the League of Nations Union.

ALLEN, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. SANDEMAN, U., Birkenhead, W. Reduced majority of 3,753 (against 6,661 in 1931) in straight fight with Labour. Son of the late Sir John Sandeman Allen, former Chairman of the Joint East African Board. Colonel Allen commands the Territorial Army Garrison Artillery in Lancashire and Cheshire. Is an underwriter for Lloyds, Belgian Consul in Liverpool, and a keen footballer. Was recently re-elected to Executive Council of Joint East African Board. Visited East Africa as secretary of Sir J. Wardlaw Milne's delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

AMERY, I. S., U., Birmingham, Sparkbrook. Slightly reduced majority of 9,446 votes in straight fight with Labour. As Secretary of State for the Colonies from the end of 1924 until the fall of the Conservative Government in 1929 he did much constructive work. Appointed the Hutton-Young Commission served on Joint Parliamentary Committee for Closer Union in East Africa and has strenuously denounced the idea of returning Tanganyika to Germany.

ARMER, MAJOR J. J., U., Kent, Dover. Polled 2,611 votes against his Labour opponent 14,589. On his return in law of Lord Francis Scott, he visited East Africa early this year on his way home from the Empire Press Conference in Cape Town. Is Chairman of *The Times*.

ASTOR, VISCOUNTESS, U., Plymouth Sutton. Polled 12,590 votes, but her majority was reduced from 10,204 to 6,002. Interested in East African Native affairs.

ATHOLL, DUCHESS OF, U., Perth and Kinross. Polled 43,495 votes against Mrs. C. A. MacDonald (Liberal), who secured 3,650. Keenly interested in questions affecting East African Native women, education, and labour. Served on inter-colony committee to consider various East African matters, especially female circumcision in Kenya.

ATKINS, C. R., Lab., Steyning, Limerholt. Majority of 2,714 in a straight fight with Conservative candidate. Recently elected temporary leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party following Mr. Lansbury's resignation, an exponent of the policy of handing over the Colonies to the League of Nations.

African Business Interests.

BELL, JOHN, U., Hampstead. In three-cornered contest with Liberal and Labour opponents he was elected with a majority of 3,474 against a majority of 51,433 in 1931 when he was the only Labour opponent. Founder and Chairman of the British Beauty & Cos. Ltd., who have extensive financial interests in electrical undertakings in Kenya, and Chairman of Powers Securities Corporation, which is interested in electrical schemes in Tanganyika. A son of settled in Northern Rhodesia. Has represented Hampstead since 1931.

BELL, SIR OTTO, U., St. Pancras, S.E. In a three-cornered contest with Liberal and Labour opponents he secured a majority of 1,610. Son of the late Sir Otto Bell, whose services were to the Rhodesias and South Africa, and well known. A director of Rhodesia Railways and one of the best Railway Trust and the Bell Memorial Endowments for Medical Research. Traveled throughout Africa some three years ago on his way home from East Africa.

BOLTON, J. H., U., Gloucester. Elected with a majority of 3,870 against 10,078 in 1931. Visited Northern Rhodesia seven years ago as member of a parliamentary delegation. Was at one time for a short while a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

BRETT, SIR WILLIAM, U., Lancaster, Clitheroe. Majority of 3,750 over Labour, compared with 9,441 in 1931. Was Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies on his Dominions portfolio in 1927-28. Knighted in 1929.

BENNETT, SIR ERNEST, Nat. Lab., Cardiff, Central. In

a three-cornered contest with Labour and Liberal opponents secured a majority of 4,000; in 1931 his majority was 13,301 in straight fight with Labour. Served as war correspondent with the Sudan Expedition in 1898 and was present at the battle of Omdurman. Author of "The Downfall of the Dervishes." Assistant Postmaster-General since 1931.

BROWN, BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLINTON, U., Berkhamsted. Was unopposed in 1931, but on this occasion secured a majority of 15,517 against Labour. Served in East Africa during the Campaign.

BURGESS, LORD, U., Northampton, Peterborough. Retained his seat with a majority of 5,304 against Labour opponent, compared with a majority of 12,437 in 1931. In 1929 he married Lady Mary Scott daughter of the late Duke of Buccleuch and niece of Lord Francis Scott.

CAYER, SIR H. R. S., Portsmouth, South. Majority of 18,373 against Labour, compared with a majority of 24,216 in 1931 and 4,041 in 1929. Vice-Chairman of Clan Line, which maintains cargo service to East Africa.

CAZELAT, CAPTAIN VICTOR A., U., Wiltshire, Chippenham. Majority of 5,421 votes in a contest with Liberal and Labour, compared with 6,304 in last election. Was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies, and visited East Africa some years ago on his way home from South Africa. He won his Blue at Oxford for tennis, lawn tennis, and rackets.

CHAMBERLAIN, RT. HON. NEVILLE, U., Birmingham, Edgbaston. Majority of 21,302 in straight fight with Labour, compared with 27,028 in 1931 and 14,760 in 1929. Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Government. Visited East Africa in 1930, was later chief guest at East Africa Dinner in London, and wrote foreword of "Kenya Without Prejudice." Was a sisal planter in the West Indies in his early days.

Mr. Winston Churchill.

CHURCHILL, WINSTON, U., Essex, Epping. One of the few members of the last Parliament to increase his majority in a three-cornered contest secured a majority of 26,410 votes, compared with 20,281 in 1931. Visited East Africa before the War and wrote a book upon his tour. A former Secretary of State for the Colonies. Served in the Sudan campaign and wrote the standard work upon it.

CRIMPS, SIR STAFFORD, Lab., Bristol, East. Majority of 0,883 against Major A. G. Church, who was a member of Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Commission to East Africa in 1921. Sir Stafford has been prominently associated with the "Hand over the Colonies" movement, and resigned his membership of the Labour Party Executive when it was decided to support the application of "sanctions" by the League of Nations in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

CROFT, SIR HENRY PAGE, U., Bournemouth-South. Majority of 10,300 against Labour, compared with 10,116 in 1931 and 10,055 in 1929. Owns a coffee *shamba* in Kenya, in the development of which Colony he takes a keen interest. Has sat in Parliament since 1910.

CUNNINGHAM, C. T., U., Bristol, West. Majority of 2,762 against Labour, compared with 34,220 in 1931 and 13,455 in 1929. Keenly interested in progress of East Africa, which he has visited.

DONNER, PATRICK W., U., Hampshire, Basingstoke. Represented West, Finsbury, in last Parliament. In present election increased the Unionist majority in Basingstoke from 6,685 in 1931 to 8,232. Is keenly interested in development in East Africa, which he visited a few years ago.

ELLIOT, WALTER, U., Glasgow, Kelvin Grove. After a recount in a three-cornered fight, was declared to have won the seat with a majority of 140, compared with a majority of 0,686 in a straight contest in 1931. Socialist Party has petitioned for new poll. Is a doctor who has done much research work in biology, and who visited East Africa several years ago. Keenly interested in Empire development. Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in the last Government.

GRAHAM-LITTLE, SIR E., Nat. London University, Wen. the seat from Independent candidate with a majority of 5,046. In the 1931 election his opponent was Major A. G. Church, who said, in returning thanks to the election officers, that he could not congratulate his opponent upon the contest he had made to the worst passions. In House of Commons and the Press has several times advocated Dr. H. L. Gordon's proposal for scientific inquiry into African mental capacities.

GREGG. Sir EDWARD. Plymouth, Devon. Majorities of 5,078 in contest with Labour. In a straight fight with Labour, gained 50,740 votes against 14,163, in a by-election in the constituency in 1931. Sir Edward won the seat in a three-cornered contest with a majority of 6,500. Was Secretary of the Admiralty from 1923 to 1925, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1929. During last Parliament spoke on several occasions on East African affairs.

GUEST, CAPTAIN F. E. U., Plymouth, Devon. Majorities of 5,078 in contest with Labour. Owns estate in Kewstow, which he has several times flown from England Service in 1914. During East African Campaign was a Liberal until 1930, when he joined the National Party.

GUEST, MGR. C. BRECON AND RADON. Increased his lead against Dr. L. Haden Guest, Labour, only 1,100. Lord Wimborne, and nephew of Captain F. E. Guest.

GUEST, MAJOR OSCAR. U., Camberwell, S.W. Major of 8,121 in a three-cornered contest. Younger brother of Captain F. E. Guest.

HANNON, P. J. Birmingham, Moseley. Majorities of 26,042, compared with a majority of 24,042 in 1931. Keenly interested in Imperial affairs, and hon. secretary of Empire Industries Association.

HORSEY, SIR SAMUEL. U., Chelsea. Won by 16,642 in a straight fight with Labour. In 1931 his majority was 18,280. As Secretary of State for Air from 1924 to 1930 was responsible for the negotiations leading to the establishment of the Cairo-Cairo air service. Since he became Foreign Secretary he has taken a leading part in the negotiations and discussions before and during the Italian-Ethiopian dispute.

HORNBY, SIR ROBERT. U., Glasgow, Hillhead. In straight fight Labour polled 14,637 votes against 8,766. A director of the Suez Canal Company and of the Port of the Suez Navigation Company.

KIRKPATRICK, W. M. U., Preston. In association with Mr. A. C. Motoring was re-elected with a majority of 4,604 votes over two Labour opponents. A director of the Tambo Gold Mining Syndicate, and takes a keen interest in East African affairs. Was for several years in business in Darjeeling and partner of a jute-mill company in Calcutta. Has also visited the Far East and America.

LENNOX-BOYD, A. T. U., Bedford, Middlesex. Increased his majority in a three-cornered contest with Liberal and Labour opponents from 3,147 in 1931 to 4,431. Visited East Africa as member of the Empire Parliamentary delegation under Sir John Warden-Myne.

LOCKER-LIMPSON, COMMANDER O. H. U., Birmingham, Handsworth. Majority of 15,125 votes against Labour. A staunch Imperialist who during the time he owned and edited *The Empire Review* frequently gave space to East African matters.

LUDLAW, J. U., York. Re-elected with majority of 2,774 against Labour. Formerly Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Grinstead-Care when the latter was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LUMSDEN, W. U., Yorkshire, Rothwell. Increased his majority from 1,031 in 1931 to 14,120. Secretary to Department of Overseas Trade in the first Labour government, and later Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for a short period.

MALCOLMSON, M. B. U., Yorkshire, Sowerby Bridge. Reduced to 2,672, compared with 13,054 in 1931. A director of the well-known printing firm bearing his name with extensive associations in Egypt and the Sudan.

Visited East Africa Recently.

MCDONALD, SIR MURDOCH. U., Nat., Inverness and Cromarty, Inverness. Re-elected with majority of 7,688 in a three-cornered contest. The well-known Nile engineer. Served in 1914-18.

MCDONALD, CAPTAIN RICHARD. U., Isle of Wight. Majority of 1,162 in a straight fight with Labour, compared with 7,243 in 1931. Frequently raises questions of East African interest in Parliament, and was a member of the first Empire Parliamentary delegation to visit East Africa.

MORRISON, W. U., Walthamstow, West. Majority of 7,791 in a straight fight with Labour. A member of the Empire Parliamentary delegation which visited East Africa last year.

MOSSEY, SIR IAN. U., Nat., Inverness and Ross and Cromarty. Re-elected with a majority of 1,000. His represented constituency since 1931. As Chairman of the tobacco Federation of the British Empire, he has been interested in tobacco growing in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

MURKIN, GUY M. U., Weymouth, East. Increased his majority in a three-cornered contest from 2,271 in 1931 to 4,000. He has recently identified with the Empire Affairs and has been particularly busy in concluding Pacific Affairs.

PATENT, HADLEY. U., Warwickshire. Retained his seat with a majority of 1,000 in a straight fight with Labour. Son of Sir Herbert Patent, a former director of East African Estates Ltd. Member of East African Council in last Government.

PATRICK, H. G. U., Argyll. Majority of 1,774.

PATRICK, H. G. U., Argyll. Majority of 1,774.

SIR JOHN WARDEN-MYNE. U., Worcester, Kidderminster. Majority of 1,116 in a straight fight with Labour. His constituency was 21,545. When the Hon. Parliamentary Commissioner to East Africa last year, has been member of constituency since 1923.

MOTRING, A. C. D. Preston. For the two Parliaments the seats in this constituency Mr. Motring and Mr. Kirkpatrick secured a majority of 4,000 over their two Labour opponents. Mr. Motring is a director of the London Gold Mining Syndicate, and takes a keen interest in the development of the gold mining industry in the territory.

MURKIN, S. Derby, Derbyshire. Retained his seat from Government with a majority of 4,054. Supported the suggestion that the colonies should be handed to the people of Palestine.

MUNRO, PATRICK M. U., Glamorgan, Llanelli and Barry. Majority of 1,121. Retained his seat at last election. Was in the Sudan Political Service from 1907 to 1913, being Governor of Darfur Province in 1911-12. Lt.-Colonel Provost Marshal, Royal Ulster Constabulary, 1914-1918. 1919-1920 and 1931.

MURKIN, SIR H. U., Stamford. Retained his seat with a 600 in a straight fight with Labour. First sat in Parliament in 1910. Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1912, Chairman of East African Committee from 1924 to 1931, again Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs from 1931 to 1933. Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from November of same year. Was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Gold Bond in East Africa, and a staunch champion of British administration and settlement in East Africa. Is the eldest son of the third Lord Murkintwa.

PAULING, W. Lab., Ilkeston, Ilkeston. Unopposed at 1931 General Election. Labour's only opponent this time retained seat with a majority of 10,304. As a member of an Empire Parliamentary delegation which visited East Africa some years ago.

PARKINSON, J. Accrington, Lancs. Increased his majority from 1,018 in 1931 to 10,304. Visited the Rhodesias as a member of the Empire Parliamentary delegation in 1930.

Deputy Chairman of Parliament.

PONSONBY, COLONEL THOMAS E. U., Kent, Sevenoaks. Majority of 1,400. In a by-election a few months ago caused by Sir Hilton Young's transgression to the House of Lords, Colonel Ponsonby was returned unopposed. In Chairman of the Vargas Co., Ltd., Deputy Chairman of Joint East African Board and British Empire Tobacco Federation, also Vice-Chairman of East African Section of London Chamber of Commerce and a Counsellor of the Royal African Society.

PRESDEN, SIR EUGENE. U., Bradford, North. Pollled 21,362 against Labour's 8,100. Independent candidate who elected with a majority of 13,262, a majority of 1,137 in 1931 in a straight fight with Labour. Visited Tanganyika in 1932. Is member of Empire Parliamentary delegation, and has also taken a keen interest in East African affairs.

PATRICK, C. M. U., Devon. Retained his majority in a three-cornered contest from 3,718 to 4,431. Was private secretary to Lord Allenby when the latter was High Commissioner of Egypt and the Sudan.

RUGGLES-BRICE, SIR E. J. U., Essex, Maldon. Retained his seat with a majority of 7,801 against Labour and Liberal opponents. Brother of Mr. E. R. Ruggles-Brice, a former nominated unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council. Is interested in African mining.

REEDMAN, WALTER. U., North Conway, St. Ives. Retained unopposed. Former chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company. President of the Board of Trade was responsible for trade agreements negotiated with foreign countries under Canadian territory, which he attended as a member of the U.K. delegation. Entered Parliament in 1930, and has held many ministerial posts.

ROBERTS, J. STAMPED. U., Bradford, Narrow. Retained his seat with a majority of 1,000 in a straight fight with Labour, and in a by-election after the Hon. Sir Alan H. H. H. had been elected to the House of Commons. Retained his seat as chairman of the Empire Parliamentary delegation to visit East Africa.

EAST AFRICA

SHAW, LORD (ADMIRAL). U. Retired from the Royal Navy in 1923. Majority of Labour supporters voted in 1933. The Unionist majority in the constituency was in 1924 in a straight contest with Labour. Is a nephew of Lord Francis Settrington, Kenya's first leader, and a brother of the late Sir John Settrington.

SIMON, SIR JOHN. Lab., Nott. Yorkshires Spenn Valley. Majority of Labour supported with 12,881 in 1933. Member of the House of Commons by Gisborough, the Liverpool Cotton Committee, a member of the Executive of the League of Imperial Federation, and a member of the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association. Has travelled throughout East Africa. Much interested in philanthropic work, particularly that concerning child welfare.

SIMON, SIR JOHN. Lab., Nott. Yorkshires Spenn Valley. Majority of Labour supported with 12,881 in 1933. Foreign Secretary in the National Government from November 1931 until June last when he became Home Secretary. Member of the Anti-Slavery Society. Works at his home, Windsor. Returned unopposed. Has been a Member since 1922. Visited Tanganyika in 1928 as a member of the Empire Deputation. Was at one time senior assistant and head of the Army class at Eton. Keenly interested in imperial affairs generally.

SIMPSON, BRIGADE-GENERAL W. L. U. "Carlisle". Re-elected in three-cornered contest with a majority of 6,635. Unopposed in 1924 in a straight fight with Labour in 1924. Has interests in East Africa.

SIMPSON, LORD. Lab., Birstall, Yorks. Majority of Labour supported with Labour. Has visited East Africa, is keenly interested in its development, and was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union. Has been Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs since 1933. Eldest son of Lord Birstall.

TAYLOR, VICE-ADmirAL R. A. U. Paddington, South. Majority of 15,623. Was elected for South Paddington as a by-election in 1920 and retained the seat in 1933 with a majority of 22,074. An ardent supporter of Closer Union in East Africa, and a staunch Imperialist.

THOMAS, J. H. Lab., Derby. Retained seat with a majority of 15,520 votes over Labour. Was Secretary of State for the Colonies in the first Labour Government of 1924, became Secretary of State for the Dominions in 1929, and Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies in the first National Government. In the second National Government the offices were divided, and Mr. Thomas remained in charge of the Dominions Office. Was one of the U.S. delegates at the Ottawa Conference. Has closely studied East African problems.

THOMAS, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. J. ALCORN. U. Devon. Retired. Returned unopposed. Served in the Somaliland campaign of 1905.

THOMAS, WOODWARD, COLONEL F. C. And., Newcastle-under-York. Returned unopposed. He represented the constituency 1906-1920. Served in the East African Campaign. Been critic of British Colonial Administration, particularly in 1922.

THOMAS, SIR ARTHUR. U. Hartlepool, Harton. More than doubled the majority of 10,070 obtained in by-election in 1933. A retired army administrator, who was at one time head of the East African administration in Mombasa. Has directed publication of the most up-to-date digest of deeds passing through British Canada. Has several times spoken for East African matters in the House of Commons. Was elected for Hartlepool in 1924. Retained the seat in 1928. Retained the seat in 1933. A West Country landlord and brewer. Has been a Member of Parliament since 1922. Has a large interest in African tobacco products.

WHITE, A. R. Lab., East Grinstead. Majority reduced from 1924 to 1933. Was an Assistant District Commissioner in Kenya from 1925 to 1930, and is now an adviser. One of the founders of the Imperial Police.

WILMER, WISCOMBE. U. Hampshire. Retired. Member of Parliament from 1924 to 1933. Frequently spoke on African matters in the House of Commons.

DEFECTED

WILSON, OLIVER. Lab., St. Helens. Retained the seat against a strong independent candidate with a majority of 10,604. Visited the African campaign in 1924. Son of Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

WILSON, LEONARD. Lab., Derby. Retained the seat in 1933. Son of Mr. H. H. Wilson, who was a member of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. Retired in 1933. A former Member of Parliament.

WILSON, SIR GUTHRIE. Lab., Sheffield. Retained the seat against a strong independent candidate with a majority of 10,000.

WILSON, SIR HERBERT. Lab., Whitehaven. Retained the seat against a strong independent candidate with a majority of 10,000.

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The Italian-Ethiopian War

Italy Protests Against Sanctions

A series of resolutions against Italian members of the League of Nations came into effect yesterday. The measures adopted and the number of states applying each are: (a) embargo on the export of arms, munitions and implements of war; (b) suspension of financial activities likely to assist Italy; (c) cessation of the import of Italian goods and export of certain goods to Italy; (d) measures of mutual support by signatory states.

The Senate and Council declared November 18 a day of national indignation in the history of the world, demanded nations to ban Italian purchases of Italian-made armaments and to prohibit it in order to prevent it from selling its weapons to its enemies, to record the economic interests to be sacrificed on the town hall of all Italian colonies, so that "this enormous injustice may remain engraved on the annals of those States which, by refusing to accept the League of Nations, have abandoned the cause of peace and the welfare of peoples"; (e) to prohibit the import of Italian goods, numbering hundreds of thousands, from Britain and France and to impose heavy taxes on them; (f) to prohibit the import of British and French armaments and supplies. There were no protests against the first two clauses, but the others were quickly supported by English, British subjects, Continue to page 2

It is now clear that, following the imposition of sanctions, has been accepted by the Powers. It disputes the interpretation of the provisions which give the charge of having "responsible" colonies under Article 27 of the Convention, maintains that provisions of the Covenant corresponding thereto can have no legal effect, asserts that numerous Ethiopian communities have put themselves under Italian protection, and that "slaves and others in occupied territory" regard Italy not as an aggressor but as a Power with the right and ability to perform the civilising mission in the non-African territories, if it said so, notwithstanding had made itself felt in a bitter form of occupation and extermination, formerly in Abyssinia, where those people would be integrated into the State. Italian protection came to the Ethiopians in what way, each Government proposed in their respective sovereign judgement to conduct themselves with regard to the resumptive measures proposed against Italy.

Report of Axis Powers.

During recent days continue to be made to citizens to follow the words of sanctified religion. People are even told to leave their homes on Friday evenings and winter evenings to go to church to remain diners not to eat meat on Fridays and Mondays. To save light and heating public offices are to keep open from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. and remain closed at midday instead of closing at 1 p.m. with the customary two hours break at noon.

Italy's secret service at Port Said is now permitted to search for one day a ship's supply of meat and vegetables. This regulation has been imposed to safeguard food supplies and not in compliance with sanctions. In order to meet the demand for foodstuffs and light clothing, particularly Indian cottons, 36,000 cases of perfume were sent overland to Adis Abdaba in Sudan to save canal dues.

Sir George Wimborne has ordered his son, a publication of the return of the Bank of Italy—the Italian treasury—and of Italian sovereign trade.

On November 1 the United States imposed a six-day ban on imports of wheat against exports to the Red Sea. Ethiopia has also imposed a six-day ban on exports of wheat. It is not known whether this will be effective or not. The Italian authorities are directly responsible. The Italian World War ministry suggests that import-export measures may be taken if necessary.

The Italian government has issued a note and received a reply from the Foreign Office of the British government, which, in turn, has issued a memorandum to the Italian Foreign Minister, in which it is urged that the measures of the Argentine and Cuban governments, which have now been introduced, as they have been introduced in the case of Germany, should be included in the League of Nations, and that they and other powers should, in a spirit of mutual support, co-operate with the League of Nations in its efforts to secure the

Change in Italian High Command

Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff, and considered to be Italy's ablest soldier, was on Saturday appointed High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in East Africa, in succession to General de Bono, who has been recalled and succeeded Marshal Badoglio, who returned to Europe only a fortnight ago from an inspection tour in East Africa, has been C.A.C. of all Italy's fighting forces since 1932. General Graziani, who took part in the Adowa campaign of 1860, General Graziani has been appointed Vice-Governor of Eritrea; a soldier like himself, Signor Gentile, in the command.

Marshal de Bono is thought to have been feeling the strain of the campaign, but there is a widespread belief in Rome that the official statement of the change in the High Command does not tell the whole story. There has been friction, it is suggested, between Marshal de Bono and General Graziani, the commander of the Southern front, who is alleged to have been acting too independently of his superior officer in advancing with undue precipitancy in the Ogaden. In some quarters Marshal de Bono's conduct of operations on the northern front meets with the highest praise. In others he is held to have less opportunity to cut off the retreat of his enemy columns. They may afford excuse published in the Italian Press for the substitution is that General de Bono is too old, the textbooks say that he is scarcely two months older than when he was appointed to the command. His removal can mean only that his conduct of the operations has not satisfied the Duce, who will the imposition of sanctions has moreover decided that further progress is essential for political and economic reasons, however desirable from the military standpoint and consolidation must be. With Marshal Badoglio's appointment, the Ethiopian campaign can no longer be characterised as it has been as a colonial preparation for a colonial expedition. If he succeeds in carrying out the operations his lot will be inextricably bound to his military abilities and he added the necessity of finding an appropriate political chief. The new commander-in-chief is already on the way to Eritrea.

Severe Fighting in Somaliland Front

U.S. war bulletins report severe fighting on the Somaliland front, move that the earlier reports of a mile advance in three days were false that Ethiopian resistance has been stiffer than was at first expected; and acknowledge that Italian casualties in the latest fighting in that zone were 15 killed and 6 wounded. The Ethiopians are alleged to have left over 300 dead on the fields, including one European.

Ethiopian infantrymen in contact with an Italian mechanised detachment near Daggah Bur, claim to have captured four tanks, put three armoured cars out of action, and killed six Italian officers and many other ranks.

During an air raid on Isaggal Bur, the church was destroyed and a priest killed.

War correspondents state that General Graziani will soon be in a position to threaten communications between Ethiopia and British Somaliland, and thus prevent the import of arms. In contrast to conditions in the north, where roads have to be made as the Italians advance, in the south they can move from point to point in motor lorries, covered by tanks and aircraft.

The Governor of Harar, Dr. G. H. Scott, states that there has not yet been a land attack on Daggah Bur and that the Italians have not advanced beyond Isaggal Bur. The defences of Daga have been completed.

Sixty miles south of Daggah Bur General Graziani's forces encountered sharp opposition, in which an officer and 33 men were killed and 60 Askaris wounded. A Rome report acknowledges severe fighting 20 miles south of Sasa Banca, where the Italians came under heavy machine-gum and light artillery fire.

The next Italian move in the north is expected to be an expansion of the front westward, by moving up the right bank to the Takake River.

There have been minor engagements about 40 miles north-east of Mikale, the Ethiopian troops apparently being on the march to the Italian lines in order to slow down the advance. In a surprise attack on a Italian outpost 20 miles north of Isaggal Bur, two Italian troopers captured a number of miles, loaded with munition, rifles and food-boxes. As number of the Italian guards were killed and the remainder took to flight. Several Ethiopian guerrillas made an operation in this region, directed by one of Ras Seyoun's servants. Ras Seyoun, whose staff includes a White Russian adviser, is largely regarded by Italian officials, which report that his headquarters have not been discovered. He is regarded in Addis Ababa as having a own recognisable control over Tigre, and is believed in among a pitched battle which could only be decided by night-fight.

The Ethiopians are believed to be planning three main lines of defence, on the Tegora Mountains, the hills south of Lake Asjangi, and on the Abb Mountains about 30 miles from the lake. The movement of Italian supplies into Makale has proved camels and mules to be the only practicable means of transport, tanks and lorries having not been able to move because of the absence of roads.

A new division, composed entirely of Britishers, has joined the Italian main force in the north. On this arrival at Massawa the stores they were transported by the Italians arrived in a single day by lorries, which were sent marching for 24 hours.

Interest among British roadmakers is reported strong. A statement in an official warning in a local newspaper states that the Government demands the greatest discipline and loyalty from workmen awaiting repatriation to Italy, who, for unjustifyable reasons, are demanding to be repatriated before their turn. The warning adds: "Potentially traitorous persons must understand that their conduct will be marked, and their return to Italy, nothing in advance to the policy and political authorities."

The application of sanctions to Italy was being made in the Sudan, and a head of state had been named.

People of the occupied territory in the north have given homage to Ras Gugsa, who now is called as Governor of Tigre. After the fall of Makale he found his wife, mother and other relatives, who had been held as hostages by Ethiopian warriors.

While endeavouring to prevent a junction of the forces of the Sultan of Aussa, who has surrendered, and the Italian column in the Mount Massau Alf area, Ras Nasibu's forces engaged in desultory fighting. According to Italian reports, it suffered heavy losses; according to Ethiopian it mopped up the enemy.

Events in Ethiopia.

The Emperor of Ethiopia, commenting on the Italian report that 10,000 slaves had been freed in Tigre, declared they had "never been many slaves in the whole Province, only a portion of which is now occupied." It has since raised no claim to the liberation of other slaves. To the Italian suggestion that Ethiopians desired to submit to Rome, the Emperor replied that if his people had desired the dominion of Italy, they would not have received it at the muzzle of the rifle.

When he visits the war zones, the Emperor of Ethiopia is expected to establish associated commands with the divisional army leaders, Ras Seyum, Ras Mulugeta and Dedaismatch Nasibu. The Crown Prince will then take over the non-military administration of Addis Ababa. He has already discussed with foreign diplomats measures for the protection of the 10,000 foreigners remaining in the country.

Ethiopia has ratified the protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use in war of poisonous gas and bacteriological methods of warfare.

Three Austrians have reached Addis Ababa to organise field workshops for the repair of rifles and the assembling of equipment.

Ethiopia's latest importations of arms and munitions include 3,000 automatic rifles. A Frenchman has presented two machine guns to the Emperor, and 1000000 cartridges from Poland are expected shortly. A former bandit, who fled to Eritrea many years ago, has returned to Addis Ababa with several hundred followers, about 1,000 Italian rifles, 26 machine guns and other military equipment. He stated that the Italian advance in the Tigre had been retarded by an epidemic of smallpox.

Representatives of the Emperor have arrived in Jeddah to discuss with King Ibn Saud the agreement between Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia.

The British Red Cross mobile hospital unit of 160000 left London last week for Harar and Aden and Beypore. The Archishop of Canterbury blessing this "great adventure," said the unit would help any who might need it—Ethiopians or Italians. Mr. A. J. Melly, principal medical officer of the unit, states that scarcity of water will probably limit their movements, but one of the lorries is fitted with two 150-gallon water tanks with special water purifiers. Two urgent needs are a small aeroplane and a portable X-ray apparatus. Colonel R. M. Lewellen, the Tanganyika settler in Kenya, last week with six Native carriers, three Indian sub-assistant surgeons and a European transport officer too join the unit in Ethiopia.

Italy has protested against the excessive use of the Red Cross sign in Harar for the purpose of protecting property from looting; the Ethiopian Red Cross has responded by withdrawing all Red Cross flags except those over the four hospitals.

The Duke of Aosta has donated 1,340 grammes of gold, 50 kilogrammes of silver, 3000 lire and 100 packages of clothing for winter relief to the State.

Criticisms and Facts

Regarding Kenya-Uganda Railway Rates

Born in East Africa and elsewhere there have recently been a number of public criticisms of the Kenya and Uganda Railways. It is always difficult to have founded on unfounded ideas, and it is therefore desirable to put the other side of the story.

One charge is that the rates are excessively expensive. It has been shown, however, that carried by rail way authority costs less than it would cost to facilitate the average caravan route over a period of time in various ways. They show, to some surprise, to be admitted, that apart from the British railways and those of New South Wales, the K.U.R. provides the cheapest transport of the dozen British overseas systems. These are charged in Great Britain in the following rates: New South Wales, 1.4d.; in Rhodesia, 1.5d.; in New Zealand, 1.6d.; in Victoria, 1.7d.; in Queensland, 1.7d.; in Tanganyika, 2.0d.; in Tasmania, 1.7d.; in New Caledonia, 3.1d.; in the Gold Coast, 3.8d.; while the Indian railways show 1.72d., 4.0d., and 7.4d. for classes 1, 2, and respectively.

Though the K.U.R.'s average is 1.6d., or 13/- per ton-mile, the rate itself is low as 2/- cents—and we have been informed very often that no other railway within the Empire shows such an enormous disparity between its average rates and that on a basis primary product for export. Indeed, the management claims that most of the extraordinary rates fail to cover the true cost of transport. The most common contribution holding the load charged to the customer does not allow for overhead expenses or depreciation. At present, however, for instance, has been stated by the General Manager to contribute nothing towards the cost of rolling stock, overhead depreciation, or interest on loans.

Truth about Rate Increases.

That rate increases during the depression inflicted an unbearable burden upon Kenya exports said. The truth is that the increases totalled only £100,000 out of an aggregate revenue of more than £1,000,000 and that £15,000 was yielded by petrol, which was not having the as much bearing on the cost of agricultural operations as was the case a few years ago; moreover the companies did not increase their selling prices to the public when the new rate was introduced.

Because the f.o.b. value of the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda in 1934 was £1,684,000 and the Kenya and Uganda Railways took £150,000 in fares and charges, it has been said, on the assumption that exports pay for imports, including the railway charges upon them, that the railway is now taking 45% of the entire value of the exports.

That assertion ignores the fact that a substantial proportion of the railway revenue is on internal traffic, loss sight of this very valuable internal trade between the three contiguous East African Dependencies, and of invisible exports, and does not consider that an important proportion of the railway revenue is derived from inward and outward traffic with the Belgian Congo and with the Tanganyika side of the Lake Victoria Basin. What these omissions represent cannot be easily calculated, but they might easily double the figure quoted for export values. In any event, they entirely invalidate the 45% calculation.

Thanks primarily to the drastic economies effected by the Railways Administration—they have totalled £147,000 in the first four years—the system is now prospering. Indeed, the 1935 earnings are likely to be almost as satisfactory as those of 1930 when the system earned its maximum revenue. A check on her traffic is, however, now being made to earn the same results, for rates have been considerably reduced meantime. Whereas rate reductions totalling about 1,000,000 were held out recently as probable from the beginning of January next, our latest information is that they are more likely to aggregate £150,000, so considerable is the surplus at the end of the year expected to be.

Yet as recently as February, when unfavourable weather in Uganda made the cotton crop prospects far from bright, and when there were no indications of the general increase in import traffic which has since taken place, the management actually anticipated another deficit for the current year. That little-known fact is an emphatic argument for reasonable caution in railway finance which is of such immense importance to the two territories who are the guarantors of the interest on loans totalling £1,000,000.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO279. Major George Leslie Ord
Grundy.

In Kenya we have all the disadvantages of an income tax with in one single advantage. — *M. L. G.*

A bank manager should be a banker, and not merely a senior bank clerk." — *Mr. John Caulcutt*, *every chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)*

The production of fine liquoring quality coffee is the simplest solution of all marketing problems. — *From the annual report of the Kenya Coffee Board.*

"The pension list is going to rise to a point where it will be impossible to meet." — *The Hon. H. Tait*
Member of Parliament for Nyasaland, legislative council.

"What Kenya needs is not less expenditure by the settlers, but more settlers for the expenditure." — *Mr. H. Wolfe*, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.

Nyasaland railway rates in comparison with those of other countries stand at too high a level.

— *Mr. Francis Vowles*, Chairman of the *Vim-Vim Nyasaland Tea Syndicate, Ltd.*

Good administration frequently means the relaxation rather than the rigid application of rules.

— *Mr. A. Harrold*, *Glen*, in his *Report on the Administrative System of Southern Rhodesia*.

There are two million acres of good tobacco land in Rhodesia lying absolutely idle." — *Mr. S. M. Longson O'Keeffe*, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia speaking in Glasgow.

Cecil Rhodes gloried in the fact that he was an Englishman and he used to say that it was the greatest prize you could draw in the lottery of life." — *Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis*, broadcasting from London.

"I will oppose any attempt by Government to transfer responsibility for the 1936 Budget to the Special Commissioner, or to shift the issue in Legislative Council." — *Lord Francis X. O'Donnell*, speaking in Nairobi.

A white rhinoceros cow was recently imported into the Ogoko region of the West Nile. It is reported that its front-horn projects straight forward with an estimated length of 40 inches." — *From the Annual Report of the Game Department, Uganda.*

The Government is receiving more money because the inhabitants of the country are living and setting substantially more than before, and are themselves substantially better off." — *Mr. J. F. Mitchell*, while acting Governor of Tanganyika.

Amalgamation of Rhodesias.
At this week's session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia the elected members propose to submit a motion, reaffirming that of two years ago, in favour of the principle of the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias.

The meeting is shortly to be held at the Victoria Falls, as a consequence of recent correspondence between Mr. J. J. Moore, the senior elected member, and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who expressed willingness that members of all parties in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament should meet Northern Rhodesia delegates. No Cabinet Ministers from the self-governing Colony will, however, attend.



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In the goldfields of Kenya and northern Tanganyika almost everyone knows Major G. L. O. Grundy. Among the first in the rush to Kakamega, after a spate of alluvial digging he set up a workshop and made most of the sluices used on the field. Then he formed a small syndicate to prospect by motor boat the lower reaches of Lake Victoria from Jinja to Kisumu, and engaged on which task he visited several islands on which no European had probably ever set foot, but no gold was found. The syndicate became *Jinwa, Ltd.*, of which he was made managing director, and on whose account he discovered in the same area in 1933 what is now the Kibokori mine, over which he holds a long-term option.

After leaving Mysore and serving his time in the Sheffield workshops of Vickers, Ltd., he was in Gallipoli and France during the War with the York & Lancaster Regiment and the Machine Gun Corps. On demobilisation he returned to the foreign department of Vickers, for whom he established *Vickers (B.A.U.) Ltd.*, in Nairobi in 1924. When that company closed down he started his own works in Nairobi, later built and managed the *East African Tanning, Meats, Workshops*, was a partner between 1926 and 1930 in *Organic for the Texas Oil Company*, and then engaged in contracting in Kenya until he succumbed to the cold fever.

PERSONALIA.

Major Aiton has arrived home by air from Broome Hill.

Mr. H. T. Collyer, homeward-bound from land.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Modera has left Nairobi.

Mr. A. J. Hands has been promoted Deputy Auditor of Kenya.

Mr. A. J. Hands has been appointed Director of Barclays' Bank (East Africa) Ltd.

Captain M. S. Moore, V.C., has been appointed Acting Game Warden of Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Botman have left for Kenya, where they intend to stay with their son.

Major L. M. Hastings, M.C., M.P., left England last week on his return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. R. Roberts has been appointed Train Superintendent of the Tanganyika Railways.

The Rev. J. M. Duncan will address the Uganda Society this month on "Music in Uganda Old and New."

The Bishop of Mombasa has tendered his resignation on account of the continued illness of Mrs. Heywood.

Mr. K. C. Johnson, Assistant Auditor of Northern Rhodesia, has returned to the Protectorate from overseas leave.

We regret to record the death of Jean, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McGuire, at Ngong, Kenya.

Captain D. J. Wickham has been appointed British Consul for Southern Rhodesia, with headquarters at Matabeleland.

Mr. G. M. Thomas has been appointed from Tanganyika to Northern Rhodesia as Assistant Administrator of Gashen.

Mr. E. Killett, Senior Agricultural Officer, Uganda, has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture for Uganda.

On his return to Uganda from England, Mr. A. D. Farthing-Thomson was appointed District Commissioner in Masaka.

Mr. W. Harrison Carr plans to leave for Imperial Airways on November 21st for a short tour of inspection in East Africa.

Mr. J. C. Cow has been appointed District Commissioner of the Kajiado district of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya.

The death in Johannesburg occurred last week of Dr. John G. Gibbons, the distinguished South African historical and archaeological Anthropologist.

Mr. G. H. Rusbridge, Superintendent of Education in Northern Rhodesia, has returned to his country to return to Mazabuka.

Mr. E. S. Marilier, Mr. J. C. M. M. and Mr. J. B. Clark have been nominated officers generally to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Colonel and Mrs. J. F. Evans, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chard-Hamilton and Major Hamilton, have been visiting the Abyssinian and American Home Life Exhibitions in London.

Mr. S. M. Langman O'Brien, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, attended the Home Life Exhibition in Nottingham last week.

On the departure of Mr. C. K. Leitcham on overseas leave, Mr. C. B. Compton has been appointed Acting Senior Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika.

Mr. Budhan, son of Lord Tweedsmuir, who is an Assistant District Officer in Uganda, has had to undergo treatment in Kampala European hospital.

Major W. S. Belfield and Captain Walter Kinton have been appointed Justices of the Peace in the Kisumu, Londiani and Nairobi districts respectively.

Mr. W. St. Leger Seaton, the veteran Southern Highlands settler, was President of the organising committee of the Ilonga Agricultural Show held last month.

Captain D. A. G. Dallas, who was an Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, is now Private Secretary to Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda.

Mr. A. E. Kitching, Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, left England last week to return to the Territory, in which he has served for the past sixteen years.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. W. Ham-Walkin and Mrs. Bridget Dooney, widow of the late Captain H. B. Dooney, were married on November 13th, in Soiik, Kenya.

The wedding took place in Dar es Salaam recently of Mr. Edwin Candy, of the staff of the Liverpool Uganda Co. Ltd., to Miss Florence Land Smith, of St. Austell, Cornwall.

Mr. Cecil Buchanan, District Governor of the Rover Movement for the 5th District, which embraces all Rover clubs of Africa south of the Equator, was recently elected Nairobi.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Tucker has been elected President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, and Mr. W. G. Nicholas has been elected Vice-President.

This engagement is announced between Mr. A. H. Houchin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Houchin of Nairobi, and Miss M. Cow, only daughter of the Hon. Sir George and Mrs. L. Cow.

Mr. D. C. MacGillivray, the Tanganyika A.D.C., has been appointed private secretary to the Governor.

Captain L. J. D. Gavin is to give to-day a second broadcast talk on "Namesake Towns" of the Empire. It will be directed to India and the East. Perhaps one to Africa may follow.

Mr. G. Melvin Phillips left England last week for Kenya to become a pupil on Mr. Royston's estate at Sotik, and Mr. G. Woodhouse has left to join Major Vynter's estate at Turpo in a similar capacity.

The Rev. G. C. Stannard, recently appointed to the Diocese of Uganda, has come to Dar es Salaam to relieve the Rev. A. J. M. Sharpe of the Church of St. John, who has been ill health during the past few weeks.

Dr. George Ladd, well-known bird specialist of Cleveland, Ohio, will give London in a fortnight with Mr. C. G. F. for a three-months' visit to East Africa to collect specimens of the threatened island species of various animals.

Mr. G. E. Nihira, Procureur and Advocate General, Mauritius, has been appointed Chief Judge of that Colony in succession to Mr. P. B. Petridis whose appointment as Chief Justice of the Gold Coast was announced recently.

Sir Francis Joseph, who visited the Rhodesias a few years ago, and who is now President of the Federation of British Industries, is to be one of the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Institute of Journalists in London on December 5.

Lord and Lady Baden Powell were entertained at a dinner in Nairobi on Monday, at which Sir Joseph Byrne, Chief Scout of Kenya, presided. The dinner was arranged by Mr. A. V. Wade, Commissioner of Boy Scouts, Nairobi Colony.

His many friends will regret to learn of the illness of Dr. H. R. Hunter, the well-known Uganda advocate and public man, who has been ordered a complete rest. Mrs. Hunter and she will start home from the Nile steamer early in December, and expect to arrive in England in February or March.

Mr. W. Young, who has recently returned to the office of Superintendent of the Uganda Constabulary, we are able to state, has been invited to go to America for two years to take charge of the Criminal Investigating Department. He has accepted, and will leave England in January.

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. H. Robinson, founder of Bredgar & Goss, C. P. Goss, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Miss Miggins, of Wimborne, S. Dorsetshire, and Miss Nancy Powell, second daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Clegg of Windmillands, Lancashire.

Mr. Edward Groom and Mr. J. D. P. Phillips, address 1a, Neuville Ecole de la Paix, the well-known French organisation for the study of Foreign Affairs, December 1, on the Italo-Ethiopian campaign as seen through English eyes. Mr. Phillips has been a member of the Foreign Office since 1914. Edwards will discuss the situation in Central Africa.

The following list of the members appointed by the Uganda Government to investigate the question of accidents on roads is as follows: Mr. H. B. Thomas (Chairman), Captain A. C. McElroy, Major F. T. Tremlett, Mr. A. B. Herlein, Mr. G. J. Ford Cradock, Mr. C. A. Amin and Mr. G. M. Wright, Sekirobo, all in view.

At the East African Group meeting at the Ocean Seas Club this afternoon Mr. A. B. Thompson will speak on "Water Boring Projects in East Africa." All East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited. Tea will be served from 3.45 p.m. The address will begin at 4.5 p.m.

With the journal "Star Marine" Captain Vasmal V. C. V. visited East Africa last summer during his tenure of office as Commandant-in-Chief of the Royal Indies Squadron and with it now Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, was one of the chief guests at the annual reunion dinner last night at the R.N.V.R. (Auxiliary Patrol) Club.

Among the passengers outward bound by the s.s. "Maidav" for Mombasa are the Rev. J. C. Campbell-Morgan and Miss Campbell-Morgan, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Jones, Mr. E. M. Delap, Mrs. E. M. Eaton, Mr. D. Epstein, Major C. Lawford Elrigg, Mr. F. F. Johnson, Mr. G. N. Stephenson and Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Tisdall.

Angaryikans outward bound for Dar es Salaam by the s.s. "Maidav" include Mr. G. Bailey, chief office superintendent, the Secretary and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, District Officer, and Mrs. Baxter with their four children, Mr. J. S. Cox, M.M., of the P.W.D., Mrs. N. Gettim, Miss J. Moffat, Mr. A. A. Rice of the P.W.D. and Mrs. Rice and Dr. C. P. S. Stone.

Sir Francis J. H. Kerby, the new commandant of the Guild-Castle Line, joined the company, which is serving on many of the company's smaller and intermediate vessels, he was given the command of the R.M.S. "Kildonan Castle" in 1928, since when he has commanded the "Windsor Castle," "Ariadna Castle," "Edington Castle" and "Winchester Castle."

We regret to announce that the vessel on Saturday at 11.30 a.m. at the Empress Dock, one of the principal ports of the Argentine, on board of which the Society responded to King Leopold II, one of the founders of the Society, in the College, and later he was one of the leaders of the movement which completed the transfer and other financial resources of the College, also did much for the Argentine Government or the development of the Argentine. After serving as Consul-General at Durban, he became Vice-rector of the Sociedad Universitaria, the principal bank interested in the Argentine, and after the War was a member of the Ministry of Finance.

OBITUARY

HENRY DUMBLEY, 74, a Partner of Mr. Jamison of the Octopus, died at his home in New York on Thursday.

*Nyasaland in the Nineties.**Criticism of Mr. Rose Stock.**The Story of Last Friday.*

Sir, — I have just read Mr. Maughan's book on Nyasaland in the "Times," and confess to a feeling of disquietude which, some years ago, thoroughly touched me. "Africa as I Have Known It" told me that I expected too much of us since our countrymen had so little to do with it.

Most of Mr. Maughan's characters were known to me. Some of his incidents are amusing, but he had such good material for his book that it is a pity accuracy seems to have been sacrificed for effect. I arrived in Nyasaland in January 1892, the year ahead of Mr. Maughan, and although it is over 40 years ago, I still remember many of the incidents on which he has touched.

I did not see any general heavy drilling. Certainly some of the Europeans had a "Sunday" or a "How out" — some dinner or other, but that was simply a special occasion. I could today put my hand on half a dozen of the early 1890 men presently residing in Scotland and all have had hearty, so they cannot have been heavy drinkers.

One extraordinary thing about Mr. Maughan's book is that every Scotsman he met in Nyasaland, whether educated, university man, medical man, or head of missions, talked the language of "Clydeside." This is certainly news to me. All Englishmen, according to Mr. Maughan's reasoning, should talk the language of London's East End.

The description of the first musical comedy given in Blantyre is not quite correct. I have no recollection of the missionaries leaving the hall in a body, but if they did small blame to them. The whole "skit" was considered by the Blantyre community to be in extraordinary bad taste, and there was much sympathy with the mission ladies.

Mr. Maughan is surely, or rather than me, in his description of "Dr. McTavish" — a name which thinly veils the identity of the very radical man in Blantyre at that time, and whom I shall call "Dr. R." Dr. R. attended the several times during illness, and I never had any reason to question his professional ability or his personal cleanliness; he did not talk "Clydeside." I am therefore entirely at a loss to understand Mr. Maughan's reference to that worthy man on page 124, as follows:

"In due time McTavish came hastily in. Unkempt and untidy as ever, the shapeless青年 once a mouthful of khaki clothing, morally stained, was front with the blossoms of a girl, and a battered double-tiered hat on the back of his head, he strode into the room expectorating violently and ejaculated in a piercing voice, 'Well, what are we here?'

Dr. R. died from measles about two years ago, and now lies in the south of Scotland.

Mr. Maughan's experience of mission stations seems to have been unfortunate. I passed through various mission in the Shire Highlands many a time, but I never saw anything "sorid, squalid and miserable" about them.

There are other items in the book which seem to me not quite accurate, although 40 years is a long time to think back. His reference to B.C.A. administering Northern Rhodesia has already been touched on by other correspondents. Sir Alfred Sharpe, however, has no recollection of the collision incident.

I have an independent of Mr. Maughan being the first person to import a safety bicycle into the Shire Highlands in 1890. Age 17, all I know is that I was riding a safety bicycle on our coffee plantation in 1892, this machine having been brought into the country by the late Mr. G. S. Hynd, a member also of Mr. Washburn's A.T.C. staff, riding a high bicycle (the old fashioned "flying Dutchman") in Blantyre in 1892. He told me at the time that this machine had been brought into the country some years previously by Mr. F. L. Mair.

I hope Mr. Maughan will forgive me the above criticisms. I would like to assure him that his book brings to life many amusing incidents and happy memories of Blantyre and the Bay of Fundy Land Syne.

Yours faithfully,

Edmund

*Prof. Macmillan & Kenya.**Impressions of a Visitor.**The Hon. G. H. V. Scott.*

Sir, — My attention has been called to the report of one passage by a speaker I made last week at a meeting of the British Council of Wealthy Peasants. The speaker, Mr. G. H. V. Scott, without notes, and had not brought up his resolution. In saying particularly that I should not wish to see Kenyatta any more, Colony dominated by any sectional interest, or the section white or black, I know I am free from some libel report, but would like to add the sentence to which exception seems to be taken substantially represents my opinion, or what I think may be worth saying. I might cite numerous examples and have often said that the Executive in any Crown Colony is and must be paralysed and inert in its responsibilities as trustee for the masses where it has to carry out its duties in the face of wholly one-sided criticism from an Assembly representative only of a section of the community.

The clamour (that I call so again) that I happened upon in Kenya will at the time of the White Paper, who did not a little to confirm this impression. Coming as I did at that time straight from Tanganyika, I could not but contrast the official attitude in the two colonies. The former machine, may have achieved the title for the Natives, but in the old Cape Colony, not only the Cabinet, but all M.P.'s, even candidates, even by electoral necessity paid some attention to Native opinion, and at least this saved the Cape from the tragic follies which have marked the later progress of the increasingly white-sectional Parliament which now controls the Union's destinies.

The prejudices and the political heresies of the Union are only too little challenged in the post-War anti-democratic reaction — which perhaps is passing. I can testify that African opinion all over the Continent is coming alive and that the old loyalty is being sorely tried by the prevalent assumption that the ballot-box is in some mysterious way unsuited to African use, even in countries which profess to desire complete Parliamentary government.

For my own part I hold unrepentantly that representative institutions can flourish only if they are truly representative, which is impossible unless the franchise is open to all classes and sections on equal terms. Only fully represented interest can be effectively balanced and answered by the spokesman of other interests, notably in Parliament itself. The presence of two or three Africans on even an effective African vote would enlighten their members and strengthen the Government of Kenya, where I am surprised to see the persistence of the highly "un-British" disbelief in the intrinsic political rights for all creeds and colours.

Any of your readers who care to follow up my views for such a view may do so in detail in a book to be published shortly entitled "The Lesson of the West Indies, its Significance for Africa."

Yours faithfully,
G. H. V. SCOTT. — Prof. M. MACMILLAN.

Our Slave Press.

Now that the Madagascar Rush is well under way there is considerable movement in the air. A Conference of the Presidents before the East African Society, the Union Council of Commerce, do not appear to have decided on it, but the movement is in full swing and the result will be known soon.

EAST AFRICA

Major Stacker's Sudden Death East Africa Group Luncheon**Historian of East African Campaign**

WREN-THOMAS forces have been announced by the sudden death from cerebral haemorrhage of Major F. Fitz M. Stacker, M.C., of the Royal West African Frontier Regiment, who had been instructed by Sir H. Historical section of the Committee of Imperial Defence with the difficult and delicate task of writing the official history of the East African Campaign.

To that duty he brought unusual talents—extra keenness of mind and a capacity for straightforward narrative; a mastery of great periods, chapters always considerate, lucid, and full of interest; he will be deeply missed by all who knew him. He was due to leave for China next month and it might well be that his last work will be the preparation of the history at least as that he literally worked himself to death in an effort to get the first draft of the history written before his departure.

Limestone & Stanley Memorial

East Africa is happy to note that the Government of Tanganyika Territory has taken steps in preparation for all time a suitable memorial to the weeks which Livingstone and Stanley spent together at Linyanti near Tabora. There they lived in what has since been known as the "Livingstone House," though it was merely a Native hut and, as such, not built to withstand the ravages of time.

In 1928, therefore, an obelisk with a brass tablet was erected on the site. Now the Government has acquired a plot of one acre around the memorial. The ground has been cleared and levelled and a fence put up by a hedge which is to be planted during the coming rains. Plans have been made for a site to be planned so that it may become a worthy monument to two great African explorers.

Uganda County

The hard-hitting electioneering took a holiday in the country during the past few weeks, contrasted with the atmosphere of suspense before a by-election held yesterday, the two candidates being Major Edward Dwyer and Mr. Ladywhite. In his letter to the editor yesterday, the two candidates being Major Edward Dwyer and Mr. Ladywhite. In his letter to the editor, Major Dwyer admitted that owing to an attack of malaria he had lost ten weeks in the campaign. But that in the course of his work here he had not been beaten, nor had he failed to stand or defeat his enemies. The term "victor" he considered the most appropriate, in "defeat" merely referring to such nominations would ask Mr. Ladywhite to "stand him."

Arable Settlers

A very creditable Official Arable Settlers' match was held in Nairobi recently won by the officials by one wicket. The settlers having scored 166 in their first innings, the officials replied with 172. Each side settlers ran up to the winning knock. The officials lost wickets very quickly, but with nine men still managed to win the game. For the settlers A. D. Chalmers scored 86 not out and E. J. Drafan 33 and 15. For the officials S. G. Godfrey 50 and 11 and 10.

Members of R.M.L. Reporting

The grounding of U.S. "Hawkins" in the Indian Ocean resulted in a court martial in Dar es Salaam, the commanding officer, Lieutenant Malcolm Fraser, and Captain K. M. B. B. being charged with abandoning the vessel and deserting her with confidence and intent. The court martial sat for three days and pronounced its verdict. The accused was only 15 minutes late in reporting for duty and had been forced into con-

To Schedule a State Visit to the Colonies

Mr. E. P. T. Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday December 5 when the Minister's speech will be delivered in the African programme of the BBC. Tickets to members of the Press, or themselves and their guests, £1 6s. 6d. to non-members. Details are obtainable from Miss E. M. Smith, Press Officer, Ministry of Information, 100 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Industry into Education

Mr. E. P. T. Jones, M.M. Inspector of Schools to the Board of Education, has been invited by the Southern Rhodesian Government to inquire into the present system of education in the colony. The terms of reference include inquiry into the efficiency of the present system of education for meeting the needs of these entering the professions, industry, commerce, agriculture and mining. He will also consider whether the system of examinations can be improved.

Two Chief Justices on the Bench

Two former Chief Justices of Tanganyika sat on the bench during the hearing of a bankruptcy case in the Nairobi Law Courts recently. They were Sir Joseph Michael, now Chief Justice of Kenya, and Sir William Alison, now H. W. who previously held office as a Justice of Appeal in the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, where he presided over the Committee which investigated the Copperbelt riots.

Uganda Game Park

commendable enterprise was shown by Messrs. A. H. Ward & Co. on the occasion of M.R.P. B. Macmillan's arrival to take-over the Government of Uganda. A full colour cinematographic record was made of the ceremony and shown afterwards in Kampala.

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NAIROBI - DAR ES SALAAM - PORT ELIZABETH

Tributes to Civil Service

Southern Rhodesia's Efficient Officials

There is no fundamental reorganisation of the public service of Southern Rhodesia necessary or desirable as the conclusion reached by Mr Alexander Glen, of the Imperial Treasury, who has recently been to that Colony to report upon its administrative system and methods of government.

Assuming that the Colony will continue to increase in numbers and prosperity and that progressive administration is essential to cater for Native needs and the problems of a white society with a high standard of life, he has not found that either the general layout of the service is seriously out of scale with the functions required of it by Parliament, or that the service very far from the path of natural evolution. Most of the criticisms which reached him were of a political character, or concerned rather the size and magnitude of certain financial expenditure than with organisation and methods.

The Public Services Board—which regulates salaries, settles salary scales, conditions of service, reviews the effective use of staff, and such matters—impressed the Commissioner as an efficient, and economical body, but as insufficiently staffed to perform adequately the functions of inspection. The addition of an inspectorate office is therefore recommended.

He should be "an officer of standing." In view of which specific suggestion residents in the East African territories controlled by the Colonial Office will be surprised that the salary considered appropriate is no more than £200 rising by £1 per annum to £250.

The Board's organisation might, Mr. Glen says, be transferred to the division of the Minister of Finance and Commerce, says Mr. Glen.

Ministers Overburdened

A fault is that Ministers and through them the Cabinet are at present troubled with too many matters of detail with which permanent officials should themselves deal, and it is urged that heads of Departments and Divisions should be encouraged to place a more liberal interpretation upon their personal discretion in order that Ministers may be freed. The Minister of Internal Affairs and Justice, for instance, is so overburdened that it is suggested that the portfolio should be divided.

To date, with the exception of work in the Cabinet, the appointment is proposed of a full-time officer as secretary to the Cabinet in place of the present secretaries to the Prime Minister, and of the private secretary to the Prime Minister. Here again the suggested salary scale is £200-£250.

No serious over-staffing was discovered at headquarters or outstations, but the amalgamation of record sections and the establishment of typing pools appears desirable. The remunerations of some of the professional and technical posts is considered relatively high, and it is proposed that the initial rates of pay of typists should be those which have not yet been fixed, and after a short while should be reduced to £120 and fixed respectively.

Final enquiry into the public service of the Colony, Mr. Glen concludes, will make subject to a more stringent selection process. The occasional importation of native candidates from outside Southern Rhodesia appeals to him as does the experiment of sending selected young officers to Government expense for a course of one or two years at an English university. Ability, not seniority, should be the determining consideration in filling the higher posts, and closer co-operation between the Departments of Justice and Native Affairs is advocated.

High tribute is paid to the Treasury, but it is thought that the vacancy for an Auditor-General should be filled by an officer capable of giving enhanced importance to the post, which ought to be more concerned with the audit of accounts and less with the same audit of payments.

A formal discussion of official matters is particularly desirable as between the executive divisions and the Treasury. In the course of my inspection I came across a number of instances of misunderstanding and friction between the two, and the practice of holding joint conferences for initiating discussions is recommended. The two departments can be best kept in touch by the holding of regular meetings, and the exchange of copies of their correspondence.

Mr. Glen's report is to be submitted to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and it is to be hoped that the compact administrative force of the Colony will prove equally capable of making good his recommendations.

In cases where there is likely to be any reason to have a hearing of view, it seems to me to be a good working rule that oral discussion should precede the writing of such minutes as may be necessary for purposes of record, as I am convinced that the attitude of mind reflected in this practice would eliminate unnecessary friction and contribute to efficient and economic administration.

Reference to this report is made under Matter of Motion.

Northern Rhodesia Plans

Governor's Outline to Legislative Council

The first session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to be held in the new capital, Lusaka, opened at the end of last week.

In his address the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, referred to the fact that the terms of the Commission which had inquired into the Copperbelt in 1928 had been laid on the table, and expressed his earnest desire to profit by the lessons of the past year to ensure the no recurrence of such unhappy events as had taken place. He announced that a Native Industrial Labour Advisory Board had been appointed, and that it would consider some of the recommendations of the Commission.

The Governor reported that the area of arable land increased from 1,000 to 6,000 acres. The budget had a balance of revenue of £82,870 and expenditure of £82,440. This had been done after providing for additional expenditure to increase the police force in the Copperbelt, to improve the telegraphs, telephones, and road maintenance, to provide additional grants for secondary education, and to reduce the income tax, stamp tax, and the tax on the salaries of Civil servants.

Referring to the copper restriction agreement, Sir Hubert Young said that it meant a reduction of the output of Northern Rhodesia from 18,000 tons to 12,000 tons, and would also slightly reduce employment.

The scheme for the reconstruction of trunk roads was in hand, and the tax arrears of Natives were being worked off by labour on the roads.

To further the prosperity of the old Capital, Livingstone, he had decided that a number of Government Departments should remain there for five years. A hydro-electric scheme was planned for Victoria Falls, and a caretaker would be appointed to preserve the natural beauties of the region. It was also intended to develop Livingstone as a tourist resort, and provision had been made for this purpose, including the laying out of a game park. —Times telegram.

Collecting Dut and Poll Tax

It is now known that the Native Affairs Committee empowered and expected to collect the dut and poll tax, said Sir Arnold Killick, Governor of Nyasaland, before the Legislative Council. "I believe that the collection of this tax is essentially the work of the Central Government, but I have not yet done so much that I can fully appreciate, and I have therefore removed the H.M. and Royal Tax Ordinance from their warrants."

CONTENTMENT

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Editorial column

Eldoret Mining Syndicate.

The annual report of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate Ltd., for the year ended October 31, 1935, states that 10,000 pounds are required for the development of the properties in the Kitchener property, and research work to locate a satisfactory profit. The amount appearing in the balance sheet is the credit limit and loss account £23,628, £8 of which the directors recommend be transferred to a general reserve and the balance forwarded. The report states that when the company decided to establish a London office, Mr. W. Lyon was appointed as an representative. Later it appeared that such a representative was unnecessary, Mr. Lyon's appointment was discontinued, and he was paid £500 in compensation. He does not seek re-election to the board during the year an active programme of exploration of the properties in which the Company is jointly interested with East African Estates Ltd. has been pursued. The option granted over part of the company's properties in northern Tanganyika was not exercised, and it has been decided to relinquish title to the above properties covering some 1,000 miles. Reasons of some of the properties do not warrant further developments but the prospects are promising.

The investments of the company appear in the balance sheet at £47,440, representing 10,250 shares of £2 each in the Kimmingini Gold Mining Company, and 30,000 shares in Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd. The market value of these shares on October 31 was in excess of this figure. The annual meeting of the company is to be held in Eldoret on Saturday.

Rhodesian Salvage Trust.

Mr. Chester Peartie told the shareholders at Monday's general meeting that the company's 5% holding of Rhodesia Wharves, which appears in the balance sheet at £7,113.72, are very obviously valued. They bring no revenue from their chief port of Durban, a loss of £430 on the year, and the owners had therefore waived their 5%.

Climax Sam has studied the problem on the spot.

All over the world CLIMAX DRILLS do one better — just because they have been carefully designed to meet local conditions exactly. Here we have the new 50-lb. E.S.V. Steam Hammer which for speed, freedom from vibration and low upkeep can't exceed even the enormously successful Climax. Whatever your special needs there's a CLIMAX model to meet them. Demonstration gladly arranged anywhere.



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Kenya Consolidated Coal Co.

The capital in this case from the address of the Chairman at the recent annual meeting shows the company to be making good progress, and promise gratification of the Kitchener property at a fairly early date. As the capital is only £25,000 the vending profit should bear an attractive relationship to the capitalization of the company, which will retain and works its Kitchener properties and have about 1,000 square miles in the concession area still to examine closely.

Recent progress reports have all been satisfactory. Blue River diamond drilling has generated the reef at 230 fms. and developments at Lekipotter hold out the hope of early returns.

Kenya Antelope

Royal Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that the estimated gross revenue for the three months ended September 30 amounted to £408,566. After deducting the operating expenditure, the estimated surplus over working expenditure is £10,000. It is calculated that Delphine stock interest, premium on redemption and reserve for replacements and obsolescence will amount to £60,000, thus giving an estimated profit, subject to taxation, of £99,000. This is the first complete quarter during which the present restricted scale of output has been in operation.

Muturia Copper Mine.

At Monday's general meeting Mr. A. Chester Beauty spoke officially of the company's prospects. There had been an estimated net profit of £14,000 in October an output production of 2,321 long tons. On January 1st our quota would increase automatically to 2,000 tons.

World Copper Stocks.

The world stocks of refined copper at the end of October amounted to 406,500 tons, a decrease of 35,100 tons compared with the previous month. American stocks amounted to 226,300 tons or 14,700 tons less than in September.



Latest Progress Reports.

North African Gold Mine.—In Hall No. 2 level Main S., crosscut 16 ft. front, reef advanced 10 ft. to 15 ft. in country rock. No. 3 level main S. crosscut. Horst Reef advanced 6 ft. to 17 ft. in country rock. No. 4 level Main S. crosscut to Horst Reef advanced 8 ft. to 10 ft. in country rock. No. 5 level. Horst Reef, No. 5 level, 10 ft. wide, values from 200 to 1500 ft. averaged 1000 ft. over 12 lbs. No. 2 level, No. 3 rise to meet No. 3 mine, at 30 ft. by H.W. Reefs, averaged 6 ft. to 10 ft. over 20 ft. and H.W. Reefs 12 ft. averaged 15 ft. "A" drive advanced 7 ft. to 10 ft. 15 ft. reef averaged 15 ft. drive in the east low values. "B" drive advanced 7 ft. to 10 ft. reef ill-defined and values low. No. 6 level, in continuation of No. 5 drive from No. 5 level, 10 ft. thick 4 ft. below No. 5 level, values from 100 to 1500 ft. over 16 ft. in 10 ft. wide, so it is 10 ft. No. 6 winter sum total of 60 ft. below No. 5 level. Values to 1500 ft. averaged 1000 ft. per 16 ft.

East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.—Initial runs of the projected power plant at port mil has crushed 200 tons of 162 oz. of gold.

Wanderers Consolidated Coal Mine.—Milling results for quarter ended September 30. Ore crushed 60,000 tons. Fuel used was 2500 tons. Working fronts 300,000. Development footage totalled 3,870 ft., of which 5,299 ft. were sampled. Of this total, 385 ft. equal to 1800 ft. proved payable at an average value of 6.4 dwt. In view of the good grade, or disclosed development of the intermediate levels of the Wanderers section, the small-scale shaft at the south end of the mine, known as the Bush shaft, which extends from surface to the 14th level, is being equipped as a travelling way in order to facilitate development of the under levels in this section of the mine.

Rhodesia Tinplate Co. Ltd.—A cable received from the company's managers states that samples taken at Makanya crosscut have been analysed and returned and assay 100-3 dwt. of gold, a ton across true width of 3 ft. white 2 ft. adjacent to it, footwall always returns of gold noted and 6 ft. width on hanging wall carries 18 dwt. of gold a ton. Hence in ft. true width averages 18 dwt. of gold a ton but undue importance must not be given to these results as surface enrichment is involved. One body commented by above crosscut is assisted by the presence of 100% pyrite and true width averaging 18 dwt. of gold a ton.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—Results for October. Total gold milled, 13,142 tons recovered, 1283 oz. valued 14.33 dwt. costs 2.21 dwt., net profit 12.12 dwt. per ton. Total ore sampled 18 ft. payable to ft. value, fat day, 10 tons opening up of the 11th level is proceeding satisfactorily. No. 3 winch on the fourth level south end of road. All roads now completed through values piling out and rate of 10 ft. is stated when new levels have been driven.

Kariba Gold Mine.—Synthetic October return, 150 tons crushed, yielding 215 oz. of gold, 750 tons cyanized, yielding 68.5 oz. of gold.

Nyanga Copper Smelting Works.

Frank Ayer, general manager of the Nyanga Copper Mine Ltd., speaking at the recent annual dinner of the Ndola Chamber of Commerce, said that during the last year his company had spent in the Campbell Hill 11,870,000 pounds sterling and £100,000 in Native Wages and that Rhodesia had contributed £50,000 for the production of their copper with an additional £380,000 capital contribution for the extension of their smelter. This sum had not been paid to Rhodesia Railways and there had been spent in purchases of stores and supplies £1,500,000 and had also recently paid to the Rhodesia Education Department £100,000 for education while some £15,000 money had an audience of foreign business men, who, he said, were returning to Northern Rhodesia. He added that Northern Rhodesia had a large future in the Victoria Falls and urged the installation of one of a hydro-electric plant.

Mr. George Rogers, of the Rhodesia Corporation, said there were wide prospects of gold mining in Northern Rhodesia.

N. Rhodesia's Mining Assets.

Mineral exports from Northern Rhodesia during September included: Copper (dust), 10,000 tons, value £205,700; Copper telegraphed, 1,000 tons, value £10,000; Cobalt, 3,000 lbs., value £10,000; Gold, 100 tons, value £6,000; manganese ore, 100 tons, value £10,000; magnesium, 10,000 lbs., value £10,000; mica, 100 tons, value £20,000.

Mining Personalities.

W. G. Gurnett, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Mines in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. H. Nutting, M.A., formerly of the Goldfields of the Limpopo, Rhodesia, Malaya, and Aden, on route for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. R. E. F. Foster, of the Uganda Exploration Co., Ltd., who has been working in the Kigezi district of Uganda, is spending a short holiday in the Seychelles.

Recent additions to the Tanganyika topographical survey have been made by the addition of Messrs. A. J. M. Smith and J. C. Lawes to the staffs and Mining Department.

Sir Gordon W. Nicol, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Chairman of the Standard Mining and Investment Co. Ltd., has arrived in London from Rhodesia to establish a London Office for the company.

Sir James McDonald, O.B.E., President of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, left England last week on his return to Bulawayo, where he has been engaged in mining in Rhodesia since 1900, and was closely associated with Rhodesia.

Sir Edward H. T. White, who three times presided over the East African gold industry, has been elected Chairman of Gold Coast Bankers Areas, Ltd., and of South African Estates, Ltd., in the place of the late Sir Frank C. Meyer.

Mr. Carl Petrusis, a director of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., who has great Rhodesian mining interests, has joined the board of the Gold Finance and Trading Company of Australia, Ltd., 1919.

The Rhodesian Mining Corporation has established a new Cleveland Industrial Partnership of Mr. C. E. Elsworth. The provisional Committee consists of Messrs. Mackay, Viscock, Lewis, Evans, Smith, Fairlie, Chapman, and Hurley.

Sir Charles Byrne, recently appointed managing director of Kenya, has visited the Pakanensi property on the Kiboko and Arusha mines, and the Bellamont mine, and company's camp. The Native chiefs, whom he has assured him that liaison between the mining companies and their Native employees were excellent.

One of the directors of Tindale's Gold Mine, Ltd., the properties of which is advertised in this issue, is on the boards of East African mining companies, namely, after Broomebridge, a director of Minerals Services, Ltd.; a Rhodesia Mining Construction, Ltd.; a Minerals, Ltd., etc., and Mr. Frank Hepple, a member of the London Committee of East African Industries, Ltd., C. F. Bell, the Chairman of the new company, is also interested in the young East African gold mining industry.

Government Controls Mining Industry.

Before the Mining Ordinance was submitted to the Ugandan Legislature, a bill of exchange was drawn on the Government of Uganda for £10,000, and sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Duncan MacGregor, Mr. G. D. B. Atkinson, Mr. Terrell, Mr. Castrell, Mr. Pooten, and Mr. May of the Legations and Consulates, and their representatives were invited to sign the instrument.

News from Correspondents.



EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfield

Early Flotation of subsidiary Company and its Future Prospects

The second annual general meeting of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Limited, was held at the company's office in Eldoret, Kenya Colony, on October 21.

The chairman, C. H. S. L. C. Chairman of the company, said in the course of his speech:

"The company has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. K. Murray Hughes as consulting engineer. Mr. Murray Hughes' name is as well known in connection with the development of the African gold mines as it is not necessary for me to draw attention to his high qualifications for this position."

In January of this year the directors appointed Mr. L. Harvey as manager to replace Mr. King, and it is with deep regret that I have to inform you that Mr. Harvey died in May as a result of blood poisoning following a slight accident. By his death the company lost the services of one who had already proved himself of outstanding worth and ability. Since May last Mr. A. A. Jones has been acting manager, and has worked keenly and conscientiously in that capacity.

The geological department, most important unit in our organisation, is in the charge of Dr. A. A. Fitch, who is highly qualified to fill the post, and both these gentlemen are assisted by a competent staff of engineers, geologists, surveyors and miners, most of whom were trained in England or South Africa.

The preliminary work performed in the neighbourhood of Kitere revealed a widespread system of gold-bearing veins, and an area of 100 acres was examined geologically during the months of April to July, 1935. This revealed not only a number of veins which did not outcrop, but helped to determine a well-defined shear zone, into which fell the discoveries known as Ohanga, Lloyd, Curwen and North Konga. The last series made in what is now known as the Wilburn section were made by surface field methods, owing to the three most important veins, the Wilburn West, Wilburn East and the so-called Convergent Vein, presenting strong outcrops.

Up to date over 1,800 ft. of reef has been mapped and 4,000 ft. of this selected payable valency stripping has been followed by 14,444 ft. of solid reef and 2,613 ft. following on reef. The last 700 ft. had been sunk in country rock, 100 ft. across.

Levels of Primary Ore.

The detailed work on each discovery has been published regularly, and it is only necessary to add that every effort is now being made to establish levels on each occurrence, and that a well defined zone of oxidation and in primary ore such as is expected to continue indefinitely.

In the cases of the Lloyd and Curwen, the veins have already been entered by winzes down to the first shallow level, and the latest information shows a deposit of heavy pyrite of 14 in. wide yielding 31 dwts.

At the Wilburn section the primary ore zone was being traced by means of a shaft from a point above the Little River, and still deeper it is said to be tested by the campaign of diamond drilling which has started.

Although the major efforts of the company have been concentrated on the Kitebere-Kitere section, the rest of the concession has not been neglected. The geological division has been engaged on determining the more precise boundaries of the areas demanding detailed prospecting, and it has been shown that proceeding north-westwards from the northern boundary of the Kitebere-Kitere area, and working round the periphery of the young granite, no less than 200 square miles demand future work, which will keep the staff occupied for a considerable period quite apart from the general prospection of the remaining 200 square miles.

Underground Work at Kolgorie

Work has commenced on the Major claims and a first level was established early this year. On the 1,011 ft. driven on reef, on this completed level, 450 ft. was payable with high grade, as the progress reports have disclosed.

Since then the establishment of a second level at an average depth of 160 ft. is approaching completion. The reef occurs in well-defined shoots, and until the entire work is completed it is not possible to arrive at a figure for payable footage on this second level. When the shoots have been intersected their high grade has been discovered to be unchanged.

Underground work has been started on the Blue Ray, and has given satisfactory results, owing to the slow progress made by hand labour; it was stopped pending the erection of plant and diamond drilling was resorted to. As a result three holes have already intersected the reef at a common level of 2,300 ft., and more remain to be drilled at that level before a deeper one of 400 ft. is also tested.

The consulting engineers advised on board that work should be confined to those two properties at the moment, as they are an excellent prospect of their reaching the producing stage at an early date. Later extensions will continue on the Alpha Ray and other minor properties.

A total of 5,082 ft. of underground development has been completed on the Alpha Ray property to date, and of the total 2,600 ft. is on reef, 1,600 ft. on plate and 1,246 sunk on reef.

Immediate Prospects

It is not the policy of the company to wait until it be possible for one company to produce in the numerous, payable veins which may well be found in the 200 square miles of mineral ground in the Concession, and it is therefore proposed to transfer to a separate company the special area of three square miles of the Kitebere-Kitere section within which the Lloyd, Garway, Wilburn, and other occurrences are located, together with an additional 18 square miles of mineral ground adjoining. The additional ground will give the company a very good chance of supplementing the large tonnage already indicated in the area opened up.

In the case of Kolgorie it is the present intention that the company should itself work these claims, and accordingly machinery to the value of over £15,000 has been purchased for development work on these properties; this machinery is already on the property and is now being erected.

If being the policy of the directors to keep the company's capital as low as possible, so as to ensure to the shareholders the highest dividends that might accrue from their properties, they have obtained from Mr. Haskell an advance of £50,000 to enable the company to carry out its programme

of development without aiming to increase the capital. Mr. Haskett's actions in taking the money available and his services in regard to the company will, I am sure, be appreciated.

It is our desire to do our best to make living conditions as both Europeans and Natives as healthful as possible, and, with this in view, we have recently engaged our own resident health officer who is assisted by a sanitary officer trained for the company by the Government Medical Department. The significance of those appointments may be judged from the fact that the loss of time through sickness of employees has been reduced to the low figure of 1 per cent.

The report and the audit were unanimously adopted.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Maxwell, M.C., and Major F. W. C. Evelyn-Buck, M.L.C., were re-elected directors of the company, and Messrs. J. W. Johnson were re-appointed auditors.

Answers to Correspondents.

Advice is given on the express condition that no legal liability is incurred by "East Africa."

Acceptance in case of direct arrival subscribers to "East Africa" each inquiry must be accompanied by a copy of the "Code of Practice," which can be found at the foot of page 248.

Correspondents must bear the writer's full name and address in capital letters, please, but replies will be published under a pseudonym.

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

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE" and address them to The Editor, East Africa," 9 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

I. B. B.— You want to buy for capital appreciation a share which does not stand above par. London Australian and Rhodesian, though not purely East African, have considerable East African interests, direct and indirect, and are cheap, around 3s. 2d. The *East Africa* of November 7 gives an analysis of the company's position in which it was calculated that the shares have a present break-up value of at least 4s. 4d. It was there revealed that the Chairman had increased his holding during the last 10 months from 6,000 to 18,000 shares. Tanganyika Minerals at 4s. 6d. should have good possibilities, not so much on its Lupa properties as the plant is better in plan and crushing should begin in the early part of next year. The option over the Sauti concession in the Sarturia field may prove valuable and the company is understood to hold other options on the land. The shares were bought from good quarters around 7s. with the expectation that they could go higher, and at today's price they should pay to look away.

A. G. Hartley— Gold Fields of Rhodesia (1s. 4d.) has a nominal capital of £1,747,000 and 1,000,000 shares of 1s. of which 2,514,220 are issued and fully paid. The company holds investments in several of the leading South African mining companies, besides owning mining claims and land in S. Rhodesia. Dividends of 1s. 4d. were paid for the last two years and a summing up indicates that the same rate at their present price of 1s. 4d. gives a yield of nearly 6%. The accounts for May 31, 1911, and the report usually appear towards the end of July.

M. Blundell— The principal interests of Uganda Mines are in Uganda (1s.), but the company has several areas which appear to be most promising alluvial gold areas. The direction and management of the company inspire confidence, and the shares appear well worth their present price of about 6s. 6d.

E. A. So— Edmunds H.—You will take your handsome profits on the shares and reinvest the proceeds. For capital appreciation suggest East African Goldfields, Gold Mining Syndicate, Rosterman, and Tanganyika Minerals.

K. D. P. Camp— The great Northern Rhodesian copper companies are doing well and promise still better. See issue of October 1 for mention of Copper Int'l., Jones and Rankin.

East African Share Prices

The London Stock Exchange has quickly got to work after the General Election, and East African mining shares are as the white swan of the Kenya Consolidated rose 6d. in publication of the chairman's speech at the annual meeting of shareholders and a modest exploring fee also added to the management's account to 1s. 6d. and Kenya Goldmines Ltd. making a modest gain. East African Diamonds and Gold also remain firm at last week's values.

Rhodesian are mixed. Camp and Morehead, being the last arrivals, Gold and Luton rose 3s. 6d. Copperings have hardened Rhodesias being up 3s. 6d. Roan 2s. 3d. East African Selection Trust 1s. 6d. and Rhodesian Under African Selection Trust 1s. 6d. There is less activity in Mataba Asbestos which have appreciated 3d. Within the week East African sisal plantation shares are rising while the commodity is falling. The few stocks shown have risen from 1s. 6d. to over 2s.

	Last week	This week
Andrea Sangale (5s.)	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Bushwick Miles (10s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 9d.
Camp & Morehead (12s. od.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (1s.)	62s. 6d.	70s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 11d.	8s. 3d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 10d.	5s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.
Gabat Goldfield (5s.)	2s. 9d.	3s. 3d.
Gibbit and Phoenix (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kagera Mines (1s.)	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Kangala Indian Gold (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kenya (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (1s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Kimberly (10s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
London Corporation (1s.)	1s. 2d.	1s. 2d.
London Consolidated (1s.)	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Lomati Gold (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	8s. 4d.	8s. 4d.
Luji Gold Areas (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Mashabz Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Revere (1s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Rhodesia in the Hill (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia in the Hill (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia in the Hill Concession (2s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Incorporated (5s.)	8s. 10d.	8s. 3d.
Rhodesia Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhokana (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rio Arede (5s.)	31s. 9d.	31s. 9d.
Rosterman (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Sacred Trust (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Sandgate Staff (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Siamakol (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.)	8s. 9d.	1s. 1d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	10s. 0d.	1s. 1d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Tata Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Umtali ou Haut Katanga 5% Bds.	Fr. 100.	Fr. 100.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	25s.	25s.
Waterton (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Zambesi Exploring (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
GENERAL		
Hill South Africa (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Hill African Sisal Plantations (5s.)	0s. 6d.	8s. 1d.
E. A. Power and Sons (2s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (11s.)	1s. 6d.	50s. 3d.
Imperial Cotton (1s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Mozambique Telegraph (10s.)	1s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
North Charterland Federation (5s.)	5s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Sugar Plantations (N.B.)	1s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Tanganyika Caudage (1s.)	25s.	25s.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	71s. 6d.	72s. 6d.
Pref. (41)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations

"We have received the following prices for gold in Nairobi:
Mr. Charles Gaitskell, the Nairobi stockbroker—
Dziwa Ridge (5s.)
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)
Kenya Goldmines Synd. (5s.)
Kenya Reefs (5s.)
Kenya Uganda Min. Impl. (5s.)
Koa-Malme (5s.)
Nyanza Gold (5s.)
Pakanjani (5s.)

TINDALS GOLD MINES LIMITED

Controlling Leasehold Properties situated in Western Australia on leases of a total area of approximately 300 acres, situated about one mile from the town of Coolgardie, Western Australia.

AUTORISED SHARE CAPITAL

Distributed into	2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 2s. each	Issued or to be issued
On Application for	2,000,000	2,448,000

ISSUE AT PAR OF 2,000,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF 2s. EACH

On Application for
On Application of
On December 1st, 1935

Subject Share

Subscribers will understand the option to apply for and have allotted to them, on the 1st November, 1935, and the 31st December, 1936, one share(s) per share premium in respect of the shares then allotted to them. Options to purchase up to 50% of this right will be issued prior to the date of issue of the Shares.

LEADS.—The Directors have engaged the services of the Chartered Engineers, S. C. & Co., Branches, and the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, to receive applications for the above 2,000 shares of 2s. each.

JOHN HENRY BELL-SMITH (Chairman), Mr. John Henry Bell-Smith (Esperance Gold Mines Limited), Chairman.

WILLIAM GODFREY HOWE (M. I. B.), A. P. Director, William Howe Limited.

WILLIAM SEABRIDGE (M. I. B.), M. I. B. Director, William Seabridge (Limited).

EDWARD MACKENZIE HOSS (Chairman), Mr. Edward Mackenzie Hoss (Esperance Gold Mines Limited).

FELIX RICE (Chairman), Felix Rice (Esperance Gold Mines Limited).

CHARLES WILSON (Chairman), Mr. Charles Wilson (Esperance Gold Mines Limited).

THE UNION BANK LIMITED, 13, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 2.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA LTD., 20, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 2.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA LTD., 1, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 2.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA LTD., 20, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 2.

THE ISSUE HAMILTON TRADING CO. LTD., 1, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 2.

BROOKS & CO. LTD., 1, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 2.

LIMON CLARK & CO. (Miners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C. 2) and Stock Exchange.

MAIL-KIRKSELL & CO. (Cottrell Quadrangle, 18, Union Street, and Stock Exchange, Newcastle-on-Tyne).

ANDREW THOMSON MELLINCOCK & CO. LTD. (Chartered Accountants, 21, Queen Street, London, E.C. 2).

REGISTRAR AND REGISTER OFFICER, THE SECRETARY, THE BOARD OF TRADE, 1, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

WORLD TRADEMAN OFFICE, 1, George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE, LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED, 2, Austin Friars, London, E.C. 2.

INTRODUCTORY.—The area under review consists of a section of wall-defence ore channel lying in the north-south trend of such channel between approximately 18 and 24 miles south of Coburg Hill Railway Station, leading to the main Coolgardie-Norseman (Esperance) Railway Line and Water Bay Main, both being cross through parts of the properties.

Development recognises the mining areas having a total acreage of 300 acres, for gold production. These bases extend to the main ore channel for a total length of approximately 2½ miles over widths of 6 chains to the northward and a mile to the southward, major and minor veins being intersected by the channel.

For the purposes of sectionalised mining, the area has been divided into five sections, six main groups being formed, namely, the Bird-in-Hand Group, Esperance Group, Big Blow Group and Big Blow Group. The area according to the production of the principal mines in each group shows a grand total produced of 374,754 tons, yielding 36,683 ozs. of gold, giving an average of approximately 10 ozs. per ton (by amalgamation only), equivalent after allowing for recovery from millings to about 8 dwt.s per ton.

There have been extensive mining and development operations along the properties, and on the Tindals Group no shafts have been sunk, one to a depth of 200 feet and a main shaft of depth of 100 feet. Drills open up from the main shaft at 131 feet, 200 feet, 290 feet, and 385 feet have proved the lead to extend for several hundreds of feet in length, and to 50 feet of much smaller veins, the bottom working being at the upper. The Annual Report of the Australian Government for 1927 and 1928 on the State of Minerals in Western Australia, includes mining operations as conducted on the Tindals Group, the results of which were the most full, precise and conclusive of those conducted by the Government for the purpose of testing the depth dimension of payable ore bodies. These results are published in the Annual Reports of the Mines Department for 1927 and 1928. They indicate a depth continuity of the payable ore bodies, met with in thinning and development operations referred to above.

The wide consistent nature of the Tindals, Griffiths and Big Blow Groups offer the best conditions for economic mining on a scale and at costs comprising most favourable with the largest producing mine in Western Australia, and possess the additional advantage of lower treatment costs due to the high average grade of ore.

The reports referred to above, however, relate to the extent of the ore bodies to great depths, and the boring operations indicate greater difficulties as greater depths are reached.

REPORTS.—Dr. G. O. G. Larcombe, D.Sc., M.I.M., M.A., has been considerable knowledge of the Tindals Mine, using a last examination in June, 1934, and in his report to the Board dated October 1, 1934, dealing with the Tindals Mine, comprising most of the area, states inter alia:—

"At the present price of gold the Tindals mine will bring wholly within its walls (produced) in 1934 including the year 1933 of about 30,000 ozs. and treated 140,000 tons of ore for an average value of 100/- per ton. For the mine will yield during the period of high prices and economic depression in gold mining, the Government of Western Australia will be compelled to adopt a policy of strict control on mining properties in this State which showed promise of great future development, as was anticipated out of the test work, and in 1933-34 a diamond drilling campaign was carried out on lease 284 (the large lease of gold property). At the time of the bearing of the State Mining Engineer made an estimate of the ore reserves disclosed by such boring, and his estimate of 100,000 tons of ore above the 600 ft level of a width of 10 ft. and an average value of 7 dwt.s per ton seems quite reasonable in view of the possible increase in values as greater depths are reached, as evidenced by the bore and supported by the particular mode of occurrence and origin of the type of ore deposit. The present price of gold, improved milling methods, and reduced metallurgical costs, should offer increased possibilities in the direction of once more bringing this mine to profitable production."

Now—Dr. Larcombe in his report has very favourably commented on the Tindals Mine, made numerous exhaustive inspections of the properties during working time, and made the former prognosis of 100,000 tons, and on Griffiths also, the costs for mining and milling were the lowest in the State by a very large margin.

These wide, consistent leases of the Tindals, Griffiths and Big Blow Groups offer the best conditions for economic mining of a scale and a cost comparable most favourably with the largest producing mines in this State, and possess the additional advantages of lower treatment costs and a probable higher average grade of ore.

The small companies formerly occupying these areas wage hole to treat at a cost of less than 10/- per ton.

A full and careful examination of the whole area, and a critical survey of the leases, the light of which is the report already furnished and herewith referred to, and the numerous exhaustive inspections of the various leases and from my personal knowledge of the properties, I am prepared to fully endorse the previous reports in their entirety in relation to the possibilities of the various leases reviewed. I have every confidence in stating that I consider the undertaking of large scale mining operations in this area amply justified and assured of success and longevity.

It is apparent that, considering Tindals and Griffiths conjointly, a large tonnage of ore of an average grade of 10 ozs. will ensure profitable returns, available for immediate development and mining.

"I recommend the installation of a modern crushing and treatment plant in as central a position on the lease as is compatible with the development operations herewith suggested. This should have an initial capacity of at least 100,000 tons per month throughout. It could be working at the capacity of the minimum of delay, and could be quickly augmented to double that capacity without any appreciable increase in cost.

POLICY.—Mr. Greenway, M.I.M., has recommended that the Tindals Mine shaft (at present 40 ft) be sunk further 125 feet, from which point he estimates a total of 100,000 tons per month to be readily derived from a small section of the mine. Mr. Greenway recommends the building of a new reservoir, and sinking the Tindals Mine shaft to 165 ft, and the development of the Big Blow section with a view to increasing ore reserves to allow of extension of the treatment plant to deal with up to 1,000,000 tons per month. On the intention of the Directors to follow as closely as possible the development policy recommended by Mr. Greenway.

PROFIT.—The reports indicate that values should average at 100/- per ton with gold per ton with an extraction of 50/- per cwt., and upon the installation of 100,000 tons per month throughout, working should not exceed 12/- per ton (Australian) per ton of ore, the net monthly profit should amount to 20,844 (Australian) £37 at the rate of 20/- per oz. (Australian) per kilogram, and should be approximately £300,000 sterling profit per annum.

The current price of gold in Australian currency is between 17/- and 19/- per ounce.

Applications for shares should be made on the form enclosed with the full prospectus, upon the terms of which slope applications will be received, and sent by the Bank Limited, the Department, 13, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 2, Bristol, together with a remittance of the amount payable, £100 per share.

Copies of the full Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Secretary, Salopian House, Broad Street, Bristol, or from the Company, at the registered office, the Company, or from the London International Finance Corporation Limited, 2, Austin Friars, London, E.C. 2.

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd.

Satisfactory Year's Operations

MR. ALEXANDER MACINTYRE'S ADDRESS.

The forty-eighth ordinary general meeting of The Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., was held last week at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Alexander MacIntyre, Chairman, and managing director, first referred with deep regret to the death in March of Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Pollen, C.M.G., who had been a member of the board for many years and was greatly missed by his colleagues.

He then dealt in detail with the accounts in the balance sheet showing a substantial increase from those of the previous year. The loan from the Sudan Government of £100,000 has been paid off on June 1st, and this should effect a substantial saving in interest charges. British Government securities have cash totalled £74,400, a decrease of about 50 per cent. resulting from the resumption of the Government loan and the larger crop which had to be financed.

The gross profit for the year amounted to £1,552,28, and after deducting all expenses and appropriations to reserves, there remained a net profit of £1,121.20. The Directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year ended June 30th, leaving £1,000 to be added to the capital.

President of the Chamberlain said that the extension of 20,000 feddans which I referred last year, and in other words of about 200 feddans, have been cleared and are now under crop in a four-year rotation. The Government have agreed to an extension of 100 feddans of land at the extreme southern end of the cotton-growing area, and this should be ready in time for the planting of about 200 feddans of cotton next August. These extensions go a great way towards making up the loss in the cotton area occasioned by the adoption of a four-year rotation, and we are greatly indebted to the Sudan Government for their co-operation and assistance.

The new system of oil-seed Gizaire Contract is now about 10,000 feddans, representing over 100 square miles. To visualise this you will have to imagine an oval land 10 miles wide extending from London to Brighton. To supervise this large tract of irrigated land we employ about 90 British inspectors, so that each one of them has to supervise & detail the irrigation arrangements of the crops on about 4½ square miles and thus in a climate such as exists in the Sudan is a task of some magnitude.

Disposal of Crops.

All our cotton seed has been disposed of at prices substantially above those of the previous year. Stocks of cotton are still large. Last year's crop gave about 30,000 bales more than the previous year, but we have had 30,000 bales more than in the corresponding period, and sales lately have been exceptionally good, sales of about 33,000 bales having been effected during the last fortnight. Every effort is being made to effect sales abroad, in the Continent, in Latin America, and other parts of the world where our grade of cotton is required, and in these countries our salesmen are more likely to buy the quality cotton which is cheap, and it must be our object to meet the market and produce our high-grade cotton at the lowest possible price.

In this respect such extensions as we are carrying out have the effect of reducing our transport, ginning, and overhead charges to a considerable extent, and while the same object is in view, many other costs have been reduced. Our pumping plants, ginning factories, locomotives, etc., cost us less than 90% of our previous unit costs, and are run by steam engines, which means that, although we are 200 miles from the sea, the most economical form of power available has been adopted.

The Sudan Government is co-operating with us in

modifying which will facilitate cotton production and marketing operations.

Last season's rainfall was very heavy. The bushily-wooded areas yielded 100 feddans per acre, while the more open areas yielded 50 feddans per acre.

With regard to this year's crops, those planted in cotton areas of Centralia average 104.00 feddans, against 100.00 feddans last year. Some have been heavy and abnormal in their incidence, and although it is still too early to determine what the crop will be, reports are encouraging. A sample from our manager received on

the 1st inst. states that black-arm is present to about the same extent as in the same year except in the north, where it is heavier, and that black-arm is probably non-existent except in one place where it has appeared in the last few days. This means that the crop should be greater in Centralia later in the year, though damage should result as usual from this pest. The crop in Zebalia appears to be better than last year. I hold no brief as regards the cotton grown in the Sudan, but the cotton grown on native land, increases in direct yield of 100 feddans per acre. Taking everything into consideration, it would seem that if the present prices and our prospects for the coming year are very encouraging.

With reference to the companies in which you are interested, the Karsala Cotton Company, helping annual meetings and marketing, in which the proposals outlined in our report for the conversion of Preference shares into Ordinary shares were duly carried. The result of this will be that the Syndicate will own 500,000 Ordinary shares, each out of a total of 1,000,000. It will receive dividend at 10% on this holding, which will appear in the Syndicate's accounts next year.

Lake Tana.
The activities of Italy and Ethiopia seem to have caused apprehension on the part of many people with regard to the position of the waters of Lake Tana, which is the lake into which the Blue Nile, which the "Blue" has been diverted for their purposes, flows. Is it possible there being doubt that Egypt might claim mineral rights to the water of the Nile, would interfere with the dimensions of its summer flows, which are vital to its existence. The Sudan would be largely affected by future developments in this matter, but nevertheless, our shareholders, shareholders of the Syndicate, will be better aware how far the possibility could affect the Gezira scheme.

To make this clear, shall have to go back to the early days and explain why it was possible to have a Gezira scheme to all who are not familiar with the Sudan, its geography, and its hydrology.

Investments in cotton in the Sudan and Meroe, and the country linked by the Atbara and Nubian rivers, crop in which is harvested in summer, are dependent upon a certain amount of rainfall augmented by large irrigation works. This rainfall is about 1,000 mm. per annum, and its distribution is contemplated in the Gezira, the Omo, and the Atbara.

Investments in cotton in Ethiopia and Meroe, and the country linked by the Blue Nile, and the Nubian rivers, crop in which is harvested in summer, are dependent upon a certain amount of rainfall augmented by large irrigation works. This rainfall is about 1,000 mm. per annum, and its distribution is contemplated in the Gezira, the Omo, and the Atbara.

The Gezira operations in Ethiopia and Meroe, the possibility of this being proved, and the Omo being well developed, where the irrigation water is under the direction of the Government between the months of July and January, is controlled by the flood water by the Sudan Government, the continuation of the irrigation scheme being assured.

Lake Tana contributes only a small proportion of the normal flow of the Blue Nile flood. The river is fed by the heavy Ethiopian rains which fall into the tributaries and the innumerable valleys which join the Blue Nile, so that there is no danger for the Gezira scheme being affected by a difference with those countries.

From the serious situation which would arise in Egypt, it would appear that the torrential

Assisted by 1900

The country is described as being very dry, and the rains could easily be said to have been the most abundant. The rainfall was greater than usual, with amounts reaching as high as 10 inches except for the short intervals when it fell in the form of snow. The snow falls into a gorge rather like the Colorado Gorge, or about hundred miles.

There is a good description in the June issue of the Geographical Society's "African Journal" of Mr. Odessa, who was British Consul in the district for many years, and who graphically describes the difficulties he experienced in his attempt to follow the Blue Nile to the Sudan frontier after several years of exploration. He found it impossible owing to the mountainous nature of the country to be more than approach the river, so far as it was possible to gaze down into its depths, because it is more than half up the central position is that the Gezira is irrigated by water collected from the floods, and has flood should arrive in sufficient quantity whatever happened to Lake Nasser.

The improved results of operation are seen to make no small measure toward the efficiency of our staff, and I hope only those who have experienced the conditions of work in a tropical climate can realize the trying conditions under which they have to carry out their duties, and I am sure you will wish me to place on record our appreciation of their work on our behalf. In saying this I am not forgetful of our London staff, nor of the very valuable services rendered to the Syndicate by the British Cotton Marketing Association and its managing director, Sir William Lumley, who is instrumental in selling so much of our cotton abroad. Messrs. Campbell and Phillips though when we sell our cotton abroad.

We received a good deal of unanimous adoption, and the dividend recommended was declared.

East African Market Reports

COFFEE

ARABA coffee met good competition last week and our old friends, the English, were slow.

TEA

London	Local	Local
Large sizes	10/- per lb	10/- per lb
Medium sizes	9/- per lb	9/- per lb
Small sizes	8/- per lb	8/- per lb
Third sizes	7/- per lb	7/- per lb
Broken	6/- per lb	6/- per lb
Cotton stocks	6/- per lb	6/- per lb

OTHER MARKETS

Tea—Local tea at 10/- nominal. Total 10/- per lb.

Coffee—Cupua spot size 10/- per lb and now 10/- per lb. Mocha 10/- 10/- 10/-

Zanzibar cloves imported into Great Britain during September amounted to 800 cwt., as compared with 100 cwt. from Madagascar. Exportation Zanzibar cloves from Great Britain during the same month totalled 42 cwt., of which 30 cwt. went to the Soviet Union, 9 cwt. to Germany, and 3 cwt. to Portugal.

Copper—Plated at 6/- 6/- 6/- per ton for standard cash. 6/- 6/- 6/- per ton for 55/-

Coffee—Spirited with East Africa standard at 10/- 10/- per ton. Fijian 10/- 10/- 10/-

Cotton—Fair general trade from 8/- 8/- 8/- per lb. 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/-

Uganda reported 800,000 bales of cotton between January 1 and October 5. Contracted shipped to the end of September amounted to 500,000 bales.

Cotton Seed—Firm at 5/- 5/- 5/- per ton. Total 5/- 5/- 5/-

Groundnuts—Lower at 10/- 10/- 10/- per ton. Total 10/- 10/- 10/-

Methem.—Sales have been made of 100,000 Kandy flowers.

In Cecil Rhodes' lonely days

the Matobo made a profound

impression. "I call this one of the

world's vices," he exclaimed as he

peaked to and fro along the summit

of the hill. When five years

absence he failed to retrace his

steps which had removed him in

ignorance to the interior. As he

refound it and cried, "I had to

climb the hill again. I had stay here

longer if I could."

By his own methods he had found

his fortune in the

country between

the Moon and

High Commission-

ership, Rhodes

House, London.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA
The Real Africa

EAST AFRICA

Passengers for East Africa. Passengers from East Africa.

The ss "Maid of Normandy" left London on November 10, and will be in East Africa on December 14, bringing the following passengers:

London.
Mr. & Mrs. E. Karmot
Miss A. Neale
Miss L. G. Parker
Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Penfield
Miss & Mrs. E. Vickery
Montrose.

Miss J. M. B. Andrews
Mrs. K. A. Baird
Mrs. G. H. Raben
Mr. & Mrs. Chapman
Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Evans
Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Farmer
Miss A. G. Campbell
Rev. J. Campbell Morgan
Miss Campbell Morgan
Col. & Mrs. F. Cope-Jones
Mr. S. A. Child
Mrs. E. M. Cotterell
Miss E. W. Dene
Mrs. J. Dennerle
Mrs. G. Dove
Mr. & Mrs. B. Driscoll
Mr. & Mrs. M. Eason
Mrs. D. Elphinstone
Miss L. M. Episula
Miss N. F. Evans
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Fox
Miss G. E. Franklin
Miss P. E. Freisch
Miss & Mrs. H. R. Griffiths
Harrow.

Mr. & Mrs. D. Harvey
Miss A. J. Hayes
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hetherington
Mrs. Hobart
Miss & Mrs. H. M. Jackson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Kirkland
Miss Mrs. J. Lavender
Miss G. Lee
Miss G. Lennox
Mrs. B. Horrocks
Miss H. Mcllroy
Miss J. McLaughlin
Miss J. Mattin
Miss Mrs. V. Martin
Miss Mrs. Maxwell
Miss J. McLean
Miss P. Newbold
Mr. C. Derman
Miss E. Peel
Mr. Philip
Mr. Prophet
Hugh
Assisted passengers
Passenger marks
Assengers marked

Mr. & Mrs. M. Robertson
Dr. & Mrs. Scott-Roxay
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Simpkins
Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Strood
Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Tisdall
Mr. & Mrs. B. T. Woods
Mr. & Mrs. F. Whyley
Dr. & Mrs. W. Wilkinton
Mr. F. Williams

Torquay.
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hamilton
Dr. & Mrs. J. F. Barns
Mr. & Mrs. J. Steer
Dr. & Mrs. D. B. Wilson
Miss S. Wilson (See)

Zanzibar.
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Borrow
Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Hollinson
Selborne.

Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Thomas
Misses Asa Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Shaffey
Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Pollard
Mr. B. Bishop
Mr. & Mrs. Cox
Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Bowring
Mr. & Mrs. C. Goodall
Mr. & Mrs. H. Gammie
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hammond
Mr. & Mrs. Howard
Mr. & Mrs. E. Kitchin
Mr. & Mrs. D. Mason
Mr. & Mrs. Joffet
Mr. & Mrs. Hunting
Miss Mrs. Parkhouse
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. E. Parsons
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Reeve
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Rice
Mr. & Mrs. A. Le Riddedge
Dr. & Mrs. C. F. Sheldon
Mr. & Mrs. I. F. Shrubsole
Mr. & Mrs. J. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Walker

Burma.
Miss G. M. Abbott
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Barker
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Davis
Miss E. Williams
John at Marang
John at Port Said
John at Aden

"The ss "Charl Castle," which left London on November 14, will be in East Africa on December 14, bringing the following passengers for:

Mr. & Mrs. A. T. March
Mr. & Mrs. V. Martin
Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Mitchell
Mrs. Plankenhorn
Miss Plankenhorn
Mr. & Mrs. C. Kesterton
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Lampert
Miss F. Lampert
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Lampert
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Lampert
Mr. & Mrs. W. Lampert

27. HARRINGTON GARDENS, Maida Vale, LONDON, N.W.7.

Telephone: ST. John's Wood 6231.
Telex: 16456 Maida Vale.
Cables: "Harrington" London.

The ss "Huntington Castle," which arrived home on November 14, brought the following passengers from:

Tanga.
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Atkinson
Miss G. E. Best
Mrs. A. M. Berland
Miss E. Chisholm
Miss A. C. Green
Mrs. E. B. Gordon
Mr. & Mrs. Harry
Mrs. W. H. Hurst
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Lester
Mrs. R. M. Maxwell
Miss E. McAvoy
Mr. & Mrs. B. McColley
Mr. C. Rawlinson
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Seaton
Mr. & Mrs. Skelton
Mr. W. G. Steele
Mr. A. F. Summerfield
Mrs. L. W. Summerfield
Mr. & Mrs. Thompson

Port Elizabeth.
Mr. A. R. Burns
Mr. & Mrs. J. Hill
Mr. & Mrs. Leslie Moore
Miss H. S. Stanley

Port Said.
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Cameron
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. de Souza

Mombasa.
Mr. & Mrs. M. Norman

Air Mail Passengers.

Outward passengers by the air mail which left on November 15 included Colonel Linley Ward, Captain Cooke, London, for Zuba; Major Maynard, Khartoum, Sudan; Mr. Grant, to Kisumu; Mr. & Mrs. George Mason, and Sir Hugh and Lady Williams and Master and Mrs. Williams, to Salisbury. Passengers on the mail which left Nairobi on Tuesday included Mr. Ganda O'Dowd, to Zuba, and Mr. Maxwell, to Mombasa. Passengers on Wednesday included Mr. Walker and Mr. Pringle, to Nairobi, and the mail which arrived on November 18 included Mr. Maxwell from Salisbury.

East African Mails.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on

November 16 for 12.45 P.M. on November 17 for 1.15 P.M.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on November 18 and 28.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Gold Coast and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on Friday.

Outward air mails leave the G.P.O., London, at 6.30 a.m. each Saturday.

Inward air mail arrives on Sunday and Thursday. Mails intended to reach East Africa by air should be packed in cartons as follows: parcels by air December 1, Mr. & Mrs. Smith, by sea November 28, December 1, the latest. Postage is paid in advance, except for parcels sent from December 1 to January 1, which are sent air mail, postage being paid on arrival.



NOVEMBER 21, 1933

EAST AFRICA

SUGAR
COTTON

TEA
COFFEE

PLATED STEEL
ENVELOPES



BALL-BEARING
WHEELS

STEAM & ELECTRIC
LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RAILWAY HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS

Railways and Roads throughout the World.
Agents at: MELBOURNE, CALCUTTA,
London, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town.

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DEPARTMENTAL STORES SUPPLYING EVERY
REQUISITE FOR HUNTER, THE TOURIST,
SPORTSMAN, TRAVELLER AND SETTLER.

FORD-MOTED CO.
UP-TO-DATE SERVICE AND SPARES

UGANDA LTD. KAMPALA, UGANDA

PLATED STEEL
ENVELOPES

SECURITY
Special

UNAMB BRAND

SPECIAL HIGH TENSILE

STEEL BALING HOOPS

Always depend
on Barlow Baling Hoops.
Made of best British
Steel, hardened in the
smallest Barlow works
and thoroughly tested
in many times
the process of
baling. More
durable and
economical.



Barlow BRITISH

Cotton, Wool and Wool
with round edges in one
solid piece. The best
quality of wire can be
had in the following
lengths: 10 ft., 12 ft.,
14 ft., 16 ft., 18 ft., 20 ft.,
22 ft., 24 ft., 26 ft., 28 ft.,
30 ft., 32 ft., 34 ft., 36 ft.,
38 ft., 40 ft., 42 ft., 44 ft.,
46 ft., 48 ft., 50 ft., 52 ft.,
54 ft., 56 ft., 58 ft., 60 ft.,
62 ft., 64 ft., 66 ft., 68 ft.,
70 ft., 72 ft., 74 ft., 76 ft.,
78 ft., 80 ft., 82 ft., 84 ft.,
86 ft., 88 ft., 90 ft., 92 ft.,
94 ft., 96 ft., 98 ft., 100 ft.,
102 ft., 104 ft., 106 ft., 108 ft.,
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

MOST East Africans will welcome the exchange of offices between Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. For the latter, though personally popular, was felt to possess neither the experience nor the weight necessary in a Secretary Colonial Office of State who is to get things done. Moreover, he had plainly got ready in his dispatch on Custer Union. If Mr. Chisholm Gore was unquestionably the member of the Cabinet whose appointment was generally desired, Mr. Thomas is remembered as a Minister who did well from the East African standpoint while he was proconsul at the Colonial Office, who has living power and may be expected to keep the Colonial Empire well under public white-eye supervision in this respect. The other day Mr. Malcolm MacDonald poured scorn on the idea of giving away the Colonies; Mr. Thomas, whose chauvinism was twice as robust even when it reflected some of his then Socialist colleagues, can be counted upon to stand firmly against such notions, and to repeat them in ringing phrase. The most remarkable feature of the exchange of offices is that the Secretaries of State for both the Dominions and the Colonies are still members of the Socialist Party. Though *East Africa* knows no party politics as such, we deem it most unfortunate that in two successive National Cabinets the officer responsible for the contacts with the Commonwealth, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories should have been drawn from a Party which fails to appreciate or understand the views of British overseas. There are but eight members of the National Labour Party in the House, and six hold Government posts, three in the Cabinet. In such circumstances it is unsurprising that the interpretation of the Dominions and the Colonies has been that they have been called upon to find harbourage for two of the three.

SOME astonishing figures concerning the frequency with which administrative officers are moved from station to station in Kenya have been extracted by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey from the *Official Gazette* from 1928 to the present time, and in view of the high importance of the results of his analysis, he has been good enough to put his data at the disposal of *East Africa*. He wrote that the public attention may be called to the matter while Sir Alan Pim is in the Colony for the purpose of examining the machinery of government and arriving on means of effecting economies. Here is obvious scope for great savings of public money, for increased efficiency and for continuity of policy. Dr. Leakey's conclusions and deductions will be included in his new book, *Kenya Contracts and Problems*, which is due for publication in the end of January. The officials are moved, on the average from post to post, has long been common knowledge, but this analysis of the *Gazette* must shock not only the general public, but the Colonial Office, the Government of Kenya, the members of the Legislative Council, and the various Commissions and Committees which during the depression have been set up to suggest measures of economy. No one of these, ostensible guardians of the public purse, can have been aware of the real position, and the debt of gratitude due to Dr. Leakey for his inquiry is therefore all the greater.

Before us lies a typewritten list of the movements of every administrative officer since 1928. Service is typical extracts appear on another page, but here the generalisation may be made that practically no administrative officer is left unchanged in any station for more than 1 year, so rotate at much shorter intervals than

On the first page occurs the name of an officer who was moved seven times in five years, and secondly, of one who had nine changes in service, and one third of one who was five times moved in two places; on the fourth of two who were moved eight and nine times respectively in six years; the follow cases of eight changes in six years, ten in seven years, seven in three years, four in five and a half years, and so on.

No proper effort has been made to keep officials within their own Native principal language group areas in which the country ~~is~~ ^{is} mostly divided, and the facts in evidence completely expose the excuse sometimes that "movements" are prompted by the policy of extending control in healthy and somewhat unheeding lusts, far from bearing out that suggestion. The record shows that some officers have been here six years in a succession of stations which are considerably not favourable and that others are here six years and have no attractive posts. It is a common finding from the records that only three administrative officers in Kenya have since 1920 earned the £50 bonus offered by the Government. In those same six years, only twelve language other than Swahili and six more as ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ the Administration of the talents of £500 bonus each, for one taxpayer or another which was promptly showed up in the tribal areas on which this linguistic qualification would have been valuable, and not one has since refused. The statistics reveal complete incompetence in the utilisation of staff. No business man with branches all over the country would for a moment tolerate the enormous waste of money, time, and ability availed by this crazy tick system. He would discharge on the spot his staff contraries found to be so immensely radical and proudbal.

The wonder is not that the administrative system fails to work smoothly, but that it works at all under such handicaps. To take one ~~station~~ ^{district} of random: South Kavirondo had no fewer than six District Commissioners between June 1928 and March 1935, while in the four years ending October 1932, it suffered fifteen different appointments as District Officers. Fortunately the position at Kisii is not quite as bad, it appears at first sight, for there are often two D.O.s or A.D.C.s simultaneously in this large station. As for that reason, the African should be spared for the purpose of this criticism, it still means that the average length of tenure will be no more than six months. To take another station, there were ten changes in the Native Commissioners of Kamuli between May, 1928 and March, 1935, and sixteen changes of District Officer in the same four years ending in April last. How can efficiency be expected under this game of musical chairs records? It is also apparent that in the Native ~~area~~ community ~~area~~ ^{area} and even of personnel it is most important to note the fact that the authorities concerned continually continued to ignore that ~~area~~ ^{area}.

In the first place in that location of administration, there should be immediate systemised, and permanent, and the men shall not be moved without a definite cause, and then generally not without sufficient time, language groups, language areas would be made in the void for the ~~area~~ ^{area} to be filled up again.

There would be transvestism of wasted officers would be encouraged to learn the language of the people among whom they are serving, and whom they cannot properly administer without knowing the language, and most important of all, efficiency and consistency would appear for the first time in recent years be given an opportunity to bring their influence to bear. Pressure on space makes it impossible to publish the movements of every officer in the Kenya service since 1920, but the typical examples on another page constitute a damning indictment. They reveal the chaotic condition of affairs, from which the colony should demand immediate release.

EAST AFRICANS will think with regret to remember this week of two big-hearted Kenyans whose good works, living after them, will strengthen a new tradition. As the ~~deceased~~ ^{late} records, the H.E. Mr. W. G. Glencross, Campbell and Major G. J. B. Robertson-Eustace have made generous bequests for the welfare and advancement of Native communities, an official and a soldier, is proving simultaneously to the world how they and men of their type really regard the African. In the more advanced territories to the south, the spirit of rash pioneers as Rhodes and Bell are kept alive by institutions and funds left to the people among whom the donors worked and prospered. Few of those who have thrown in their lot with Kenya have prospered sufficiently to leave substantial funds to improve the social and economic well-being of the fellows, but a beginning has been made in a spirit of genuine affection for the country and its people. These practical last tributes to Africans are the best昭示 of the calamity that the white man looks upon the blacks merely as a shewer of wood and drawer of water. By the examples of Glencross, Campbell and Turby Eustace induce others to emulate them, their generosity will be multiplied in its beneficent effect.

EIGHTY-TWO Natives recently applied for work on a road construction scheme in Uganda, wanted jobs as drivers, and the other volunteered his services as a headman! That ~~dearly~~ ^{dearly} statement was made in Kampala in November. In the course of a discussion by the Chamber of Commerce on the question of labour supplies in the Protectorate, and even if exaggerated, it represents a pathetic commentary on the great disservice which certain kinds of semi-education can do the African. Of all the Eastern African territories Uganda and Nyasaland have assumed the greatest measure of Native Education, but as such the above is a startling reminder that the native system may end only in creating a chronic unemployment problem aggravated by the fact that the workless are themselves often educated class, and will never return to the honest manual labour of their forefathers. On the other side of the scale, thousands of thousands of agriculturalists upon whom the future economic prosperity of the country rests, are compelled to live in the primitive methods of agriculture, to the improvement of which serious efforts should be both directed in the earliest days of the education of the Native by the European. There is a dangerous lack of balance in the first system which requires the unremitting toil and attention of experts, mean enough to make the best minds practical and competent in all directions.

Water Boring in East Africa

By Harry Thompson on Territories Needs

DETERMINING last week's meeting of the East African group of the Overseas League on Water Boring Prospects in East Africa, Mr. Harry Thompson said that:

"Most of the minor rivers of tropical Africa flow only in the rainy season, but they represent by far the most important sources of water supply to Africans. Their sand beds where dried constitute reservoirs for water long after surface flows have ceased, and supplies can still be obtained from shafts sunk into the sands to increasing depths as the water table falls with the advance of the dry season."

"Away from the valley sand beds, which follow ridge structures or river courses, the African relief makes no opportunity for impounding streams in artificially made or natural depressions, or in sinking wells, where none is known to exist at reasonable depth. Springs are usually static in bottoms of low vallis except in certain regions, but such are rarely neglected. Impounded water as claimed by Natives is usually used for irrigation purposes are usually dirty and salty and is subject to many kinds of objectionable pollution and contamination."

"The primitive wells are the primitive methods of getting water adopted by some tribes in Africa, except in European stations where good drainage is demanded. People do not improve. Many are still in primitive regions. Those will, however, who have personal possessions and means no consideration, as indiscriminately people and animals for abstraction and consumption and often receiving the drainage of highly polluted ground. Such rodents can usually be remedied to no great extent, even if impeded water is not physically the locality."

"The majority of native wells in dry water courses are usually temporary for the convenience of men and animals unless the bottom is dry and sterile sand when disturbed is so swept by winds of water and the soil from which the water is taken is not bettered. Many of the primitive water holes where water percolates into little basins or other rocks which hold water are seepage tanks. In many cases the property of arrangement is said suffice to conduct water to a distance from the well and so diminish the chance of its polluting but only water consumption or storage are such obvious precautions taken to ensure better water."

African Appropriate Water

"African water is often drawn through pipes connected with horizontal troughs containing pure necessities and often where the waters are so highly charged with dissolved salts that in an unsheltered state they are distinctly unpalatable. Permeating strata of depositable shale have been observed in wells about 100 feet deep, during a brief flood which has caused fine silts to become washed up badly-leached ground."

"One sometimes finds it argued that the Natives drink like clear water and that only white men find fault with their health. But this is contrary to the experience of those who have examined the behavior of people presented with a good clean supply. Native sources are at once abandoned in favor of the good water, even though they involve an equal amount of labor to that of recovery. That a certain degree of immunity from some diseases is acquired, doubtless at considerable loss of life, is fairly certain but there is no concrete evidence that stomach complaints are very prevalent and that good water does improve the condition of men and families."

"What can be done to repair the deplorable conditions existing in many out-of-the-way districts? Considerable quantities of water be located at sufficient numbers of places to spread the population more broadly, thus grazing over a wide area. To the former, however, Yes; and to the latter, a qualified Yes."

"Most types of strata, whether of glacial, alluvial orogenous origin, may yield water under certain conditions, but their capacity to absorb water and deliver adequate contents demands high permeability either than porosity and, in crystalline rocks, in many instances, upon tracks, fissures etc. Rocks beneath all ages yield water under suitable conditions. The highest strata would include the youngest sedimentary rocks, and the least old crystalline basement or bedrock."

"An idea of the water available in the soil or subsoil water in our possessions is obtained when we find that no less than 1,000 wells have been drilled in South Africa, with a total output of 10,000,000 cubic meters and 15,700,000 cubic meters consumed in less than 500 in-

Africa. This would indicate that British South African land contains hidden treasures with a value in excess of \$100,000,000 and a potential of enormous proportions."

"Is it likely to be found by simple drilling? The hard rocks are less fractured and less permeable at depth and the saline contents of the water often increase or reduce restricted circulation. The average depth of a general productive bore does not exceed 200 ft., a general range between 100 and 400 ft."

"Wherever water lies within 20 ft. of the surface in favorable formations a favorite solution is to be found in driving tube (Abyssean) wells, to which an ordinary cottage pump can be attached. Such wells may often be driven in an hour or two to 20 ft. to 40 ft., and crystal clear water made available to the people."

"The work of exploring deeper sources of water must fall to those with expert knowledge, provided with modern mechanical devices, and the power drill is generally to be given preference to shaft sinking."

"Sufficient geological work has now been accomplished in East Africa to say that there are comparatively few areas where useful supplies of subsoil water of acceptable quality cannot be located at economic depths."

Drainage of Water

"With the soliloquy of water supply problems in mind, it is well to consider this way what has been done by the Natives in the way of water for a settler and himself. Many call themselves in inducing a person to go to Africa, private companies, the Government, and various schemes, the last, in itself, is thus divided for undertake rather unprofitable schemes which being undertaken by very small firms reflect little credit on the African enterprise with so great a task."

"Another big difficulty, especially in certain countries which causes a big proportion of humanity to migrate there for water, ergo, in consequence, all kinds of social and educational projects are committed to educate the minds of those who have to decide whether to migrate and migrate, submit their claims with undivided frequency and get a good bearing in local tribunals, although could they anticipate their claim, they could definitely quickly join hands with the neighboring.

"Once these are ventilated, the view to the land and water are sought for exploitation, and years may also do likewise. Every small event, invented for positioning or side-taking process upon which some ambitious mind comes in an obscure location is awaiting blood in the form of getting water to his village. The number of such ones is in remote places who are liable to get a doubtful claim, which repeated trials, laborious, and financial and still in desperation, tested finally, sometimes ankles in streams which justly owing to the lack of that he might paid them round."

"Regardless of the fact that the Native areas are being badly polluted with waste of all kinds, the same could easily be functioned elsewhere or elsewhere could have been made in Europe a few years ago. Obstruction especially arises from the expected conversion that no mechanical engineer can safely be brought to Africa, but surely the theory has been made."

"Strange to relate, only at proposed crossings which in coherence attempt to impose a toll on water carriers, the effect is to impede emigration, regardless of the fact that the new country would always be infinitely better having water previously been used much water in quantity and more secure in permanence."

Admirable in Little

"Directly or indirectly, I have always advocated that in any backward countries the demand one of the first things could be enterprise. Except of ports and capital towns, where there was very little evidence of growth and wealth, rural willingness to pay. If kept within their limits and all plantations developed till the popular theme, solving not more or better water, it is surprising what can be accomplished at little cost. Native villages are always built in places where water is combinable with fields, and the water may imply a generally bear a relation to the volume available. It is surprising how quickly villages spring up once good and permanent water is made available to the people on trade routes, and this was obviously good trading soils."

"Incomes, feasibility and availability to bring plans to implement in the permanence and utility of the supplies of a very reliable usage, reflected in digging boreholes excavated wells or a suitable site wells is 1000 ft. below sea level. Water is usually contained in a tank sufficiently elevated to feed tanks and stands at a rapid rate members at the works."

such a well is completed will take from two to four days and provide a dry area for a day or two, people with their animals usually brought in from grazing over a second dry bed water in the dry season. Windmills are not the type preferred by some people. The modern windmill or British machine gun which succeeds fully resisted the fury of African winds; several colonies and a great and extended use is contemplated, but in useful sizes of 10 to 25 ft. diameter its use is limited to from 100 to 200 gallons per hour depending on which is likely to be applied.

Tube wells can usually be driven to water and ready for use within a few hours if no time is spent in preliminary prospecting before fixing the final locality. boreholes can usually be drilled with a portable power driven machine until to about 200 ft. and lined with casing in from six to 20 days. The sinking of shafts is often a much longer operation on hard ground, but excavations in soft soil, however, are rapid, which hole up well and water is usually obtained by digging 10 to 15 ft. in a few days. During the war temporary installations of the above size were frequently finished in a week, and new supplies up to 10,000 gallons per hour of subsoil water were often made available to the troops within 24 hours of institutions by using portable fire engines of adequate capacity for coupling to grouped tube wells.

An Idea of Costs.

Costs fluctuate greatly with environmental freight and charges may easily double at the 5% prices of plain and more distant, but generally this is to some extent offset by cheap local labour. Generally speaking, a station can give a standing service of 10,000 to 20,000 gallons per day for 100 ft. to 150 ft. deep wells and used at cost may be less. It will thus be seen to what advantage a few hundred thousand pounds could be spent in Central Africa, provided the projects included no civil. These are big figures, figures, works are being developed in remote parts of East Africa on these lines.

Want of water and pavilion for schemes like those proposed. Pure water can be obtained by opening a tap connection goes up by lead and bounds. Many Government officials reluctantly advise a direct charge for water in outlying stations in the Sudan.

Grants from Colonial Development Fund have been liberally given for water projects in Africa, and to no more valuable purpose could the funds be put. Representation of good water is the one thing beyond all others which houses gratitude and appreciation from Africans whatever they may or creed.

Sir Arthur Powers presided, and Mr. G. W. Hawley proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

General Post in Kenya.

(Concluded from page 24)

Mr. A. W. KING—*Six Moves in Two Years*.—A.R.M., Nairobi, Feb. 1932; Mombasa, July, 1932; A.R.M., Nairobi, Nov. 1932; Mombasa, Jan. 1933; D.O., Trans-Africa, July, 1933; R.M., Nairobi, May, 1933; Nairobi, May, 1934; Eldoret, Jan. 1934; Nairobi, April, 1935.

Mr. R. H. PLATT—*Six Moves in Four Years*.—Mombasa, May, 1932; A.D.C., Mombasa, Oct. 1932; Nairobi, July, 1932; S. Turkana, Feb. 1933; F.T., July 1933; D.C.N., C. Kavirondo, Feb. 1934; D.C., Nairobi, Nov. 1934; Secretary, Nairobi, March 1935.

Mr. A. W. KING—*Six Moves in Two and a Half Years*.—D.C., Kisumu, July, 1932; Eldama Ravine, April, 1932; Kajiado, July, 1932; Ipolo, Jan. 1933; L. Karimoona, Sept. 1933; Raymonds, Nov. 1933.

Mr. J. E. SHAWNE—*Six Moves in Five Years*.—D.O., Kisumu, Aug. 1930; C. Kavirondo, Dec. 1930; West Turk, March 1931; Nairobi, July, 1931; Meringo, Sept. 1931; Kitale, July 1935.

Mr. A. W. SUCLIFFE—*Five Moves in Four Years*.—D.C., Meru, March, 1930; Kajiado, Oct. 1930; Nairobi, 1931; D.O., C. Kavirondo D.C., 1932; D.C., Nairobi, Jan. 1934.

Mr. J. G. SPENCER—*Five Moves in Six Years*.—A.D.C., Meru, Jan. 1930; D.O., C. Kavirondo, Jan. 1931; N. Kavirondo, Feb. 1931; N. Turkana, Jan. 1932; W. Suk, Lake Turkana, Sept. 1932; Nairobi, Jan. 1934; W. Suk, Lake Turkana, April, 1935.

Mr. W. WATKINS—*Six Moves in Six Years*.—A.D.C., Nairobi, Sept. 1930; D.O., C. Kavirondo, Jan. 1931; N. Kavirondo, Nov. 1931; D.O., C. Kavirondo, Jan. 1932; D.O., Lumbwa, Nov. 1932; Secretary, Nairobi, Jan. 1933; Rover, V.D., Nairobi, Jan. 1934.

Kenya Budget Balanced. Reduced Railway Rates from December.

SIR HOSSEINI BYRNE, Governor of Kenya, presented in the Legislature last week his fifth budget, which is provisional in view of Sir Alan Pim's resignation.

The net revenue is estimated at £1,343,751 and the net expenditure at £1,347,171. In view of the international financial and like uncertainty of commodity prices the figure on the conservative side. In comparison with 1934 the revenue estimate is down by £60,000, and the current expenditure by £2,000.

In view of the greatly improved railway finances reductions in rates are to be introduced on December 1st totalling £1,000,000 to be distributed between export and import rates. Coffee exports by £2,000 and sisal by £1,000. From Oct. 12 months a special rate is to be substituted for export maize, estimated to be 10/- a ton, and £2,000 in all. Branch line and port charges are to be removed.

The Governor recognised the plight of many small farmers, and announced that various inquiries are to be instituted as one of the first acts of the recently established Standing Economic Development Board.

Reviewing the economic position he pointed out that the value of domestic exports has increased by 10% in respect of 1934, and imports by 10%, the imports, which included textiles and luxuries such as wines, spirits and motor-cars, indicating improved purchasing power. The Colony's revenue is largely £1,000 higher than last year. The present surplus is £60,000 and allowing for later deductions there is every indication that the year will end with a substantial excess.

Notwithstanding the depression, much progress has been made in the field of agriculture. The war is restarting the flow of capital. The settlement scheme in connexion with ex-servicemen from India has been abandoned to the Secretary of State for War, and the emergency taxes are to continue as a retention of the existing taxation system is inevitable in the present circumstances and mercantile adjustments before Sir Alan Pim's report are impossible. The Government's scrupulous duty is considered as being to safeguard budgetary equilibrium so laboriously reached.

Sir Joseph Byrnes received the confidence of the Service salary levy, which is one of the few remaining in the Colonial Empire. Times telegram from Nairobi.

Towards Prosperity.

Progress Better in All Territories.

Trade conditions in East Africa as a whole show a definite improvement, said Mr. Michael Colquhoun, G. W. C. Griffiths in his presidential address to the Association of Chamber of Commerce of Eastern Africa in Nairobi last month.

In every case imports and exports are greater this year than for the corresponding period of 1934.

The figures bring home the very real importance of cotton to the commercial community and reflect increases in us as the necessity of the production of this crop for its continued market level. The advance in sisal values has not had time to be reflected in trade figures, but if the present increase in sisal is maintained we may look for a definite increase in cotton's buying power. Butler, though forming only a small percentage of our exports has reached a high point on the overseas market and the increased returns to the producer should act as a stimulus to the rapidly developing industry. Let groundnuts, and sisal all show an improvement in prices on the world's market. The coffee position appears serious; I hope the small sales of Tanganyika coffee during the past year are an indication of an advanced value. Unfortunately much of last year's coffee was sold before the heavy fall in price, but it is now low value and selling serious doubt on all future periods.

Taking into account the growth in the gold mining industry the picture was not so disheartening one, despite the low price of metal. In the years of depression the bulk of the trade and growing communities had a large element of saving in capital, but the recent improvements in the economy of the country have stimulated the mining industry.

Progress in Tanganyika

Governor's All-round Confidence

SIR HAROLD MACKINACHELL'S budget speech as Governor of Tanganyika reveals the great progress of the Territory during the last year.

The financial position for 1935, he said, would show a gross improvement of £2,000,000 over the previous estimates, which enabled the Government to pay £1,000,000 for interest to the Imperial Treasury and spend £2,000,000 on supplementary public works. Government had budgeted for a surplus on the year's working of £8,000, but now expected about £126,000. In the 1936 budget revenue had been put at £1,037,753 and expenditure at £1,034,000 of £168,000 more than the original estimate. It was proposed to reserve £100,000 for 1936.

Railway earnings amounted to £1,000,000, while the original estimated deficit was £100,000, and if £64,000 were added for interest due to the Imperial Treasury, the deficit would have been £174,000, but it was expected that after payment of interest it would be only £40,000. The Railway revenue was £629,000, working expenses for road and debt charges £321,000. For 1936 the Railway estimated revenue at £600,000 and expenditure at £622,000.

Customs revenue for 1935 was estimated at only £7,000, below the total for 1934, though many new products stood at a much higher than price. Sir Harold said: "There is one regret in which we cannot in fairness leave a self-reliant Government to protest. This is certainly connected with the salinity level. It was accepted willingly and毫不勉强地 so long as our accounts were not securely balanced, but its perpetuation would be an act of bad faith if the proceeds were used in a surplus budget for such purposes as I have described. So much will I think be conceded in all quarters, but I will add, I dare say, be urged that official salaries are too high and should be stabilized on a lower level."

Official Salaries

He thought that it should not hesitate to make appropriate representations to His Excellency. From what I have seen, I could judge that the wage of the average official to this country is at least what he is being paid in Britain, many cases more. If there are any who are below that average, the remedy is to get rid of them, and replace them if not as may be necessary. "It is no good employing any but really good men in such a country as this for the carrying out of the heavy and varied responsibilities which continually face them, and if you are to get good men you must give them full security for their sufficient re-incentive to attract them to the firm, instance, and to enable them to live and support their families with a reasonable measure of decency and comfort, whether times are good or bad."

It can be shown that there are too many of them, the money would be on a different plane, and would require most careful examination. "I do not suggest that there is in fact any surplus staff, and from the constant calls that are received for extra help, and the reluctance of my advisers to concede any of the present excesses, I could say, as far as our resources expand and demands for extra staff come in, we shall continue to carefully re-examine all demands from two aspects - first, the need to employ more, and secondly, the need by the employment of staff to meet the need by the employment of staff locally. But only shall we save where there is considerable much expenditure on passers, and frequently on us, but we shall be carrying out the obligations at the same time as we are saving on the Government to him, and for the public."

During the peak years of prosperity, the country's efforts had been taxed to over 100 per cent., and they had agreed that sooner or later there would be differences in markets; moreover the market was becoming more difficult.

A His Excellency hoped the recent rise in the price of sisal would enable the planters who had faced the terrible difficulties of the last few years with such determination, to make up lost ground. The 1935 exports would be about £1,000,000, sold at present prices the crop would have been worth about £1,750,000. The cotton crop would reach the record of 53,000 bales, groundnuts would total 16,000 tons, and a record coffee crop had been produced, but growers had not shared the relief which better markets had afforded others. Government had halved the coffee cess temporarily, and by an export tax the Ruwoba industry would contribute £200,000

generally, and also to bring changes in the mining industry, resulting in a large increase in mineral production. The latest possibilities in increasing local consumption and the recovery of Arusha Park have only been attention to the potentialities of such subsidiary crops as tobacco, for which Tanganyika is now producing 50 tons a year, sunflower, cotton, millet, beans, flat and round pumpkins and vegetables.

The development of mining and other industries in the interior of the country tends to expand the internal market for forest products, but the Tanzanian economy will probably have an even closer relationship since the government tends now against it. Future Delimitation was due to the work of the Veterinary Department, to a department on water supplies, and to road and telegraph departments, and the Governor mentioned the mining industry, which was rapidly refitting itself with modern equipment. The increase in the production of gold from the Lupa was attributed largely to the use of mechanical blowers, which had made possible the treatment of larger tonnages of ore than could have been handled by the old method of human labour.

Mining Developments

The erection of a central plant for the treatment of the goldiferous quartz under consideration by Government and the Crown Agents, and the appointment of metallurgists is at present investigating this matter. Other plans include the establishment of a branch improvement department, and it is hoped that in this will the attention of miners will be given to the possibility of the introduction of air conditioning and coke ovens.

There was no doubt that the Territory could look forward to a considerable sharp and sustained rise in the output of gold production. The prospects of these concerned in the gold and diamonds were very favourable. Present indications were that the development of the Sangoma area would prove of primary importance to the prosperity of the country.

The development of the Lupa made it necessary to remove the headquarters from Singida to Mbeya, and that would be followed by the removal of the Mwanga district to a new district headquarters. Mwanga district is a subordinate sub-district, and the Mwanga district was to be administered from Singida. Dar es Salaam would be encouraged to make some advance in local taxation, and coordination of publicity work by different localities would be assisted.

As far as the Lindi early in 1936 was possible, a mission of experts was expected to arrive in January to inspect the Musoma mining areas, and a geologist and telephone facilities, and the work about Officers would be appointed to help the mining areas.

Consulting the Public: Uganda New Finance Committee

ADDRESSING the Uganda Legislative Council last week, Sir H. B. Mitchell, the Governor, said that the surplus balance and reserve amounted to £1,500,000.

Referring to suggestions that an inquiry should be into the finances of the country, His Excellency stated his statement that as he had instructed the Treasurer to make an exhaustive enquiry into the incidence of public revenue, adding that he was not in favour of an inquiry by an outside expert before the results of the present inquiry were over. He would, however, establish a Standing Finance Committee, in which unofficials would be appointed.

In order to facilitate survey work likely to be done by the City Auctioneers in England, he would spend two months in Uganda and investigate in particular the possibilities of an aerodrome for Kampala.

Unofficial Official Salaries

Speaking in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council in Lusaka last week, Mr. G. C. F. Dundas, the City Secretary, said that as revenue had exceeded the £800,000 which the Governor regarded as normal, the tax on official salaries should be further reduced. He felt that the policy of the unofficial members of building an reserve fund while the regular taxes were in force was wrong in principle. There was good reason to foresee future with conditions especially as the Natives were finding more opportunities of employment.

The Italo-Ethiopian War.

Claims and Counter-Claims.

HERE has been a great divergence between the official claims of the two combatants since the start of the Italo-Ethiopian war, and in the last week this conflict of assertions has become still more pronounced.

First it was announced in Addis Ababa that thousands of the enemy had been surprised in a sleepless night and destroyed by the loss of about 1,000 dead. Quickly came the reply from Asmara that the casualties were 300 killed and 1,000 wounded. Gradually the news came clearer, and the facts appear to have been as follows:—

Some 1,000 Italian troops had been surprised in a large encampment in a valley surrounded by numerous anti-aircraft guns. That they concluded, was the camp of a large leader, perhaps Ras Kassa. Their efforts to be some good men took him.

The party of 200 heavy Italian bombers arrived on the scene, and began to attack the surprised Ethiopians. Shells and explosives were stated to have been dropped, and some of the machines swooped to within 200 feet of the ground in order that their machine-guns might do greater execution. Then the Italians discovered that the exposure of the encampment was a strategem, from the noise of the hills' anti-aircraft guns, machine-guns and the soldiers' aeroplanes, not escape in disorder and two being compelled to make forced landings before returning to their aerodrome. They escaped from an otherwise planned trap, attributed to the velocity of the anti-aircraft shells fired at such short range that they passed the fuselages before exploding. All the aeroplanes were hit in flight, so that anti-aircraft shells had hit the undercarriage, tank and rudder of his machine.

The Italians announced only one casualty, a mechanician who was injured in the leg and died later in hospital in Asmara. He has been awarded posthumously the Gold Medal of Military Virtue, the equivalent of the Victoria Cross.

Ethiopian Attack in the Ogaden.

A few days later it was officially announced in Italy that wholesale surrenders of chieftains and people in the central and southern parts of the Ogaaden Province, bordering Italian Somaliland, had brought 10,000 square miles and a population of 80,000 under Italian rule. These areas were reported to have submitted "spontaneously." The Emperor has asked to join in the "war of liberation." The son of Haile Selassie, H. M. Abd-el-Kerim Mohammed, known as "Mad" Mullah, was greeted by the Italians as one of the most important events since the outbreak of hostilities, since they put the invaders in a commanding position in the valleys of the Wadi Shebel and the Ogaaden, an area supporting 200,000 people. It is believed that he has joined the Emperor's forces.

According to the Ethiopian Legation in London, it once informed the Press: "We have no news, and we don't care if there is." Then Press correspondents in Addis Ababa and Jibuti began advising their colleagues in London that recent Italian claims with regard to the Ogaaden were entirely without foundation, and that as a matter of fact an Ethiopian advance was in progress thereon of a considerable scale, following the visit of the Emperor to that frontier.

The Italians are said to have retreated partly on account of supply difficulties and partly because the continuation of unsocial wars has led to much malnutrition among the officers of the askari battalions which are chiefly employed on their locality.

The Italian Press admits that many night attacks have been launched in the Ogaaden by the Ethiopians who have resorted to vigorous guerrilla tactics. As we go to press the situation is rather obscure, but the Italians appear to have fallen back almost to Gorahai.

On the northern front there has been little recent activity, apart from patrol clashes. In an 11-hour engagement north of Makale, 300 *askaris*, one Italian colonel and three other officers are stated to have been killed by a strong detachment of Ethiopians, who carried 10 Mannlicher rifles, four machine-guns, and ammunition. Ethiopian losses are not stated. In the Tegelle sector another force ambushed Italian columns, killing the commanders and putting the main body to flight.

Italy's transport problem on the northern front becomes increasingly complicated. The distance from Asmara to the front-line is 210 miles, and the last 100 miles are so rough that vehicles can negotiate them only with

difficulty. Some 1,000 Italian lorries are constantly driving on the roads, with the help of 1,000 native soldiers and 1,000 Natives, but the roads they make are easily destroyed by the streams of heavily laden lorries which seek to get as near the front as possible. Wagons, carts and mules are being used to provide the troops.

On the British frontier of the northern front a Foreign Correspondent writes that Italian officers and soldiers display high spirits in many trying circumstances. Every night the officers' staff sing their national and patriotic songs, which are taken up by the men. The march of the newly recruited infantry, however, was especially admired. An Italian soldier said: "It is a picture of a mad徒's gathering." On the road to Makale every soldier, there were rays of formidability and not a few had been wounded by going off the road and falling among stones cast down by the Ethiopians. The *Bersaglieri* of Blackshirts, formed of volunteers living abroad and composed of 100 officers, 1,000 men and 1000 Natives, has landed for East Africa.

Amidst 10,000 Italian soldiers in East Africa, 200 men are posted to Ocean Beach, and a number of them have gone to Saigon. Some have been named Plaza Maresca da Braga.

During the fighting in the Ogaaden, 100 Italian Suez Guards and 200 auxiliaries were killed through the Siegfrieds on duty, who were engaged through the

Emperor Meets the Night.

Four or five days after the Legation left Addis Ababa, by air, it was for a series of desultory actions accompanied by frequent machine-guns, which delayed his movement. At dusk he reached the capital, where he learnt that he had visited the Emperor's residence. The Emperor had been to the room of the Stevens, the man sent to the Ethiopian leader in the old days, in preparation for future negotiations, carrying a sword and decorated decorations. He brought with him innumerable signs and marks of distinction, which he distributed to all the guests.

At 10 p.m. the Emperor's machine had flown over the town, which was in darkness. The Emperor's departure. They thrice crossed themselves, fired small signals, and, earlier, the same day, had been seen over the sky. The submissions had been made, states an anti-war bulletin, brought into the Legation by the Emperor's son, which was henceforward a protectorate of the Empire, and its present occupation will be of interest. Able to rule in any direction, that is to say, in Europe.

At 11 p.m. the Legation in Addis Ababa said that it is clear that various Ethiopian officers, presidents, etc., believe that as the Ethiopian Government was unwilling to submit to the enemy's arms to end the unequal struggle, the civil population had been compelled to give up to the enemy's power, but that the Emperor, fearing for the chiefs' lives, had negotiated with the enemy. Ethiopia will refuse to cede any territory which would allow the aggressor to keep the resources of Ethiopia. It is accused of barbarity, cowardice, duplicity and hypocrisy.

The Emperor, impressed by the arrival of Gatti, three-quarter monogamous and anti-airplane, has ordered four machines of the same type for the Imperial Staff.

The French head of the Ethiopian aviation corps has been ordered home to suffice with the French Army, and another Frenchman, M. Drouot, has been appointed to succeed him.

M. Jacques Haberson, the Emperor's Swiss legal adviser and a member of his small inner Cabinet, is leaving Addis Ababa for a three-months' rest in Europe.

The roads from Berbera to Liboion are crowded with lorries carrying arms and ammunition for the Emperor's troops.

The Emperor's astrologers predict that he will lead a decisive onslaught in December, which will last for four days, and result in a complete victory for Ethiopia.

An unconfirmed report has reached Asmara that the Crown Prince of Ethiopia was killed in the aeroplane in which he was attempting to escape out of Ethiopia. Another version was that the Crown Prince was severely injured in the crash and was afterwards taken as a prisoner into Shoa.

Fear of Oil Embargo.

There is a growing fear in Rome that sanctions will be extended to include petrol, coal and other essential war materials.

The closest attention is is being paid to possible movements in Washington, for it is understood that that America supplies should continue during the first nine months of the year, the U.S.A. shipped considerable quantities of

certain shipping companies, the machinery and mineralists to Italy. Washington reported on Thursday that Mr. Hickok, Secretary to the Interim, who is also ORT's administrator, had issued notices to the companies concerned, asking them to take voluntary action to stop exports. A Houston (Texas) message states that exporters agreed to nothing but not selling to the neutrals; goods already packed in neutral ports were not being shipped, and that the oil, now being shipped, was sold prior to that decision.

The crew of a shipker went on strike in California because American shipping was being boycotted by Italian Somaliland. The crew of two Chilean vessels chartered by Italy to load peat at Suez were also striking, though they had not been paid.

Mr. Laval's opposition to the oil embargo has led to the indefinite suspension of his members of the coordinating committee, but he has continued opposition to the sanctity of the remains of power, and tends to belittle it as futile. Italy, however, maintains an attitude of firmness of the threat, and Rome's "ominous" tactics have been diplomatically resisted. Russia and Russia agree that protocol should be upheld from the start. America's attitude is well-doubtful. This embargo is more forced by its own policy than for the serious effect it would have upon the military operations in which motor drivers, aeroplanes and tanks play so vital a part.

Gen. Gatti, of Italy, "expressed" to Vittorio Emanuele 1,000 barrels of oil to Italy since October 1, and a local company has announced that it will continue to do so long as there is no embargo.

Mr. Churchill, explaining the U. S. Government's policy, says that cotton will have to be regarded as an essential war material to its efforts to end the "Moral pressure" it is effectively exerting. American exports to Italy, which jumped from about \$1,000,000 in September to close on \$3,000,000 in October, the shipping agent's ammunition has, however, resulted in several vessels loading for East Africa being retained in American ports.

Boycott in Ethiopia

Dr. J. Brown, international secretary of the Red Cross, says that all the private Ethiopian centres are hopelessly defenceless in the face of Italian bombing aeroplanes, and their bombardment would be a tragedy, comprehend only by those who had seen the impossibility of providing any real protection. Natives unable to obtain the marks will have to use ammonia pads, the most primitive form of protection. Five Ethiopian ambulance units have been organised under Dr. Brown's direction.

Dr. and Mrs. T. Gurney, of Monkton Combe, Bath, left London for Ethiopia last week to assist in ambulance work organised by the British Cheltenham Missionary Society.

Sir Charles Hyde, proponent of the Birmingham Post, has given £1,000 to the British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has presented an Fokker aeroplane to the Red Cross for use as an aerial ambulance.

The Soviet Government has issued a series of anti-war stamps, showing a city being bombed over the air, buildings in flames and men running wounded from the front.

Abdul Nabi, Egyptian Ambassador in Addis Ababa, states that the bombing of Harar, an integral Moslem centre, is a crime against Islam and against the Italians.

A French group is reported to have obtained a concession to run an air service between Addis Ababa and the Sudan frontier to connect with Imperial Airways at Mafraq.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda to Italy, Somaliland during the week ended October 19 included 1,000 packages of sugar, 85 of potatoes, and 200 of grain. Re-exports during the same week included 30 packages of coffee and 3,000 of chiva and glassware, 100 of cotton mercantile goods, 110 of iron and steel, 1,000 bags and 24 of leather and lanterns.

Exports from Kenya to Italian Somaliland during the week ended October 19 included 1,000 packages of sugar, 107 of honey, 40 of potatoes, 1,225 of sunflower seeds, and 100 of rice. Re-exports included Cement, 15 sacks, flour (wheat), 14,166 packages, galvanised iron sheets, 472, rice, 400, and 5,000 bricks, adding 8,300 donkeys were exported.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Tubby" Eastace's Charity

Requests of a Popular Kenyan

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

—Seventeen years ago when I was last at Oldeani, I was the first person to be introduced to the name and who took me to the old house of "Tubby" Bustage. He recently crossed the border into Uganda, and the nobility of his lineage is well known throughout the world.

—I am the father of the late Lt. W. A. L. W. A. S. —

Major K. W. B. Thompson-King, D.S.O., who was elected a member of the Kenya Legislative Council by the pastoral constituents of his estate in Engare Sero in 1924. He is known to have founded a school at Shrubur, School of history, and geography. Also for founding a "Colonial School for Natives" in Kenya £10,000 to the training and education of African Refugees & Homeless and Delinquent Children. Known to the Church Missionary Society Nairobi £200,000 to the Bishop of Qu'ville and £10,000 West Canada. —

Nyasaland in the News

Mr. S. S. Murray Comments

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

—With reference to the correspondence arising from Mr. MacAdam's book "Nyasaland in the Nineties" and the question of precise dates for certain administrative events, it may be of interest to state that:

On September 21, 1889, Mr. John Butcher declared British Protection over the Shire Highlands. On May 12, 1891, as British Protectorate was extended over the territories adjoining Lake Nyasa. The territories later known as North-Eastern Rhodesia were placed under the Charter of the British South Africa Company, but were administered by the Commissioner for British Central Africa. In April 1893, this arrangement ceased and July 14, 1895, when the British South Africa Company's territories north of the Zambezi were handed over to Major W. P. Forbes, the delegate of Dr. Jameson.

The British South Africa Company, however, continued its contribution towards the combined police force until the financial year 1903-4, and the control of Nyasaland was not fully and formally removed until the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of October 18, 1900, substituted the High Commissioner of South Africa for the Governor of Nyasaland as the supreme local authority in North-Eastern Rhodesia.

Excluding the non-tribal and aborigine tribes of 1915, the last internal trouble in these territories was in 1919, when, as soon as Chief of the Angoni threatened the area where Fort Jameson now stands. As a result of his expedition, Fort Manning just inside the Nyasaland border was established to keep the district in order.

Yours faithfully,
London, W.C.
S. S. MURRAY

Kenya Development Board

Kenya's new Standing Board of Economic Development has the main terms of reference "to keep under review and to make recommendations in regard to the economic situation in the Colony; to advise on themes of economic development; to anticipate developments in the economic field, and to tender considered advice as to the initiation of relevant measures." The Colonial Secretary is Chairman of the Board, its other members being the Chief Secretary, Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Francis Scott, Mr. J. B. Pandya, Colonel G. C. Grindall, Mr. W. C. Mitchell, Mr. E. G. Grogan, and Major E. S. Grogan, with Mr. V. M. Pandya, Agricultural Economist, as secretary. During Mr. Pandya's absence from the Colony, Mr. Shamsum will be a temporary member of the Board.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 13

See Page 267 November 26, 1935

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"Most of the gold produced on the Lusia have wireless sets." — *The Times*, speaking in London.

"It is estimated that the coffee planters of Kenya give in excess of 50,000 acres in their plantations."

The Coffee Board of Kenya.

"The position of primary European education in this country is scandalous. It will continue." — *M. F. C. in Bowie, M.L.C., Nairobi.*

"The water-level of Lake Nyasa is now nearly 10 feet higher than it was in 1922." — *Tele. Harold Darmstadt, Government Meteorologist.*

"Tanganyika will doubtless have many problems in common, and perhaps they are more in union than either is with Kenya." — *The Standard, Harare.*

"I hope everywhere I could conscientious support and a high sense of public duty." — *A. Alexander Glen, in his Report on the Administration of Southern Rhodesia.*

"So long as we have our present form of purely tribal Government, so long will there continue to be friction between officials and unofficials." — *Lord Francis Scott, speaking in Nairobi.*

"If the tribes had a representative on the Legislative Council, it would have been much easier for an advisory council, some of the best brains of the country." — *The Northern Rhodesian Advertiser.*

"The proportion of public schoolboys in Kenya is larger than in any other part of the Empire, with the possible exception of the girls at Taunton's."

The Sunday Post, a new Nairobi weekly.

"It is generally admitted — unless of course there is a shift of income tax in the air — that Kampala is the home of a number of wealthy independent gentlemen." — *M. P. L. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, speaking in Kampala.*

"A strong military power entrenched in the Egyptian highlands would command both the Sudan and Kenya, that is, both the White and Blue Nile, and thereby would control Egypt." — *Sir George Young*, writing in *"The Evening Standard."*

"The most striking thing about the native workers who have been in our compounds for some time is the way in which their physique has improved — doubtless the result of the excellent food and comfortable houses." — *Sir Auckland Geddes*, speaking at the annual meeting of Bokanta Corporation, Ltd.

Safariland in London.

THE Worcester, Park Lane, was transported to Safariland on Tuesday evening when the guests attending the "Safari" Ball in aid of the C.R.E.S. Fund found themselves not in conventional bungalows, but in the fascinating surroundings of an East African bushmen's camp.

Everything was there to the smallest detail: soap-boxes, mosquito nets, etc.; the camp beds, trophies of the hunt, guns, steel boxes, sun-helmets, camp chairs and tables outside the tent — and the essential *anti-trophion* already ready for use.

Wading through the clearing in which the camp was pitched, wanderers through this Safariland came across the party's open-body car, which had, incidentally, covered thousands of African miles, and saw some striking photographs of African scenery and of travel conditions in big game country. The lounges were numerous East African heads and skins, a number of them magnificently complete. The programme of the ball was also specially designed to interest the guests in the attractions of hunting and touring in East Africa. The success of the dinner was due to the efforts of Messrs. Griffiths, McAlister, Lee and Son (Adelaide) Ltd., bath of London.

280. Cap



Copyright East Africa

When Capt. Oulton went to East Africa in 1900 with three other sappers to build a road along the telegraph ahead of the railway, which was still 75 miles west of Nairobi, that town's European population consisted of one woman and three men. During the Nandi Rebellion of 1905, when the tribesmen tore down 50 miles of line in one night, he had some stirring experiences.

Shortly afterwards he resigned from the Service, began trading in sheep, and signed a fuel-oil contract, used £100 profit in two months, considered using capital on which to begin dairying at Nairobi, where his wife, a farmer's daughter and a trained nurse, greatly contributed to its success. He was the second settler to import hereafter, bulk into country-side, the first to import a cow. Having sold out to Sir Northrup Mallison, he never ceased growing near Nairobi. Sheep losses subsequently to the War put an end to this enterprise, and he entered the Game Department as Game and Veterinary Control Officer.

Joining up on August 14, 1914, he built the telegraph line front of or towards Kilimanjaro and later took charge of all military telegraphs in Uganda. When he was left to live alone on their advance from the C.M.R. road for three he once built 60 miles of line in four days on easy ground for the Company.

NOTES

Wireless left England last week by Mr. G. E. T. Lawes, who has been in Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Carey-Bland, Town Clerk of Lusaka, will return early next year.

Mr. E. J. Mardon left England yesterday for Kenya to visit his country estate.

Mr. Lawes' wife is to speak on "Rhodesia" on December 1 at Victoria House.

Mr. A. L. Neame, formerly of the C. V. Police, is Superintendent of Police in Arusha.

Mr. P. V. Skerrett has been elected President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

General and Mrs. Boyd-Moss have been due to visit Kenya from their estate near Arusha.

Dr. N. Chilton, the Tanganyika Medical Officer, has been transferred to the Mbeya district.

Mr. Pinto Ferreira, Director-General of the Mozambique Railways, recently visited Mombasa.

Dr. D. C. Turner, of the Uganda Medical Service, has been seconded for duty in Nyasaland.

We learn with regret of the death in Nairobi of Mrs. Rose Shaw, mother of Mr. Daere A. Shaw.

The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., had an audience of His Majesty the King last Thursday.

Chief Instructor F. J. Robbins, of the Uganda Police, has just completed 30 years in Government service.

Bishop Njiri, the newly-appointed Bishop of the Verona Fathers' Mission at Ituri, has arrived in Uganda.

Mr. R. M. Woodford, announcer at the Nairobi broadcasting station, has been seriously ill in Nairobi Hospital.

Mr. P. E. W. Williams, of the Tanganyika Education Department, and Mrs. Williams, reached England last week.

Rev. T. S. Spackman, vicar of Marple, Cheshire, has been appointed Commissary to the Bishop of Uganda.

Major G. L. O. Grundy, Mr. C. Mansas and Mr. J. W. Price, have been appointed Honorary Game Rangers in Tanganyika.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Shortope, who spent many years in East Africa, left England yesterday to return to the Gold Coast.

Mr. S. H. Pearce, who has done considerable work in South Africa, has joined the plotting staff of Wilson Airways, Ltd., Kenya.

Mr. J. C. McDonald, former member of Parliament for Wokingham, has returned to England.

Another prominent English visitor, who has been private secretary to Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, has been Mr. H. H. Darley, chairman of the Standard Oil Company over seas.

Another prominent English visitor to the Netherlands is Mr. J. C. G. van der Heijden, from Alkmaar, who is returning home after a long stay.

Dr. T. G. L. Jones, a zealous researcher in Japan, Africa, who was seconded to some oil companies in Southland, has arrived home to leave.

Mr. G. Sheppard, late of Zanzibar, is staying in Essex. He has served in Rhodesia since 1921, and is the author of "A Guide to Zanzibar."

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham recently spent a few days in Nairobi as the guest of Sir Stewart Sykes, the Governor-General.

Mr. John Canfield, deputy general manager of Barclays Bank, Ltd., has been recalled yesterday before the German Banking Institute in Berlin.

Mr. John Marsden, manager of the Kampala branch of Messrs. De La Rue & Clark, was informed in India recently by Miss Constance MacKenzie.

A bronze plaque of the head of Mr. Rudolf von Slatin Pasha is to be a feature of the Slatin Memorial fountain to be erected in Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz, whose death in London we recently recorded, father of Captain H. C. Schwartz, of Nairobi, left yesterday, valued at £1,000.

Mr. P. H. Brant, Agent, and Miss Prudence A. Young, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ayent, of Seaton Dryve, are to be married in Mombasa in December.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Purse broadcast from the B.B.C. last Friday in the series "I Knew a Man." His wife of Long Roberts of Kinderton.

The wedding took place in Mombasa recently of Mr. C. V. White, of Durban Palace Hotel, and a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board, to Miss Jane Swaby.

On his return to Uganda from overseas leave, Mr. H. H. B. Sandford, Senior District Officer, was appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province.

The death has taken place in Cape Town of Lady Chaplin, widow of Sir Drummond Chaplin, former Administrator of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, who died two years ago.

The British Resident has appointed Mr. R. J. Dunlop to be Currency Commissioner of Zanzibar and to be a member of the Management Board of the Clove Growers' Association.

Mr. W. D. E. Stock left by air for Tanganyika last week on the conclusion of his leave in the country. His name from the Territory suggests that he is likely to be posted to Tanganyika.

NOVEMBER 28, 1935

THE EAST AFRICAN

In East Africa, the former Emperor of Ethiopia who was deposed 16 years ago, and had been confined since 1933 on Mount Gera Muxta, near Harar, died there from general paralysis.

The engagement is announced of Gertrude, only daughter of Sir Richard Rankine, Resident of Zanzibar, and Lady Rankine, and Mr. K. H. Clarke of the Zanzibar Government Service.

Mr. Hooper, captain of the Kampala Sports Club cricket team, in a competition against Entebbe made 107 runs and took six wickets for 44 runs. His score exceeded the total made by the Entebbe side.

At the fourth annual Kenya Angling Conference held in Nairobi the following Committee was appointed: Messrs. H. Mason, H. J. May, A. Turner, Rodway Robeson and Coburn and Major A. W. Sutcliffe.

The influence which the East African group in London has had may be seen in Dec. 5 in honour of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has been cancelled on account of his transfer from the Colonial to the Dominion Office.

Mr. W. G. Windley, Khartoum manager of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) has been transferred to Alexandria. He first went to Khartoum ten years ago, and was this year President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. J. E. Miller, F.B.E., secretary of the Royal Engineers Society, is to address a meeting of the Society on December 1 on "Experiences on the Frontiers of Ethiopia and Eritrea." The address will be followed by a question time.

Sir Harold Hoffman, who visited East Africa some time ago, and Sir Isidore Simons, who went to Nairobi in 1929, have been appointed members of the Central Housing Advisory Committee under the new Housing Act in this country.

Mr. A. Hamilton-MacL, who served with the King's African Rifles from 1914 to 1918 and has since served as a British Consul in Somaliland, has arrived back in Britain, the leave having been extended for eight months on medical grounds.

Miss Diana Mary Talbot, daughter of the late Mr. E. V. Talbot (affectionately remembered as "Tiny"), and Mrs. Talbot of Nairobi, has become engaged to Mr. Basil G. Mitton, only son of the late Mr. Edgar W. Mitton and Mrs. Mitton of Nairobi.

Miss Joyce Helen Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of the well-known Kenya settler, Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Henderson, of Naivasha, was married to the Captain of the Highlands, Nairobi, recently to Mr. C. F. C. Glaise, of the Anglo-French Sign Company, Tunis.

The Rev. A. B. Gordon has resigned from the Mysore Kenya chaplaincy, which covers Nyeri, Naivasha, Rumuruti, Thika, Embu and Lika. He will be succeeded by the Rev. J. Campbell Morgan, who has been Chaplain in Kampala for about seven years.

Captain Graham Gibb, a Scot, is the general manager of the East African Fisheries (Messrs. Bullard, King & Sons) and son of Mr. Robertson Gibb, chairman of the firm. He left home last week for the port of Umtuna on her maiden voyage to the Cape.

Dr. A. J. Martin has been appointed Chief Health Officer and Medical Director of Southern Rhodesia. He has served in the Colony for the past 12 years, having thus closely identified with child welfare work, and is a former Chieftain of the Shishimbyi Cadet Corps.

Mr. G. B. MacLennan MacLennan, Deputy Commissioner of Tanganyika Territory, has arrived home having spent a holiday in South Africa en route. He has served in Tanganyika since 1917 previous to which he had four years in the service of the South African Government.

Mr. G. M. Harris of the Uganda Forestry Department, son of Mr. A. G. Harris, late Commissioner of Customs, Cotton, and Miss R. C. Harwood, youngest daughter of the late George Harwood, M.A., of Cotton, and of Mrs. Harwood Murray, of Waterford, have been married in Johannesburg.

The engagement is announced between Mr. M. J. B. Molohan of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Molohan of Brighouse, Yorkshire, and Miss Alice Bullock, daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. T. Bullock, of Johannesburg, and of Mrs. A. Bullock of Reading.

Sir Sydney and Lady Henn, accompanied by Miss Hunger as Secretary, leave London to go on the Langley Castle tour to Kenya to visit their son Mr. Julian F. Henn, the Rhinoceros planter. They expect to spend about two months in East Africa returning to the Cape by the "Langley Castle." Correspondence should be addressed to the National Bank of India, Nairobi.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes has been re-elected President of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association, with Messrs. R. D. England, F. Taylor and D. Duncan as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. J. C. Hall as Vice-President. Messrs. P. de Villiers, J. Davies, G. L. H. Durst, H. R. Fox and Dr. W. V. Brambridge have been elected to the Council of the Association, of which Mr. H. V. van Clark is Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. P. Fear Hon. Treasurer and Mr. E. J. Parry Hon. Auditor.

We report with regret the death in London of Mr. J. Tommey Hamilton, formerly of Kenya, Tanganyika. He first went to Kenya in 1907, for several years on a farm in Ruiru, and joined the East African Mounted Rifles in 1912; this was commissioned in the following year, and demobilised as a Captain in 1919. After spending a short time on a coffee *shamba* in Kora, and on an estate in Nakuru, he joined the P.W.D. in Tanganyika. Since coming home in 1932 he had been employed in London, suffering from a relapse from asthma. He was a son of Mr. J. D. Hamilton of Nairobi.

Improving Native Agriculture**Holt's Advice**

In the first half of the week section on Native Agriculture strongly advocated, and has come to be known as the Holt's Farming method, of which our Albert Howard is the best-known exponent. This is an extract from a lecture given by Mr. G. H. Hameroff, the English agriculturist, having experimented with the method, which follows:

"The results were undoubtedly excellent from the agricultural point of view, but there was no vegetable garden analysed, but the results were in vegetable gardens and banana plantations in native fields. Were these reliable?"

"I am not so sure that the Native people would be satisfied. I found that when the Holt's method was followed, the yields were high, approximately the same as at Harrow, but there were occasional failures, in which case nothing accounted for the poor results, for which were scarcely satisfactory to the natives. In such cases, however, I usually found tiny tendencies to sickness or malnutrition in the maize." (sic)

There were certainly some differences between Embu and before in the rapidity of the onset of disease and deterioration. The high temperatures after the change and after the first methods were easily observed to increase at Embu. But the cultural results were uniformly excellent.

"I am not so sure that the method has been followed in by the Native people. I have seen a very disappointing in my answer. Every year, intercessions were shown by certain chiefs and others, and in one case garden boys had fought one another in their maize. In the compound with their respective tribesmen, the Native agriculturist has not taken his method, nor because he has any objection to it, method as such, but because, generally speaking, he has neither the education nor the means to do so (organics manures for my manures) at all."

"Shifting cultivation is still the norm. But the pressure on land will allow all this in some places rapidly and wide and practised in many district headquarters, Local Native Council farms, European estates, &c. I waited for him when the Native wants it. Personally I have no doubt that the African will love, adore, & thank for the shiftof cultivation, which though not pressing at the moment, will become increasingly so in the future."

Shifting Agriculture

Of the shifting cultivation practised by most Native tribes, the lecturer said:

"It may be noticed in the practice of shifting cultivation, the burning off of the timber and other vegetation, the considerable quantity of plant ash, the lime, the sand, &c., & the addition to the soil, organic and phosphoric acids, much of which had been brought up from the bottom of the soil, the nature of the plant ash, the lime of the earth, the lime itself may be useful in decomposing organisms, reducing fertility and the seed of weeds, & the reason of abandonment of the area after a while, soil exhaustion and the invasion of weeds. This is well in East Africa, & was stated by a chairman of the Native Education Committee, as a good system of farming, which will not affect cultivation indefinitely on the same land."

"A third area is the Great Daniel. There is no justification for Major F. C. Johnson's outburst before the Kenya Land Commission, as coloured as it may be by the fact that his interests were largely in the forests to which shifting cultivation is the best way to treat."

"In East Africa the land was established a trading relationship with India, China, & in a short time Indian and Chinese started to buy up the land. Then large portions of the land which people have established a permanent relationship on, & on these people the debts, debts, & debts. Their only possible hope under these circumstances is the cultivation of groundnuts, & the cultivation of the areas of land are very small, so that their method of working are described and the great state of scarce and very slow process of culture."

"There was also a reminder that if we continue to segregate the conservatism of the African in the matter of crops, most of whom have been trained over their initial stages in Central Africa, rents would bring in more than the groundnuts, cassava, and sweet potato, &c.

"The Natives want to grow, and the main difficulties are the lack of growing, one wants to grow, but the lack of cultivation either as a rotation or under mixed cropping, is one-half basal, two-quarter beans and beans and, one-quarter roots and green vegetables. But then a feature of this description is the Natives can be induced to do with an adequate measure of cultivation, will only maintain a low level of production, because it does not provide for an adequate return of humus to the soil, and upon humus itself, not only nitrogen, the fertility of tropical soils greatly depends on the high temperatures that prevail result in very rapid oxidation of humus, and yet the humus determines both the water-retaining power of the soil, importance when the rains are violent and the soil erosion and its resistance to erosion."

Legal Absolutism

"The Native Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution that if a resident of Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika, or any other colony, native or otherwise, in one territory, should collect half the amount of the tax in respect of the same period in either of the other territories, Mr. C. W. M. and others consider extending legislation of the Auditor General of the three provinces, so as to be able to withhold payment of tax in all three provinces being able to obtain direct relief."

Mr. W. S. C. Campbell's Budget

Mr. W. S. C. Campbell, the former Senior Commissioner of Kenya, who died on September 14, 1934, at the gross value of £5,773,441. And net personalty £53,000. His effects £5,000 to the Official Trustees of charitable Funds upon trust to pay £1, every week to some good cause of a charitable nature for which an appeal made that week have been broadcast by the B.B.C. in its National Programme £2,00 to the Brief Native Commissioners of Kenya, £1,200 to the Native Affairs Council, £500 to the All-Local Native Council, £200 to the Central Native Council, and £200 to the Taita Local Native Council, for the benefit of the members of the tribes over which the said councils exercise jurisdiction, £50 to the said councils, £500 to the Native Arts and Crafts Society, and £50 to the Kenya Horticultural Society.

Native Transport Committee

A committee has been appointed by the Kenya Government to investigate the desirability of co-ordinating and regulating all forms of transport in the Colony, having regard to (a) present conditions and probable future developments in Kenya and the adjacent territories, (b) transport by air, craft, rail or roads, (c) the necessity for housing the domestic and/or dangerous population and (d) the need for encouraging to the public interest a higher standard of transport. The Committee will ascertain the best means whereby any desirable measure of co-operation can be secured, and whereby suitable co-operation in dealing with the matter can be arranged with neighbouring territories. The Attorney-General is to be Chairman of the Committee, the other members of which will be the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, the Director of Public Works, Mr. Conway Harvey, Captain C. B. Anderson, and Mr. Abdurrahim.

July 1st



Lady Evelyn Sobbell
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for
Agriculture, the Colonies, and Fisheries
and Minister for Health and
Supply

With 22 Illustrations and Maps

JOHN GRAY

November 1945

EAST AFRICA

Appointing Local Officers

Views of Government in Seychelles

THE SEYCHELLES PLANTED a question to the Government to replace the Director of Agriculture by an officer who was experienced something like this. The Governor, writing in the Legislative Council, to the other member of the Council, had been writing the Governor's best liposcopy without adequate staff and had finally faced the decision to carry on in that position during the financial difficulty. Steps had been taken for the training of Seychellois agricultural officers in the East African territories and the Government hoped to obtain funds from the African Government for a qualified assistant agricultural officer for these islands with the services of the entomologists waiting with the services of a very satisfactorily increased and improved service to the island. The Governor regretted that the Department had been prejudiced by "personal politics". In the departmental organisation he had kept steady before him the object of appointing Seychellois officers to senior posts whenever possible. When he first arrived in the country he had regarded the matter with considerable optimism and accepted the Financial Commissioner's suggestion that, with the exception of the Chief Justice, all senior posts should if possible be filled by local people. His optimism had been somewhat dimmed during his 18 months' residence in the country. It was not only a question of professional and technical qualifications but of whether that sense of public service unaffected by personal reasons or interests, that sense of discipline and resolution to make the best of any work for its own sake, which enabled a man to rise superior to the infirmities of family relationships and local cliques, might prejudice the whole matter. He had been aware of several cases of damage caused or attempted by political attacks of a vindictive which an officer outside the colony would not be exposed. If there were added to "personal politics" within the Service, intrigue from without the position would become impossible and the key posts must inevitably be held by outsiders.

The policy of "Savagery of the Seychellois" as regards Government service, the Governor added, "will be successful only to the degree to which the tradition of public service can be appreciated and maintained by the Seychellois, both within and without the Government departments." He appealed for a wider tolerance and understanding.

Tanzanian Germans and the Nazis

Lord Louis Scott, the Kenya editor, has written to *The Times*, concerning the suggestion of the Labour Party that the Colonies should be administered by the League of Nations, on which he recently had a conversation with a German settler in Tanganyika who has been in Africa over 30 years. Asked whether German colonists would Tanganyika go back to Germany, he replied: "Yes, we should like to go back to Germany for sentimental reasons, but not under the German Government. We know that we cannot afford to remain in the British Empire—but one thing we do not want is to remain under this League of Nations."

Southern Rhodesia's Livestock Industry

Sir Ernest Porgy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has appointed a committee to inquire into the possibility of introducing veterinary legislation similar to that in South Africa for the establishment of a Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board. The legislation is intended solely to report on the existing condition of the livestock industry of the Colony and to formulate a scheme and in particular on the potential development of an export industry. The Committee is composed of the Attorney-General (Chairman), the Chief Native Commissioner and Mr. Basil Edwards, Mr. R. Dauncey, Captain G. C. Well, Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Griffiths and Messrs. Togood and J. B. Bamford.

Rhodesian Pioneers

Occupation Day Function

IT WAS THIS Saturday evening the survivors who took part in the occupation of Matoboland in 1902 assembled in Bulawayo on Occupation Day November 4. In the evening there were the guests of the Bulawayo Municipal Council's banquet held at the Palace Hotel, where their meetings have taken place for the last 30 years. The Mayor, Comptroller C. M. Harris presided and the Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. Martin Hughes, proposing the toast of the 1803 Columns Society, described as late F. C. Selous as a magnificient specimen of British manhood who had not received in Rhodesia the recognition he deserved.

Remarking that that was the first major anniversary gathering in which a woman, Comptroller Mrs. L. E. Redfern, had been invited, Mr. Hughes paid a tribute to the part played by pioneer women in the development of Southern Rhodesia. Mrs. Redfern had nursed the sick and wounded when serving with "Bulwer" Column, and was awarded a special decoration for her services.

The evening concluded with the singing of the Pioneer's hymn, "Onward Chrestian Soldiers," published in 1807 in a London weekly paper which was very critical of Rhodes. They were such voices like that in the original volume, and the Chattered Company that they have since been sung at all Pioneer reunions.

In the earlier part of the day the members of the Society, accompanied by the Hon. H. U. Mafat, President of the Society of the 1803 Columns, went out to "The World's View," and laid a wreath on the fallen African soldiers. At the annual meeting Sir Cem J. Rodwell, C.M.G., former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was elected the first Hon. Life Vice-President.

The roll of the Society now contains the names of 115 survivors, 74 in the Rhodesia, adding the last valiantly passed away.

Southern Rhodesia Crop Estimates

The following crop estimates for Southern Rhodesia for the current season have been published by the Statistical Bureau. Last season's production being shown in parentheses: Tobacco, 31,200 lbs (26,701 lbs); maize, 1,250,000 bags (1,28,000); groundnuts, 54,500 bags (76,920); wheat 45,000 bags (23,657); and seed cotton, 885,000 lbs (818,022 lbs).

THE REAL AFRICA



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Rhodesia and Zambia,
stone the boundaries
of which contain the
greatest snow places on
the whole continent—
the Victoria Falls,
the Zimbabwe Ruins,
the Matopos, where
wild game roams the
plains and native life
remains simple and
unchanged.

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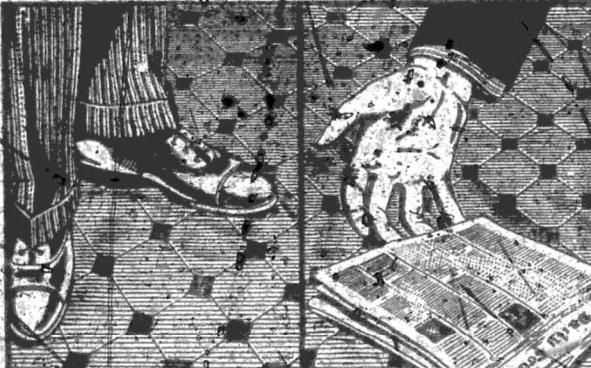
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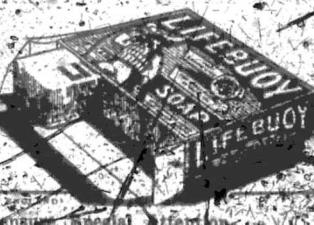
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Latest Progress Reports.

Tanganyika Minerals. - A vertical shaft 11 inches in diameter has been sampled to a total depth of 100 ft., values averaged for the first 70 ft. being 21 oz. \$3.40 per ton to \$1.70 per ton, with a maximum value of 40 oz. \$5.40 per ton. A shoot probably passes southward from the bottom of the main shaft. A 10 x 12 inch shaft has been sampled to its total depth of 100 ft., values averaged to a depth of 40 ft., average width of 12 in., and bottom values at intervals of 200 ft. to the south of the 11 x 12 inch shaft have been assayed to an average depth of 100 ft., giving an average width of 10 in., and bottom values at intervals of 200 ft. to the south of the 10 x 12 inch shaft have been assayed to an average depth of 100 ft., giving an average width of 10 in. The samples have been sampled, but assay values are not yet to hand.

Lock's Reef. - An option over the 10 square E.P.L. and five reef claims belonging to Mr. N. Stanley has been acquired. Development will start shortly. The owner has sunk 5 shafts to depths ranging down to 86 ft. on Lock's Reef. At 86 ft. depth width averaged 25 in. The outcrop has been traced for a length of 870 ft. The E.P.L. contains several other reef occurrences not yet prospected.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields announce that developments continue satisfactory. Especially important is the continuation of development in the unworked sulphide ore of the primary reef zone in the Kikuyu-Kilwa section of the concession area, where the reef continues to carry a large proportion of pyrite and good gold values. The North reef, a newly discovered one lying in the Wilburn section, is being systematically opened up, with promising results, and further discoveries are reported in the area N.W. of the Wilburn division, which await methodical stripping. At Lofgoren, the second level of the Magri property is well on the road to completion, while the No. 1 shaft is to be continued to the third level. At the Ray an extensive diamond drilling programme is in progress. Three drill holes have already penetrated the reef at a common depth of about 50 ft. It is considered that Lofgoren is rapidly approaching the stage at which production can begin.

Ximinghi. - Results of the mill for October were as follows: Operating time, 530 hours; ore milled, 2,202 tons; head assay, 3.712 dwt per ton; tail assay, 0.202 dwt per ton; gold obtained, 382.3 oz.; silver obtained, 418 oz.; recovery, 90%. The low head value was due to heavy undercutting required on adit level interfering with stoping work, so that the mill had to be fed with low grade development ore from the 300 ft. level. It is expected that the head assay during November will be above 4 dwt per ton. As a result of treating the hard ore from the lower levels, the milling rate has increased from 200 tons per 24 hours in September to nearly 300 tons per 24 hours in October.

Kastals (Sudan) Ltd. - During October 10,000 oz. were milled for a recover of 124.6 oz. of fine gold (24 dwt per ton), tailings assaying 35.1%.

Developments were as follows: Madaya - No. 1 shaft branch drive is advanced 22 ft. from branching drive to 40 ft. below the broken top surface, with low assays. No. 2 intermediate level is 10 ft. from transverse drive shaft. Continuation of the reef W. of the main lode, part of these transverse drives has been established at a height of 40 ft. above No. 2 level. The main shaft bottom surface is 12 ft. into mine assaying 24 dwt per ton. West 20 ft. east of the original surface a 10 ft. drive started on the main lode here is 12 ft. into mine assaying 24 dwt. Assays.

East African Goldfield. - The general manager reports that after the diamond drill hole located 100 ft. to the diamond drill hole, 100 ft. from the main transverse section, there was a thinning of the deposit on the first level, and 100 ft. over, but again with thickening.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields. - Further developments in the Lofgoren property are being made, and we expect to see full-scale mining operations starting in November. No. 1 drive has been driven from the surface to a height of 100 ft. above the bottom of the

Mining Personnel.

Mr. J. T. Boyle has arrived home from Kenya.

Messrs. F. J. Gibbs and P. K. Horner have resigned from the board of Luri Gold Areas, Ltd.

A precious metals alluvium claim has been granted to Mr. George Le Measurier in the Kigezi district of Uganda, and Mr. P. Cardinael has been granted a non-precious mineral claim in the Ankole district.

Mr. D. G. J. Scurrell, StudInst.M.M., has left the Globe and Phoenix Mine in Southern Rhodesia to take up an appointment at the B.C. & G. Mine of the Selection Trust, Ltd., Britwell, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Frank Meyer, a director of Mining Companies interested in South and East Africa and the Rhodesias, who died on October 16, aged 60, left estate of the gross value of £220,000, with net personally £12,000.

Mr. H. T. Haslam, a metallurgist who has spent many years on the mica fields in Southern India, has been appointed by the Southern Rhodesian Government to examine and reorganise the industry in the colony.

Mr. H. B. Bateman, whose death at the age of 50 we regret to record, worked in various parts of Portuguese East Africa for mining companies before the War and served with the Nigerian contingent in the East African Campaign.

Special exclusive prospecting licenses have been granted to the Tanganyika Government to Major Conrad Walsh, in the Rungwe district; to J. D. Vynne in the Kohama district; to the Trans-European Co., Ltd., in the Udzima district; to Major R. Napier Clark in the Usambara districts; and to Tano Alluvials, Ltd., in the Buharamba district.

Captain A. H. Moreing, who has visited East Africa several times recently, has been elected Chairman and managing director of the London Australian and General Exploration Co., Ltd., in place of Mr. C. A. Moreing, his father, who has resigned. Mr. E. A. Loring, who is also interested in East African mining, has been appointed to the board of the company.

Mr. David Lindley, managing director of the Anglo-African Mining and Investment Corporation, of Johannesburg, which company has large interests in the Lunda Goldfields, is visiting the properties, having recently flown up to southern Tanganyika territory from South Africa. Mr. Henry Hermann, a director of the same company, who has been visiting London, leaves to-morrow for the Cape.

The following movements of members of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy are reported: Mr. J. B. Alexander, StudInst.M.M., has left Uganda to take up an appointment in the Geological Survey Department, Nyasaland; Mr. W. G. Chilton, AssocInst.M.M., has left Uganda for Tanganyika; Mr. Eric Evans, AssocInst.M.M., has left Tanganyika for Southern Rhodesia; Mr. W. Harry, AssocInst.M.M., who recently returned from Venezuela, has left for Kenya Colony; Mr. J. Stace, AssocInst.M.M., is returning to England from the Suez Canal; Mr. J. A. H. Sinclair, AssocInst.M.M., has returned to England from Kenya.

Dry Blowers in Tanganyika.

EXPERIMENTS by the Tanganyika Geological Survey Department have led to the production of a portable dry blower—a machine used to separate placer gold from dry sands by the action of impelled air mechanically generated.

At the beginning of the rainy season an experimental blower was exhibited to a Moscopian who had seen similar apparatus in Australia for testing purposes on the true gold alluvials of the time. In a letter of appreciation to Dr. Teale, mining consultant to the Government, he has since written:

"I am very pleased to inform you of the promise of recovery obtained making alluvial ground before separable by dry panning now within the pay margin. This machine can be worked by three boys, shaker, filter and tailings and can treat half a tonner hour. Afterwards on a tip per hour can be successfully treated with the result is a light sandy loam but invariably this kind of wash is low grade in this area. Nevertheless, the machine enables one to try out placor bounces to readily obtain results."

Territorial Outputs.

Kenya's total gold output for the year up to the end of September was 1,423 oz.

The mineral output of Rhodesia during October was as follows:—comparative figures for the preceding month being given in parentheses. Copper, 14,717 tons (11,523 tons); zinc, 2,640 tons (1,715 tons); manganese ore, 1,175 tons; vanadium, 2,000 lb.; lead, 1,000 lb.; cobalt, 11,117 lb.; gold, 150 oz (86 oz).

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during September were as follows:—gold bullion, 1,401 oz. (1,233 oz.); diamonds, 80 carats (192); zinc sulfide, 5,074 lb. (7,087 lb.); tin ore, 15 tons (10 tons); salt, 250,000 tons (21,000); and tungsten ore, 14 cwt (70). The gold was obtained from the following mines: Mbeya (1,000 oz.), fallai (1,200 oz.), Mikumi (100 oz.), Mkalama (reef), 150 oz., Morogoro (Tanzania), 12 oz., and Dodoma (alluvium), 4 oz. The total gold export for the month of September was 1,400 oz., compared with 1,765 oz. for the first nine months of 1934.

Chunyu Club.

A club and library have been opened in Chunyu, the new Lupa goldfield township.

Tanganyika Diamonds and Gold.

The annual meeting of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co. Ltd. is to be held in January, 1936, on December 24.

Soronjana, Ltd.

A new gold mining company entitled Soronjana, Ltd., has been registered in Kenya with a capital of £100,000 divided into 10,000 shares of £10 each. The directors are Messrs. J. L. Henderson, J. H. Garbett, E. H. Davies, E. A. S. Evans, F. H. Gordon, and P. C. Langlands.

Consolidated Gold Fields.

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, which derives its income from New Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd., holders of considerable mining investments in the Rhodesia and East Africa, report a profit of £1,150,000 for the year ended June 30, against £1,127,000 for the preceding year. The final dividend of 15s. made a total of 20s. for the year.

Simbabwe Progress.

Proceeding at the recent ordinary general meeting of the Bulawayo or Bushveld Mining Co. Ltd., the Hon. Mr. Moloi, C.M.G., the Chairman, said that ore reserves totalling 3,100,000 tons of 70 carats per ton had been worked up to 1934 with 2,200,000 tons a year average. The decision to increase the plant and to open up new areas of activity was therefore fully justified. It was intended to built up the ore to five to six million tons with a view to doubling the existing plant. Drilling had started on September 1, and in September and October 5,000 tons had been produced, 1,550 oz. of gold. The twelve days of November showed an increase from 1,550 oz. to 2,500 oz. in September, 2,500 oz. in October, and 3,000 oz. in November.

Mining Oil.

Drilling continues uninterruptedly on the property of Ivensinga Petroleum (1934) Ltd. In the middle of October the hole had reached a depth of 1,878 ft.

Uganda E.P.L.s.

The Uganda Government has under consideration applications for E.P.L.s. in the following areas: over one sq. mile and two sq. miles respectively in the Kigezi and over 33 sq. miles and one sq. mile respectively in the Akoko district.

Kenya Asbestos.

An important find of asbestos is reported to have been made in Mtito Andei area, near Mombasa. An E.P.L. has been taken out over an area of 8 sq. miles, production has already started, and the growth of an important industry is anticipated.

Trading in Mining Areas.

In the light of the South African Commission's report on Trading on Mining Ground, the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce considers that an inquiry should be held in East Africa to ascertain if the necessary provisions exist to provide adequate trading facilities in mining areas, and that it is advisable to procure special legislation to control trading and the tenure of trading plots within mining areas.

Wolframite.

Large developments in the production of wolframite are expected on the Tshentonda mine in the Swaziland district of Rhodesia. A two years' option on the mine has been granted to the Sir Edmund Davis group, and invitations to buyers of large quantities of material were recently sent from Bulawayo. The owners are Messrs. Sauerman and Garroway, both of whom were prospecting in East Africa some time ago.

Mining Loan Amortisation.

Rhodesia is to accelerate payments to the mining loan established when the Colony paid the British South African Company £2,000,000 for the mineral rights. It is further agreed that £10,150, or 10s. per cent., should be contributed annually to the amortization of the loan in addition to the purchase. Next year a Bill is to be introduced increasing the rate of repayment to £1 per cent., or £10,500 per year, thus bringing it in line with other loans.

E. GERRARD & SONS,

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EAST AFRICA

Wankie Colliery Company.**Sir Edmund Davis's Address.**

The eighth annual general meeting of the Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd., was held last week in London. Sir Edmund Davis, the Chairman and managing director, presided and the Secretary, Mr. H. W. Lighard, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, said *inter alia*:

"During the year we suffered a severe loss in the death of an old colleague, Mr. D. N. Shaw, who had been a director since 1909, and had on many occasions visited the company's mine. His void has been ably filled by Mr. G. D. Dowd, and I am sure that his collaboration will be of great interest."

Creditors in London for the year ended August 31, stood at £6,058, compared with £48,430 in the previous accounts. This large reduction is mainly due to the elimination by repayment of £46,000, being the balance of our bankers' loan, which was raised for the purpose of redeeming our 6% Debentures. Debtors in Africa, £16,059, compare with £14,301 last year. Provision for income tax, £14,030, is £3,301 more, and undrawn dividends, £1,437, is £1,085 less.

Reserve and depreciation account stood in our previous accounts at £302,707; to this we have added the amount of depreciation written off for the year, £2,650, bringing the figure up to £355,456, and we have written out of this account expenditure on protective work in connexion with the temporary closing down of No. 2 Colliery, together with one or two other small items, amounting in all £10,055, leaving a total to the credit of this account of £352,411. Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £9,724, of which £328 is in respect of permanent works, £4,184 on buildings (swimming pool, £1,644), and £5,213 on machinery and plant (water purification scheme, £3,838).

Sales of coal and coke and other products amounted to £1,07,305, compared with £32,276. On the debit side we have cost of mining coal and of the manufacture of coke products, £1,179,566, compared with £155,007. The amount written off for depreciation is £53,405, compared with £6,000.

On the debit side of the balance sheet we have brought under the heading "profit and loss account" the balance at August 31, £26,000, and deducted the final dividend of 5% paid on November 24, 1934, amounting to £10,050, leaving a carry-forward of £16,110. We have added the profit for the year amounting to £16,406, bringing the total reserve to £174,766, from which we have deducted taxation reserve, £2,420, leaving a net total of £151,346.

After deducting the two interim dividends of 5%, paid on February 26 and June 13, which amounted to £60,750, there remains £61,307, out of which we propose to recommend the payment of a further dividend of 5% less income tax, for the year. This payment will absorb £6,874 and we propose to carry the balance £11,522 forward to next year, comparing with £10,149 brought forward.

Interest on Coal Tonnage.

There has been an increase in coal sales of 400,000 tons, of which the Southern Rhodesia Industries took 180,000 tons, the Northern Rhodesia mine 51,035 tons, the railways 28,001 tons, the Belgian Congo 34,824 tons, while 124 tons less were sold outside these territories. This additional tonnage of coal represents a satisfactory increase of 16.6% over the previous year, and 6.6% over the year ended August 31, 1933.

There is one item in the Report which I think I might amplify and that is the figure which represents the coal reserves remaining under a radius of two miles from the Bell Station—that is to say the bottom of the main dip, a distance of 500 ft. from the surface. The estimated coal reserves within that area are given as 44,510,000 tons. This two-mile radius does not by any means constitute the economic limit for working from the No. 1 Colliery shafts, but it has proved sufficient for such a long period that there is no occasion to lay up large amounts of additional capital to draw on, which may not have to be drawn upon for 20 to 30 years.

A start has been made in the reorganisation of the colliery workshops in a new building, the material for which has been purchased in this country, is in course of erection and will be erected over the existing building in order to avoid any interference with the routine work. As far back as August 31, 1934 European employees, most of whom are married, and during the year health conditions continued to be quite satisfactory. At the same date the number of natives employed was 2,627 against 2,316 in the previous year. These natives, being well treated and intelligently selected, generally very contented, and the majority of them popular among the

Natives that are employed there than merciful supplies always available, but we also treat sufficient work for the surplus supply to cover the cost of their living.

The total population in the company's Native compound at the end of the year amounted to 5,446, including 1,004 women and 4,405 children. The married strength was 41.7% of Native employees, compared with 32.6% at the end of the previous year, a very satisfactory increase.

We desire to record our appreciation of the excellent work carried out during the year by your general manager, Mr. Dwyer, and his staff. The results we have been able to place before you are due in no small measure to the introduction of economies, thereby reducing the cost of production, and all concerned are to be congratulated upon the success achieved."

The report, accounts, and dividend resolution were adopted, the retiring directors, Sir Henry Birchenough, Bt., G.C.M.G., and Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.P., F.R.M.S., re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., re-appointed.

Bank's Trade Report.

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items of East African interest in its current monthly review:

Kenya.—Business in the Mombasa bazaar is seasonally quiet. Stocks continue to be well held, and while large, are not generally considered abnormal. Elsewhere in the Colony bazaar trade is quiet except in Kisumu, where the marketing of Native maize and the opening of the groundnut season has resulted in brisk trade. There is considerable building activity in the bazaar and in the European residential area. Coffee picking is general in most districts; there is no disease apparent, and good yields are expected.

Tanganjika Territory.—Trade has been seasonally slack, and the quietness has been further emphasised by a shortage of ready money due to speculation in sugar. It is estimated that this year's tobacco crop will be in the region of 1,100,000 lb.

Tanganjika Territory.—Natives in the Mwanza district are holding their vice crop for a better price, and Natives on the Central Line, are acting similarly with regard to their cotton, but this only partially accounts for the slackness in demand for imported goods.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trade generally is quiet, due largely to the weak state of the maize market. The building trade is quiet. A good wheat harvest was being reaped, and 400,000 bushels have been sold to S. Rhodesia at 17s. 6d. per bag.

Myasoland.—The increase in the value of imports during August over the corresponding month of last year was chiefly under the headings of other manufactured articles. And is indicative of the upward trend in general trade. Quality of the cotton crop is satisfactory, and there is every indication that the expected increase of 40% over last year's production will be realised. The tea crop will show a substantial increase over that of the previous season. Native trade in the cotton areas is benefiting from the record crop.

N. Rhodesian Mining Notes.

Dr. J. Austin Beecroft, who has arrived to visit various prospects, has stated that the concession companies intend to work actively some of the small gold propositions now being developed. But they are, of course, hoping eventually to locate a really large payable gold mine, and if such he pins his faith on the Rufunsa River district in this connection.

Major Donald Gill, manager of Lulu Gold Area, has left for London by air, but expects to return to Natal after only a few days in England.

Dr. P. R. Guerney, assistant chief geologist, has left N. Rhodesia on long leave.

Business Men's Uncertainties.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa; after徵求ing the Secretary of State's memorandum on Closer Union, instructed the Executive to prepare a considered reply reexamining its resolution in favour of unification.

Dalgety and Company.

The Hon. Edmund Parker's Review.

The fifty-first annual general meeting of Dalgety and Company, Ltd., was held last week at 61-68 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

The Hon. Edmund W. Parker, Chairman of the company, presided, and in the course of his speech,

the situation in Australia continues generally satisfactory and the gradual return to prosperity has continued. Decits of the State Governments for the year 1934-35 amounted to approximately £10,000,000, making allowance for a surplus of £1,000,000 in South Australia compared with £6,767,000 in 1933-34. The policy of converting overseas loans when favourable opportunities occurred was persisted in, and in January a Commonwealth 5% Loan of £2,284,000 sterling was converted in London into a 3% loan at par, maturing Oct. 1. Since then further conversions have been effected at as low an interest rate as 3%.

Trade figures, as compared with the financial year ending 1933-34, were not so satisfactory, as exports exceeded imports by only £1,000,000, against a surplus of £30,000,000 for the previous year. The drop in the price of wool and wheat was mainly responsible, but the high wool prices of the previous year and the consequent increase in buying-power led to a much larger figure for imports being shown.

Since I last addressed you there has been no change in the exchange rates which has again cost us a large sum to bring over the funds we require here. On this occasion the figure is £8,000, against £102,000 last year, but whereas last year we were able to charge the whole of this sum against profits, we have thought it advisable this time to take £40,000 from reserves to help to meet the expenditure. It is a great drain and has much to do with the delay in returning to the payment of higher dividends to our shareholders. However, I feel sure that you will be satisfied with the 5% (free of tax) distribution which we are able to recommend again, when you consider the disturbing factors which have operated against all trading during the past year.

The internal finances of the Dominion of New Zealand have continued to be satisfactory. The financial year which ended on March 31 showed a surplus of £26,000. This figure went a long way to wiping out altogether the deficits which had accumulated during recent years, and I believe that at the present time the balance of these accumulated deficits amounts to round about a million pounds—not a very formidable figure.

Trade figures for the year ended June 30, show a substantial balance of about £5,000,000 in excess of exports over imports. This is not such a good showing as in the previous year, but the cause is much the same as in the case of Australia—a fall in the price of primary products and an increase in purchasing power of the people from the previous good year.

Operations in East Africa.

Our East African activities have again been fraught with difficulties. Prices remained unremunerative to producers, and, as far as coffee is concerned, left the market in unsatisfactory shape. Small quantities were far below the cost of production, but since the close of our financial year a very strong statistical position has been disclosed, as a result of which sales have taken place which does not touch since 1929, that is to say, 16 million more. I regard the outlook for this important commodity as hopeful, and am able to say that this company's share in the business shows an increase of 6,000 tons, or 10%, during the year, against 1929-30.

When I last addressed you the fall in the 1934-35 wool season's price had already begun, and it continued until towards the closer when a steady rise took place which is maintained. The present accounts I think you will consider satisfactory in eliminating last year—which we may take as exceptional—there has been a steady improvement in our figures since the depression year is height, and I am looking forward to a continuance of this movement. Most complete provision has been made for all accounted had and uncertain events.

As we last met prices had fallen considerably, and after varying fluctuations the 1934-35 selling season in the Commonwealth showed an average of only 10s per lb. (not an all-time record for the previous one). During the final months, however, a steady and encouraging recovery took place, and this ultimately resulted in an almost complete clearance. The trend of values, however, was not six months through the major portion of the year selling

at 10s per lb. It was not until early November that a steady succession of sales took values to the highest point of the season. Unfortunately, the recovery came too late to afford direct benefit to more than a small proportion of growers, as the bulk of the clip had passed into buyers' hands during the period of unremunerative prices.

The unsatisfactory experience of growers in 1934-35 was in a large measure brought about by the fact that the recovery in the previous season had gone too far and too fast. Prices reached a point in January, 1934, which made wool more expensive a luxury and encouraged the extended use of substitutes as a cheapening element. As a guide, take the price of 10s as average basis: in January, 1934, it was 10d; in January, 1935, it had dropped to 5d.

The Wool Position.

One of the principal contributing factors to the lack of confidence which characterised the trade during the major part of the season was the German embargo on wool which first came into operation in March, 1934. As Germany is normally one of the largest purchasers of Australian wool, the embargo had very far-reaching ramifications. All sorts of substitutes for wool were used in Germany, which held off the market as long as possible, but early this year made heavy purchases of scoured wool and tops in England, which was tantamount to supporting the Australian sales, because the wool thus secured, having been purchased originally for the English trade, had to be replaced. In South Africa Germany was able to make arrangements to take a considerable quantity of wool in consideration of South Africa taking German goods to a like value, but in some respects the transaction has not proved satisfactory.

Both in Australia and New Zealand the United Kingdom was again the leading buyer among wool-using countries. Taking these two countries together, the United Kingdom took 33% of the wool sold, as compared with 25% (7%) and 30% in the three previous seasons. The Continent as a whole took 35% of the wool sold, this being a drop from 40% and 42% in the two previous seasons. There was a big fall-off in German imports, which fell from 7% in 1933-34 to 5% in 1934-35. On the other hand, Belgium increased her purchases from 1% to 12%, while France only increased hers from 10% to 11%. The Japanese proportion amounted to 2%, as compared with 10% in 1933-34 and 11% and 20% respectively in the two previous seasons. On one day in Sydney in the second week on the present season Japan took as much as 38% of the offerings, which shows what a tremendous factor that country is in the Australian market.

The New Zealand sales amounted to 4,257,072 bales, a decrease of 170,507 on the 1933-34 season, when the figure of 4,086,982 bales constituted a Dominion record. The certifications amounted to £1,022,425, as compared with £1,018,112 for the previous season. The Commonwealth sales brought in £3,156,025, in comparison with £2,196,756, despite an increased delivery of 600,000 bales, built up by the carry-over from the previous season, plus an increase in the current clip. The average value of the wool sold in Australia and New Zealand was £10.15 10s per bale and £10.00 per lb in 1934-35.

The New Zealand selling season opens at Auckland on November 1. It is to be hoped that we shall find a substantial rise in crossbreds, because this class of wool at today's level has ample room for improvement, the disparity between the prices of the fine wools and those of the lower grades being far too wide. What we want is a steady market, and if this can be secured at some where about the present level of prices, most growers will be able to carry on, but we badly need a rise in medium and low crossbreds.

Financial Results for the Year.

The result of our operations for the year is that, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, current expenses, depreciation, debenture interest, taxation, and conversion of over seas profits into sterling, and for all contingencies, it is possible to foresee the net profit for the year amounts to £50,000. After adding to this sum the balance brought forward from last year (£100,000), and changing the 12-months' dividend on the 5% Preference shares (£25,000) and the interim dividend of 5s on the Ordinary shares (paid last May (£12,500)), there remains in the credit of general profit and loss account a balance of £162,500, which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows: £32,500 to the creation of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 10s (£1,000,000 of British Income Tax makes), with the interim dividend of 5s remaining payable on November 24, 1935, as the next dividend date, leaving £130,000 to the credit of general profit and loss account.

The report was then adopted.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

Exports of tobacco from Nyasaland have grown from 2,116,125 lb. in 1931 to 12,544,220 lb. in 1934.

The Rhodesian Fruit Growers' Association Ltd., of Salisbury, has been making inquiries for Kenya Lemons.

Customs receipts for September for the port of Beira amounted to £26,580, compared with £22,304 for September 1933.

Customs collections in Uganda for the first nine months of the year amounted to £200,000, against the proportionate estimate of £20,250.

A meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held last week. There was no business of general public interest.

Since the Kenya whisky licence fee was reduced last July from 30s. to 30s., it is estimated that there has been a 25% increase in the number of licences taken out.

The numbers are announced of 276 Debentures of £100 each of Beta Works Ltd. 7% Registered Stock drawn for redemption at par plus accrued interest on December 31, 1935.

Imports from Tanganyika during October were sisal, 2,330 tons; sisal tow, 318 tons; cotton, 38,390 centsols; coffee, 12,470 tons; hides, 245 tons; skins, 75,000; and groundnuts, 530 tons.

Exports from the Seychelles during 1934 amounted to Rs. 860,102, compared with Rs. 600,001 during the preceding 12 months. Imports showed a decrease from Rs. 34,948 in 1933 to Rs. 82,513 in 1934.

On the proposition of Major G. A. Brown, seconded by Mr. Beaumont the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has urged that most of the funds available for reduction in railway rates shall be devoted to assisting the primary producer.

Rhodesia Sugar Refinery Ltd. has been registered in Southern Rhodesia with a capital of 25,000 Cumulative Participating shares of £1, 30,000 Ordinary and 50,000 Founders' shares of £1 each, while £4,000 worth of Debentures have been issued.

The directors of the British India Steam Navigation Company are not recommending a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ended September. The Preference dividends will be paid as usual. The annual meeting of the company will be held on December 11.

Home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first eight months of 1934 totalled £3,345,333, compared with £2,856,007 in the corresponding period of 1933. Of the total amount the U.K. contributed £1,277,358, Japan £655,230, and the United States £306,767.

Nyasaland Railways Ltd. have issued Tarif Book No. 3 of 1935, which will supersede the Nyasaland and Central Africa Railways Tarif Book No. 2 of 1929 and the Trans-Zambezia Railway Tarif Book No. 1 of 1929. The book, which is in two parts, 125, 60, is indispensable to all business men, importers, and exporters in the Colony.

Imports of maize meal were made by the Uganda and Uganda Railways during the first nine months of the year totalled 86,015 tons, compared with 101,010 tons during the corresponding period last year. Imports in the same months of August and September totalled 16,000 tons, compared with 52,971 tons last year.

The value of Southern Rhodesian exports for the first six months of the year totalled £1,000,000, never recorded in the same period. Assuming £4,183,000, these figures compare favourably with those during the corresponding period last year, when the total was £3,000,000, compared with £2,201,000.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has prohibited the importation of flour, except wheat, wheat flour, meal and bran, pulses, malt, malt-like products, groundnuts, vegetables, oil, lard, butter, and cheese, except by permit of the Minister of Finance and the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Lands. The official notice also states that any of the above goods imported under permit shall be free of Customs duty. Local wheat-flour or meal produced in the Union, the Customs duty on which still is at the rate of 6d. per cwt. on wheat-flour or meal produced in Rhodesia is subject to a preferential rebate of 1s. per cwt. 1s. 11d.

Seven lions were seen on Nairobi golf course on Monday. Two were shot.

A maternity welfare scheme for the European community has been launched in Uganda.

A machine of No. 9 Bomber Squadron of the R.A.F. was forced down near Nairobi on November 11. H.M.S. "Enterprise" was commissioned after trials at Chatham last week. She has been undergoing large repairs since returning from East Africa last year.

The current issue of Africa, the Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, is devoted entirely to articles on different aspects of witchcraft.

The first film of Rhodesian Film Productions, founded in Bulawayo by Mr. Gordon Coopers, is to be entitled "Ordeal by Poison." It will be an entirely Native cast.

Numerous applications have been made to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia for results of an advertisement for six standard nurses to fill vacancies in hospitals in the Colony.

A notable East African sporting event was the final for the Girouard Cup, played in Nairobi between the Mombasa and Caledonian Societies teams. Mombasa won by three goals to two.

The Marquis of Oranmore, styling as "Chief of the Salisbury Calisthenics Society," urged that the next annual games in Southern Rhodesia should be more of a Highland Gathering than an athletic meeting.

Fines, totalling £100, 10s., were alternatives of imprisonment totalling 14 days monthly have been imposed by the Resident Magistrate's magistrate on an Indian driver who admitted guilt to driving an motor lorry without a chain, his hands damaged by driving, and condoning an overloaded lorry.

Proposed overhauls at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia have resulted in the resolution passed two weeks ago protesting against the decision of the Imperial Government that compensation cannot be paid to individual property owners for losses suffered by reason of the seizure of the capital to protect the League of Nations. Settlers here are being asked to redraft their applications in several areas in order to

East African Market Reports.

COFFEE.

Local supplies at auction last week were again small, and limited was demand, only the better quality attracting competition.

	Lb.	Cents.
B	16	62
B+	16	59
C	17	57
Pearlvert	16	57
Unpublished		
Tea		
London cleaned		
First size		
Second size		
Peppermint		
Mint		
London graded		
First size	62	6d
Second size	47	4d
Third size	39	3d
Peppermint	52	5d
London green	90	9s
Lb. 10s	1932 tons	£114 10s 0d

The latest estimate of the Kenyan coffee crop for 1934 is 17,200,000 bags, compared with an actual crop of 15,100,000 bags in 1933-4, and 18,800,000 bags in 1932-3.

OTHER BEVERAGES.

Tea.—Quietly steady at 30/- ton in Kenya, but 28/- for East Africa, £1.00 per lb.

Coffee.—Quietly steady at 71/- per lb. in Kenya, 65/- per lb. in East Africa, 11/- per lb.

Cocoa.—Quietly steady, and is still at 71/- and 65/- per lb. in Kenya and East Africa.

Chai.—Kenya coffee-chai is quiet at 20/- per lb., while tea-chai is 25/- per lb., or 28/- per standard ton.

Champagne.—Kenya, 10/- per bottle, 5/- per glass; 5/- per bottle, 3/- per glass.

Champagne.—Kenya, 10/- per bottle, 5/- per glass; 5/- per bottle, 3/- per glass.

Cognac.—Kenya, 2/- per bottle, 1/- per glass; 10/- per bottle, 5/- per glass.

Port Wine.—Kenya, 2/- per bottle, 1/- per glass; 10/- per bottle, 5/- per glass.

Wine.—Kenya, 2/- per bottle, 1/- per glass; 10/- per bottle, 5/- per glass.

Whisky.—Kenya, 15/- per bottle, 7/- per glass; 20/- per bottle, 10/- per glass.

Kenya estimated coffee crop for 1934-5, 19,500,000 bags, compared with 17,000,000 in 1933-4; compared with 18,600,000 in 1932-3. Total coffee output from Kenya and Uganda, 31,700,000 bags.

Kenya estimated tobacco crop for 1934-5, 110,000,000 lbs.; total to the British Commonwealth Economic Union, 1934-5, to American & Pan-American countries, 110,000,000 lbs., during October 1934, to December 1935.

Average price for Kenya tobacco, 10/- per 100 lbs.; 12/- per 100 lbs. for C. & P. A. countries. Total tobacco crop during October 1934, 110,000,000 lbs.

Norway exported 6,793,000 lbs. of tea during October. The "Slow" system, £1.20 per ton for standard grade cash (Milk), £1.30 per lb.

Tobacco.—Active business, leaf, 10/- per 100 lbs. to 12/- per 100 lbs.; 10/- per 100 lbs. to 14/- per 100 lbs.; semi-dark 20 semi-bright, 10/- per 100 lbs. to 14/- per 100 lbs.; semi-dark 20 semi-bright, 14/- per 100 lbs.

Norway exported 6,793,000 lbs. of tobacco, 10/- per 100 lbs., in October.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H. M. Gathuwa, Acting Meteorological Officer at Nairobi, has received the following information from London. His receives the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

Kenya (Week ended November 11).—Chemirani, 0.56; Mwanga, 0.36; Embu, 2.24; Kaimosi, 0.05; Kitengi, 0.18; Mbambiri, 0.07; Kistima, 0.03; Ndale, 0.08; Limuru, 3.08; Lavington, 0.34; Machakos, 0.73; Mackinnon's Head, 0.06; Makindu, 0.04; Maragua, 0.07; Mweiga, 0.09; Meru, 0.04; Mtwatali, 0.02; Mvita, 0.09; Moto, 0.01; Nairobi, 0.01; Nakavira, 0.09; Ngare, 0.01; Nyeri, 0.48; Simbi, 1.26; Nanyuki, 1.40; Narok, 0.46; Olaria, 0.95; Ol Malo, 0.33; Sierere, 0.05; Munyami, 0.02; Mt. Kenya, 0.01; Nyahururu, 0.02; Thika, 0.02; Thimba, 0.01; Goro, 0.01.

Uganda (Week ended November 11).—Bushuro, 0.15; Acholi, 0.07; Port Bell, 0.48; Nomia, 0.01; Kabale, 0.01; Kololo, 0.02; Lira, 0.01; Masaka, 0.02; Mabale, 0.01; Marama, 0.01; Mpemba, 0.16; Narragali, 0.16; Soroti, 0.01; Abutordio, 0.16 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended November 11).—Amani, 0.50; Uchi, Buruma, 0.12; Dar es Salaam, 2.01; Iringa, 0.80; Kigoma, 0.02; Kilosa, 0.87; Mbeya, 2.25; Mahenge, 0.57; Mbaya, 0.04; Mongoro, 0.04; ORF Shinyanga, 0.18; Tanga, 0.01; Tukuyu, 0.02; and Uete, 1.37 inches.

AIR MAIL SERVICES.

The Imperial Airways' liner "City of London" made a forced landing in a swamp ten miles from Eddube on Saturday. The machine was on its way from Juba, and was employed in carrying letter mails only. The engine was burnt out, but the machine was damaged.

Egypt.—is authorized today the report published in London that the Imperial Airways' service from Brindisi to Alexandria has been temporarily suspended. The facts are that last week the air liner "Cygnus" was slightly damaged in Alexandria harbour, but repairs were effected immediately, and the machine was flown the same day to Alexandria with passengers and mails.

Kenya Land Bank Charges.

The North Kenya Settlers' Association, meeting in Nairobi, declared in favour of local self-government and urged a reduction in Land Bank charges to bring them in line with similar charges in other Colonies and the Dominions. Mr. C. T. Todd said that as the banks had agreed to reduce their interest rates on overdrafts, the Land Bank should do likewise, the existing rate of 6% being excessive by half.

Kenya Tax Estimates.

The latest crop report from Kenya gives the following estimates, 1934-5.—Area estimated 120,074 acres, compared with 123,157 last year. Yield, 103,328,000 s. or 85 bags per acre. Wheat.—Area under crop estimated at 18,054 acres, as compared with 14,500. Yield expected 13,570 bags, or 4/5 bags per acre. Prevalence of rust renders the prospects of export uncertain, but the crop should leave a small surplus above milling requirements, depending upon the proportion which proves to be of marketable quality. Coffee.—Area estimated at 93,445 acres, compared with 102,541 last year. Yield estimated at 44,571 s. bags, compared with 51,161 last year.

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Passengers for East Africa, Late Steamship Movements

The S.S. "Dunelm Castle," which arrived at London from East Africa on November 13, brought the following passengers from Beira:

- Miss J. A. Allison
- Mr. J. J. Andersson
- Mrs. N. K. Commerce
- Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Fenning
- Miss K. P. Garrison
- Miss L. L. A. Knobell
- Miss B. Lee
- Miss K. M. Lee
- Miss M. Livingston
- Mr. H. M. Macmillan
- Mr. & Mrs. D. McCallum
- Mr. B. C. Newland
- Master N. P. S. Oliver
- Mr. S. Steavion
- Mr. & Mrs. H. Stevens
- Miss B. A. F. Stevens
- Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Watson
- Master Watson
- Mr. A. E. Wiltshire

Natal to Beira:

- Coussins of Verulam

Natal to Mombasa:

- Miss F. Layzell
- Mr. J. G. Nisbet
- Mrs. Wisdom

British India.

- Manela left London outwards, Nov. 22, arr. London homewards, Nov. 26.
- Malakai left London outwards, Nov. 22, arr. Mombasa homewards, Nov. 26.
- Mamuna left Durban for Salam, Nov. 22.
- Masiana left Durban for Salam, Nov. 22.
- Tanaga left Durban for Salam, Nov. 22.
- Karataki left Bombay for Durban, Nov. 22.
- Takai left Durban for Bombay, Nov. 22.
- Yatay left Durban for Bombay, Nov. 22.

Holland America.

- Sainte-Agnant left Amsterdam outwards, Nov. 23.
- Persian Gulf left Durban homewards, Nov. 17.
- Boscombe left Tenerife outwards, Nov. 20.
- Deventer left Marsenier outwards, Nov. 20.
- Medan left Rotterdam homewards, Nov. 20.
- Tayau left Durban outwards, Nov. 10.

India Africa.

- Ornitho left Marseilles outwards, arr. Beira, Nov. 20.
- Utopia left Calcutta from Rangoon, Nov. 20.
- Empress left Mombasa for Colombo, Nov. 20.

Mediterranean Maritime.

- Leopold II left Aden, arr. Jibuti outwards, Nov. 20.
- Baudouin de St. Pierre left Diego Suarez homewards, Nov. 20.
- Charthill left Tamatave outwards, Nov. 20.
- General Moltke left Marseilles outwards, Nov. 21.
- Phoenicia left Tunis homewards, Nov. 21.

South Africa.

- Dromore Castle left Southampton homewards, Nov. 20.
- Barbarossa Castle left London homewards, Nov. 20.
- Endrick Castle left London outwards, Nov. 22.
- Barham Castle left Saidhomewards, Nov. 21.
- Glen Castle left Tenerife outwards, Nov. 23.
- Gloucester Castle left Namibia homewards, Nov. 24.
- Glandand Castle left Aden homewards, Nov. 22.
- Glendevon Castle left Port Capetown homewards, Nov. 20.
- Timoleague Castle left Saidhomewards, Nov. 25.
- Fairdown Castle left Le Havre homewards, Nov. 24.

Passengers from East Africa.

The S.S. "Maiden," which arrived at London on November 13, brought the following passengers from Beira:

- Major & Mrs. C. B. Forde
- Mr. S. Smith

Linda.

Miss V. Powell
Mr. F. Taylor

Dar es Salaam.

- Miss K. Cary-Barnard
- Mrs. G. J. Hodson
- Mr. J. B. MacLean
- Mrs. F. S. Shand-Tully
- Mr. H. C. Smith
- Mr. H. J. Stanley
- Mr. K. T. K. Vanson
- Mrs. G. Withers
- Mr. E. S. Wedgwood
- Mr. & Mrs. P. E. W. Williams

Zanzibar.

- Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Swanwick
- Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Wilson

Tanga

- Mr. L. J. Fitch
- Mr. Max Flint
- Mr. H. G. Major

Passengers marked "disembarked at Matadi."

Air Mail Passengers.

Outward passengers on the East African route left Croydon on November 22 included Mr. Dennis Chapman; Mr. Doven, Paris to Entebbe; Mr. G. Mohri, and Mr. Gill, to Lusaka. Outward passengers yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bunting in India; Mr. Leffin, Paris to Entebbe; and Mr. Culver, Australia to Broken Hill.

Inward passengers who arrived on November 22 included Mrs. Gekeler from Khartoum and Mr. Wilson, Nairobi and Mr. Clarke, from Entebbe. The machine which arrived on November 22 brought Mr. Ogle from Mombasa, Kenya, from Nairobi.

East African Mails.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar cleared at the G.P.O., London, at 10 a.m. on November 22, per steamer "Kenya"; December 2, per steamer "Comptone"; December 10, per steamer "Kaiserswind." Inward mails from East Africa are expected on November 23 and December 6. Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa leave at the G.P.O. at 11:30 a.m. each Friday. Outward air mails leave at the G.P.O., London, at 10:45 a.m. each Friday and the Wednesday. All mails intended to reach East Africa by Christmas Day should be posted in London as "Colonial Parcels." December 10, Letters December 15.

London-Pretoria Line.

The two ironclad steamers of about 1,500 tons each which are being built in Belfast for the Union-Castle Line's service to South and East Africa are named "Dunnotar Castle" and "Dunvegan Castle." The "Dunnotar" will be 170 ft. long and the "Dunvegan" 160 ft. The two steamers, which originally bore those names, were famous in the days when rivalry between the Union-Castle Line and its competitor, the "Dunlop Castle," was keen. The first "Dunnotar" was built in 1865 and broke all previous records on her maiden voyage to the Cape. The "Dunlop" was built in 1866, the full six years later, and was broken in the Second Boer War in 1881.

A function was held in London last week to mark the entry of the new Union-Castle liner, the "Dunvegan Castle," into the service. Mr. Herbert J. G. Gibb, Chairman of the company, and Mr. J. R. Thompson, Vice-Chairman, were present. The new liner will be 160 ft. long and can accommodate 300 passengers and crew. The tonnage is 16,000.

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from East Africa

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