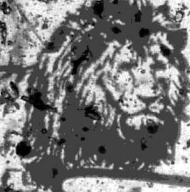
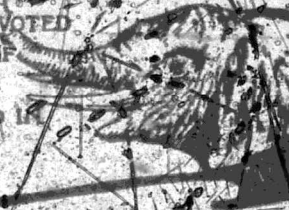


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. Y. JOHNSON

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

It will 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 Africa mainland than with any other parts of the world, are a responsibility not of 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 via the Seychelles, and quite a number of Kenya settlers spend holidays nowadays on Malé, 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, and all concerned—who, incidentally, hope that their next Governor will be as fluent as M. Bessheim in French, a good knowledge of which is essential to smooth and efficient administration of the Seychelles Colony.

Much of the accumulated discontent which confronts the present Government in the island was due to the fact that several of his coterritorial "nobles" succeeded predecessors had been... the island, and some agency in which should apply to an essential qualification in any candidate for the office of Governor. He who is now on his way home... prior to transfer to the Seychelles islands has

during his term of office brought about... changes, he has balanced the budget and improved the administration, sought to... was a healthier basis, and succeeded in... confidence and co-operation of a public which... bitterly resented what it regarded as... inefficient and unjustifiably... "fraction." Thanks to the change of... in the past two or three years, there is now a... opportunity than for many years past of... and financial efforts for the... country, and it is... the more desirable... the new Governor should be... which offers more scope than is... recently

KENYA has in recent months sold considerable quantities of foodstuffs and imported merchandise to Italian Somaliland, and through business houses in Mombasa and... ITALIAN BUSINESS - Nairobi... BRITISH EAST AFRICA... with the Italian... and with Italian merchants... Italian... due to... in British East Africa. With good reason they may argue that they would have been much more likely to see... early payment, but for the... individual... upon to bear the... of a decision made by the Imperial Government as a matter of... in the... of the... British Government... payment of... British nationals, and there is... ground for... action in the case of... Italian... representations in... sense are, we have reason to believe, on the... point

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 merely as between Italy and Great Britain, but not 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.

* * * * *

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 it a focus in the body politic. The criticism is by keeping the Government and its civil servants. Departments more on the alert than they would otherwise be. When a Colony is first granted self-government it starts to take 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 appointment, that men of the right stature are not being obtained, or that Departments are being overstaffed. All these things have been said in Southern Rhodesia, and when Mr. Huggins came into power as Prime Minister he said frankly that he considered a thorough review of the position desirable. Accordingly the British Treasury was requested to lend an officer of experience, and Mr. Alexander Glen 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 summarised on another page, is a great tribute to the way in which Southern Rhodesia has managed her affairs, and may 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. Its main points, which might well be applied to Colonies in those non-self-governing territories where there is manifest scope for greater economy and increased efficiency in administration.

WE CAN ONE who knows Nyasaland regards that little Protectorate as one of the most attractive countries in the world, not despite the charm of her scenery, the fertility of her soil, the excellence of her climate, the intelligence of her Native population, the favourable health conditions for Europeans, and the excellent start given by her pioneer administrators, traders, missionaries, and settlers, who were of splendid type. Nyasaland has never taken her rightful position in British Africa. Primarily, because of her isolation from world markets, but, secondly, because she has been relatively little developed in this land-locked State, which now that she has direct access to the sea as a result of the recent building of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway to the lake, must surely stand on her productivity, make her the hub of the continent, and has embarked

with official encouragement, and her accessibility by air from the main trans-African air mail routes 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 'aged' from the Indian establishment that they could not do better than take up their residence in this delightful Central African Protectorate.

* * * * *

There will be general agreement, however, that such an invitation imposes obligations, prominent among them being 'the provision of THE NEED OF satisfactory education for the children EDUCATIONAL of the newcomers, and of suitable FACILITIES, medical and nursing facilities, particularly 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 public for the unofficial community is likewise necessary. In cases of severe illness in which the patient could NOT BE MOVED, nursing service also required. Blantyre or Zomba, reliance has had to be placed 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 to such a public service. The ideal would seem to be a flying nurse or nurses, with an ambulance or plane 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 may reasonably be expected to put in a position to emulate.

The Copperbelt Riots

Report of Sir Alison Russell's Commission

THE Report of the Commission appointed to inquire 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 15 and was published by His Majesty's Office last Monday, November 20. 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 comprehensive, all concerned are to be congratulated for the speed with which the conclusions are made available to the public.

The Governor, Herbert Young, and the Government announced the Commission and the Commission's terms of reference. The Commission was to inquire into the disturbances and to report on the causes thereof. The Commission was to be composed of three members, one of whom was to be a member of the Press and Publicity Department, so as to ensure that the public would be kept informed of the progress of the inquiry. The Commission was to be assisted by a number of officers of the Government, including Mr. J. R. F. Jones, who was to act as Secretary. The Commission was to be empowered to call upon any person who might be able to give information concerning the disturbances. The Commission was to report to the Governor and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Commission was to be empowered to make such recommendations as it might think fit.

The Commission's report is a masterpiece of clarity and fairness. It sets out the facts of the case in a clear and concise manner. It identifies the causes of the disturbances as the increase in the tax on the copper industry, the increase in the tax on the general public, and the increase in the tax on the land. It also identifies the factors which aggravated the situation, such as the increase in the price of food and the increase in the price of clothing. The Commission's report is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the disturbances and to the search for a solution.

The Commission's recommendations are clear and practical. It recommends that the tax on the copper industry be reduced, that the tax on the general public be reduced, and that the tax on the land be reduced. It also recommends that the price of food and clothing be controlled, and that the wages of the workers be increased. The Commission's recommendations are a logical and necessary response to the causes of the disturbances.

It is to be hoped that the Government will accept the Commission's recommendations and will take the necessary steps to implement them. It is also to be hoped that the workers will accept the Commission's recommendations and will return to work in a peaceful and orderly manner.

which the Government has adopted as an immediate positive cause of the disturbances. The Commission has found that the Government's policy of increasing the tax on the copper industry, the tax on the general public, and the tax on the land, is a major cause of the disturbances. The Commission has also found that the Government's policy of increasing the price of food and clothing, and of increasing the wages of the workers, is a major cause of the disturbances. The Commission has also found that the Government's policy of increasing the price of food and clothing, and of increasing the wages of the workers, is a major cause of the disturbances.

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Government Criticized

The Commission's condemnation of the Government in the report is a masterpiece of clarity and fairness. It sets out the facts of the case in a clear and concise manner. It identifies the causes of the disturbances as the increase in the tax on the copper industry, the increase in the tax on the general public, and the increase in the tax on the land. It also identifies the factors which aggravated the situation, such as the increase in the price of food and the increase in the price of clothing. The Commission's report is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the disturbances and to the search for a solution.

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It is to be hoped that the Government will accept the Commission's recommendations and will take the necessary steps to implement them. It is also to be hoped that the workers will accept the Commission's recommendations and will return to work in a peaceful and orderly manner.

New M.P.'s & East Africa.

Serial 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, ANVAN, U. Leeds, W. Pollard 2,245 votes against Labour opponent, majority 1,374. Has frequently spoken on East African affairs in the House of Commons. Chairman of the British Commonwealth Peace Education 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 9,604 in 1929) 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 at Liverpool, and a keen footballer. Was recently elected to Executive Council of Joint East African Board. Visited East Africa as secretary of Sir J. Wardlaw Miles's delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

AMERY, J. 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 Middle Young Commission, served on Joint Parliamentary Committee for Colonies Unions in East Africa, and has strenuously denounced the idea of returning Tanganyika to Germany.

ANSON, MAJOR J. S. U. Kent, Dover. Pollard 2,245 votes against his Labour opponent, 11,528. Brother-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*.

ASTON, WISCONSNESS, U. Plymouth, Sutton. Pollard 2,245 votes, but her majority was reduced from 20,204 to 6,607. Interested in East African Native affairs.

ATWELL, MARGARET OF, U. Perth and Kinross. Pollard 2,245 votes against Mrs. C. A. MacDonald (Liberal), who secured 18,000. Keenly interested in questions affecting East African Native women, education, and labour. Served on inter-party committee to consider various East African matters, especially female circumcision in Kenya.

AUSTIN, R. C. Lab. Steppes, Limehouse. Majority of 1,000 in a straight fight with Conservative candidate. Recently elected temporary leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party following Mr. Lansbury's resignation; an opponent of the policy of handing over the Colonies to the League of Nations.

East African Business Interests

BALFOUR, BRUCE, U. Hampshire. In three-cornered contest with Liberal and Labour opponents he was elected with a majority of 2,128, against a majority of 21,453 in 1929 when he was a Labour opponent. Founder and Chairman of British, Beatty & Co. Ltd., who have extensive financial interests in electrical undertakings in Kenya, and Chairman of Power Securities Corporation, which is interested in electrical schemes in Tanganyika. A son is settled in Northern Rhodesia. Has represented Hampshire since 1921.

BELL, SIR OTTO, U. St. Pancras, S.E. In a three-cornered contest with Liberal and Labour opponents, he secured a majority of 1,030. Son of the late Sir Otto Bell, whose benefactions to the Rhodesias and South Africa are well known. A director of Rhodesia Railways Ltd. and trustee of the Bell Railway Trust and the Bell Memorial Endowments for Medical Research. Travelled through East Africa some three years ago on his way home from East Africa.

BOLTON, JILL, Lab. U. Gloucester. Elected with a majority of 3,025 against 9,078 in 1929. Visited Northern Rhodesia several 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.

BRESE, S. E. WILKINS, U. Lancaster, Clitheroe. Majority of 1,752 over Labour, compared with 9,441 in 1929. Was Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, on his Dominions tour in 1927-28. Knighted in 1929.

BURNETT, SIR ERNEST, Nat. Lab. Cardiff, Central. In a three-cornered contest with Labour and Liberal opponents secured a majority of 4,800; in 1929 his majority was 13,304 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, U. Cleveley, U. Berks, Newbury. Was unopposed in 1931, but on this occasion secured a majority of 15,517 against Labour. Served in East Africa during the Campaign.

BURGHLEY, LORD, U. Northampton, Peterborough. Retained his seat with a majority of 5,304 against Labour opponent, compared with a majority of 12,432 in 1929. In 1929 he married Lady Mary Scott, daughter of the late Duke of Buccleugh and niece of Lord Francis Scott.

CAZNER, SIR H. R. U. Portsmouth, South. Majority of 18,373 against Labour, compared with majority of 24,919 in 1929 and 4,941 in 1929. Vice-Chairman of Clan Line, which maintains cargo service to East Africa.

CAZZLET, 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 21,862 in straight fight with Labour, compared with 27,928 in 1931 and 11,700 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 20,410 votes, compared with 20,286 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.

CLARK, SIR STAFFORD, Lab. Bristol, East. Majority of 6,883 against Major A. G. Church, who was a member of Mr. Drmsby-Gore's Commission to East Africa in 1924. 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 PAUL, U. Bournemouth. Majority of 10,350 against Labour, compared with 20,116 in 1931 and 10,035 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.

CULVERWELL, C. U. Bristol, West. Majority of 21,762 against Labour, compared with 31,220 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 Winton in last Parliament. In present election increased the Unionist majority in Basingstoke from 6,895 in 1931 to 8,242. Is keenly interested in development in East Africa, which he visited a few years ago.

ELLIOT, WALTER, U. Glasgow, Kelvingrove. After a recount in a three-cornered fight, was declared to have won the seat with a majority of 740, compared with a majority of 9,086 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-BELL, SIR E. Nat. London University. Won the seat from Independent candidate with a majority of 5,046. In the 1929 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 appeal he had made to the woful 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.

GUEST, COL. EDWARD F. E. - Walsingham, Suffol. One of the largest landowners in the district. Owns a private yacht with 100-hp. motor. Served in the Indian Army, in a position of the constituency of the Hon. Sir Edward was the seat in a three-cornered contest. He was a majority of 5,500. Was Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce from 1922 to 1925. Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1927. During last Parliament spoke on several occasions on East African affairs.

GUEST, CAPTAIN F. E. M. - Plymouth, Drake, Major of 5,078 in contest with Labour. Owns estate in Kenya to which he has taken several times flown from Lusitania. Served in India during East African Campaign. Was a Liberal until 1920, when he joined the Unionist Party.

GUEST, LORD U. BRECON AND RADGOR. - Major of 4,100 against Dr. De Haden-Guest. Labour. Only son of Lord Whitehorne, and nephew of Captain F. E. Guest.

GUEST, MAJOR OSCAR U. - Camberwell, N.W. Major of 3,115 in a three-cornered contest. Younger brother of Captain F. E. Guest.

HANNON, P. J. H. - Birmingham, Moseley. Majority of 2,004. Compared with 2,100 in 1924. In 1922. Keenly interested in Imperial affairs, and hon. secretary of Empire Industries Association.

HOBBS, SIR SAMUEL U. - Chelsea. Won by 1,604 in a straight fight with Labour in 1921. His majority was 280. As Secretary of State for Air from 1924 to 1925 was responsible for the negotiations leading to the establishment of the Cairo-Cape air service. Since he became Foreign Secretary he has taken a leading part in the negotiations and discussions before and during the Italian-Greek dispute.

HORNE, SIR ROBERT U. - Glasgow, Hillhead. In straight fight with Labour polled 13,637 votes against 8,706. A director of the Suez Canal Company and of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.

KIRKPATRICK, W. M. U. - Preston. In association with Mr. A. C. Morring was re-elected with a majority of 4,904 votes over two Labour opponents. Director of the Tansani Gold Mining Syndicate, and takes a keen interest in East African affairs. Was for several years in business in Delhi and partner of a jute mill company in Calcutta. Has also visited the East and America.

LENNOX-BOUN, A. T. U. - Bedford, Middlesex. Increased his majority in three-cornered contest with Liberal and Labour opponents from 2,127 in 1921 to 4,421. Visited East Africa as member of the Empire Parliamentary delegation under Sir John Wainwright.

LOCKE, HENRY U. - COMMANTON, O. U. - Birmingham, Handsworth. Majority of 13,257 votes against Labour. A staunch imperialist. In the time he owned and edited *The Empire Review*, recently gave space to East African news.

LUNN, W. U. - U.S. Yorks. Re-elected with majority of 6,274 against Labour. Formerly Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Grenfell, when the latter was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LUNN, W. U. - Yorkshire, Rothwell. Increased his majority from 1,087 in 1921 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.

MCGRATH, M. S. U. - Yorkshire, Sowerby. Polled 2,672, compared with 13,654 in 1921. Director of the well-known printing firm bearing his name with extensive associations in Egypt and the Sudan.

Visited East Africa Recently.

MERRILL, SIR WILFRED U. - Nat. Inverness and County, Inverness. Re-elected with majority of 7,086 in a three-cornered contest. A well-known Nile engineer. Served in 1914.

MORNING, CAPTAIN KEENE U. - Isle of Wight. Majority of 1,102 in a straight fight with Labour, compared with 73,223 in 1921. Frequently raises questions of East African interest in Parliament, and was a member of the first Empire Parliamentary delegation to visit East Africa.

MORNING, W. LAB. - Walthamstow, West. Majority of 1,072. Was a member of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation which visited East Africa last year.

MORNING, SIR IAN, L. NEI. - Inverness and Ross and Cromarty. Re-elected with a majority of 1,000. His constituency since 1921. As Chairman of the Tobacco Association of the British Empire he keeps interested in tobacco growing in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MORNING, G. L. M. - Wolverhampton, East. Increased his majority in a three-cornered contest from 2,172 in 1921 to 4,000. He is closely identified with League of Nations affairs and has taken part in several Parliamentary discussions concerning East Africa.

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Deputy Chairman of Joint Board.

PONSONBY, COLONEL CHARLES E. - Kent, Sevenoaks. Majority of 1,408. First election a few months ago caused by Sir Hilton Young's resignation to the House of Lords. Colonel Ponsonby was returned unopposed. Is Chairman of the Messager Co., Ltd., Deputy Chairman of Joint East African Board and British Empire Tobacco Federation, and Chairman of East African Section of London Chamber of Commerce and a Councillor of the Royal African Society.

REIDEN, SIR EUGENE U. - Bradford, North. Polled 2,120 against Labour and Independent candidates, and elected with majority of 2,102. Majority of 1,017 in 1921 in a straight fight with Labour. Visited Tanganyika in 1922 as member of Empire Parliamentary Delegation, and has since taken a keen interest in East African affairs.

RATKOFF, C. M. U. - Devon, Tavistock. Increased his majority in a three-cornered contest from 3,714 to 4,043. Was private secretary to Lord Alenny when the latter was High Commissioner of Egypt and the Sudan.

RUGGLES-BRICE, SIR E. U. - Essex, Maldon. Retained his seat with a majority of 7,800 against Labour and Liberal opponents. Brother of Mr. R. Ruggles-Brice, a former nominated unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council. Is interested in African mining.

RUSSELL, WALTER U. - Nat. Clonsilla, St. Ives. Returned unopposed. Former Chairman of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company. Is President of the Board of Trade and was responsible for the trade agreements negotiated with foreign countries since the Ottawa agreements, which he attended as a member of the U.K. delegation, and was Minister of Trade in 1920 and 1921.

SIMPSON, W. LAB. - Walthamstow, West. Returned unopposed. Is a member of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation which visited East Africa last year.

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Majority of 1,633 against the Government in 1931. The Government was in the constituency was 2,072 in straight contest with Labour. Is a nephew of Sir Francis Baring, the Kenya "father" leader, and a brother of the late Sir George Baring.

FRIDLAND, Sir James, Liberal Exchange, Ince, Lancashire. Formerly connected with the firm of Messrs. J. & G. Gilson, the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, a member of the Executive of the British Cotton Growers' Association, and a member of the Council of the British Cotton Growers' Association. Has served the British East Africa. Much interested in all anthropological matters, particularly that of the Bantu.

SIMON, Sir John, Nat. Yorkshire, South Valley. Majority of 622. Elected with 12,070 in 1931. Foreign Secretary of the National Government from November 1931 to June 1932 when he became Home Secretary.

WINDSOR, Sir, Lib. Windsor. Returned unopposed. Has served the Government since 1922. Visited East Africa in 1924. Member of the Empire Committee. His only election was at one time senior assistant and head of the "Aristo" class at Eton. Keenly interested in imperial and Empire affairs generally.

BRIGADIER GENERAL G. L. S. U. CARLISLE, R. Elected in a close-fought contest with a majority of 2,623. Contested the seat in straight fight with Labour in 1931. Has unique interests in East Africa.

WASTELL, ORR, C., Lib. Leicester, Elder. Majority of 23,452. In 1931 fought with Labour. Has visited East Africa. Is greatly interested in its development, and was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of Closer Union. Has been Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs since June, 1935. Eldest son of Lord Bunsby.

TAYLOR, VICE-ADMIRAL R. A. U., Paddington, South. Majority of 15,022. Was elected for South Paddington as a by-election in 1930 and retained the seat in 1931 with majority of 22,074. An ardent supporter of Closer Union in East Africa, and a staunch Imperialist.

THOMAS, J. H., Nat. Lib., Derby. Retained seat with majority of 1,520 votes over Labour. Was Secretary of State for the Colonies in first Labour Government of 1924, became Secretary of State for the Dominions in 1925, 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.K. delegates at the Ottawa Conference. Has closely studied East African problems.

THOMAS, Lieutenant Colonel G. J. A., Devon. Devon. Returned unopposed. Served in the Somali and campaigns of 1914-15.

THORNTON, Colonel T. C., Lib., Newcastle-under-Lyme. Returned unopposed. Has represented the Division since 1906. Active in the East African Campaign. Has been critic of British Colonial Administration, particularly in East Africa.

WELLES, Sir Arnold, U. Stafford, Hichin. More than doubled the majority of 2,207 obtained in by-election in 1931. A retired Indian administrator, who was at one time head of the Civil Administration in Mesopotamia. Has directed public attention to the high freight rates of goods passing through the Suez Canal, and several times spoken in the House of Commons on African matters in the House of Commons.

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Maize and Wheat Prices. The Kenya Farmers' Association, which has been a Colony's European-grown maize, has just been a final 10 cents per bag, making altogether 50 cents. It is all too little, for more than had been expected. Though it is about 15. 3d. per bag below the 1931 average, the total distribution to growers has been 100,000 tons, compared with 100,000 tons last year, the crop having been 100,000 tons. The final wheat price, however, put at 100,000 tons, compared with 100,000 tons last year, the crop having been 100,000 tons.

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The Italo-Ethiopian War

Italy's Position Against Sanctions

Announcement of sanctions against Italy by the League of Nations came on Monday. The measures adopted and the number of states applying each are: (a) embargo on supplies of arms, munitions and implements; (b) suspension of financial activities likely to assist Italy; (c) cessation of the import of Italian goods and of export of certain goods to Italy; (d) suspension of financial support by...

The League of Nations and Council declared November 18 a day of mourning in the history of the world's general peace. It is a day of peace and of a noble attempt to prevent a world war. It is a day of peace and of a noble attempt to prevent a world war. It is a day of peace and of a noble attempt to prevent a world war.

There were no quick and easy divisions. British and French... There were no quick and easy divisions. British and French... There were no quick and easy divisions. British and French...

Italy's position against the imposition of sanctions has been a long and difficult one. The League of Nations... Italy's position against the imposition of sanctions has been a long and difficult one. The League of Nations... Italy's position against the imposition of sanctions has been a long and difficult one.

Reports of Sanctions' Results

Sanctions against Italy continue to be made to class... to be made to class... to be made to class... to be made to class... to be made to class...

Italy's economy is now... Italy's economy is now... Italy's economy is now... Italy's economy is now... Italy's economy is now...

Italy's position... Italy's position... Italy's position... Italy's position... Italy's position...

Italy's position... Italy's position... Italy's position... Italy's position... Italy's position...

Changes in Italian High Command

Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the Italian Staff, has been appointed High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in East Africa in succession to General De Bono, who has been recalled and appointed Marshal of the Empire. Marshal Badoglio, who returned to Italy on a night ago from an inspection tour in East Africa, has been appointed High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in East Africa in succession to General De Bono, who has been recalled and appointed Marshal of the Empire.

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 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 officers in conducting his operations in the Ogaden. In fact, General Graziani's conduct of operations on the northern front meets with the highest praise, but either he is held to have lost opportunities or to have been out of the retreat of the enemy columns. The main ground for criticism published in the Italian Press is that General De Bono is, too big for the job, and 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 De Bono, who, with the imposition of sanctions, has decided to speed the progress of essential political and economic results, however desirable from the military standpoint, and consolidation must be effected. Marshal Badoglio's appointment, the Ethiopian press no longer is characterized, as it has been by the Italian propaganda, as a colonial expedition. If he were to take up the operations, his lot would be much easier than that of his predecessor. He added the necessity of creating an impatient political chief. The new commander-in-chief is already on the way to Eritrea.

Severe Fighting in Barailand Front

Italian war bulletins report severe fighting on the Barailand front. The reports of a tactical advance on three days were false. Show that Ethiopia's advance has been slower than was at first expected, and acknowledge that Italian casualties in the latest fighting in that zone were killed and wounded. The Ethiopians are alleged to have left over 300 dead on the field, including one European.

Ethiopian infantrymen in conflict with an Italian mechanized detachment near Daggah Bur, claim to have captured four tanks, hit three armored cars, destroyed one, and killed six Italian officers and many other ranks during an air battle on Daggah Bur, where the aircraft was destroyed and a priest killed.

War correspondents state that General Graziani's withdrawal is a reaction to threaten communications between Ethiopia and British Somaliland, and that the northward advance of the Italian forces is a reaction to the northward advance of the Italian forces.

The Government of Barailand state that there has not yet been a land attack on Daggah Bur, and that the Italians have not advanced beyond Beile. The defences of Beile have been organized.

Sixty miles south of Daggah Bur, General Graziani's forces encountered sharp opposition, in which an officer and 15 Italian soldiers were killed and 60 Italian wounded. Some reports acknowledged severe fighting 20 miles south of Sasa Beach, where the Italians came under heavy machine-gun 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 Takale River.

There have been minor engagements about 20 miles north-east of Makale, the Ethiopian tactics apparently being to harass the Italian lines in order to slow down the advance. In a surprise attack on an Italian supply column north of Makale, Ethiopian tribesmen captured a number of mules, loaded with munitions, rifles and other supplies. A number of the Italian guards were killed and the remainder took to flight. Several Ethiopian success stories are reported in this region, directed by one of Ras Seyoum's lieutenants, Ras Seyoum, whose war includes Korymbon. A White Russian adviser, is eagerly sought by the Italian staff, which report that his headquarters have been discovered. He is regarded in Addis Ababa as a man of considerable ability and skill in a general staff, which could only be expected in a man of his rank.

The Ethiopians are believed to be planning three main lines of defence on the Tigor mountains, the hill country near Lake Assangi, and on the Abbi Mountains about 30 miles from the lake. The movement of Italian supplies into Makale has proved costly, and mules to be very expensive means of transport, tanks and lorries have not been able to move because of the absence of roads.

A new division, composed entirely of British recruits, has joined the Italian main force in the north. On this morning the Gassawa the 3000 men were transported to their new camps in a single day, by lorries, which were kept running for 48 hours.

Among Italian roadmasters it is reported from Asmara, an official warning in a local newspaper states that the Government demands the strictest discipline especially from workmen awaiting repatriation to Italy who, for unjustified reasons, are demanded to be embarked before their term. The warning adds: "Potentially furious persons must understand that their conduct will be marked, and their return to Italy notified in advance to the political and judicial authorities."

As to the application of the Sudan, Italy was on the verge of the Sudan in 1937, a head, approximately, a head of 200.

People of the occupied territory in the north have to pay homage to Ras Gussa, who is now installed as Governor of Tigre. After the fall of Makale the 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 Mouda-Mussa Ali area, Ras Nassebu's forces engaged in desperate fighting. According to Italian reports it suffered heavy losses; according to Ethiopian it snuffed up the enemy.

Events in Ethiopia

The Emperor of Ethiopia, commenting on the Italian report that 10,000 slaves had been freed in Tigre, declares there had never been any family slaves in the whole Province, only a portion of which is now occupied; Italy has since raised her claim to the liberation of 6000 slaves. To the Italian suggestion that Ethiopians desire to submit to Rome, the Emperor replied that if his people had desired the domination 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 Seyyidm, Ras Mrlugeta and Dedjasmach Nassebu. 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 for Italian machine guns to the Emperor, and 300,000 new masks 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 1,200 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 Jidda to discuss with King Ibn Saud an agreement between Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia.

The British Red Cross mobile hospital unit of 10 lorries left London last week for Harar and Aden and Beyera. The Archbishop of Canterbury blessing this great adventure said the Lord 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 15-gallon water tanks with special water purifier. Two urgent needs are a small aeroplane and a portable X-ray apparatus. Colonel R. M. Brownson, the Tanganyika settler, left Kenya last week with 400 native dressers, three Indian sub-assistant surgeons and a European transport officer to 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 Abba has donated 1,340 grammes of gold, 20 grammes of silver, 300 lbs. and 500 packages of clothing for white relief to the State.

Criticisms and Facts

Regarding Kenya-Uganda Railway Rates

Both in East Africa and elsewhere there have recently been a number of public criticisms of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Rates, which have been founded on a general misconception of the other factors liable to put the two sides of the account.

One charge is that the rate is too heavy in view of the fact that it has been shown that the railway can be run at a profit. It has been pointed out that the railway, although it is not a profit-making concern, is a public utility and its rates should be fixed to cover the average average revenue of other public utilities of various kinds. They show, for instance, the rate permitted to the public utility in the British Isles and those of the South Wales, the K.G.R. provides the means of transport of the dozen British overseas systems. It is compared with Great Britain the figures are: East and New South Wales, 1.24d.; Victoria, 1.20d.; and South Australia, 1.60d.; in India, 1.50d. and 2.70d. in Tanganyika, 2.10d.; in Tanganyika, 1.70d.; in Sierra Leone, 2.10d. in the Gold Coast, 0.80d. for the Indian railways show 1.72d., 1.03d. and 1.04d. for Classes 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

Though the K.G.R. average is 1.60d. or 1.50d. cents per ton-mile, the rate in Kenya is low as 2.10d. cents and has been being raised since the war. It is not clear why within the Empire there should be an enormous disparity between the average rates and that of a public utility product of export. Indeed, the management claims that most of the agricultural rates fail to cover the true cost of transport, and the most contribute nothing at all. It is charged that the railway does not allow for overhead expenses or depreciation. The present anomaly of the railway rates has been pointed by the General Manager to contribute nothing towards the cost of rolling stock, overheads, depreciation, or interest on loans.

Think about Rate Increases

That rate increases during the depression inflicted an unbearable burden upon Kenya is not true, the truth is that the increases totalled only £20,000 out of an aggregate revenue of more than £2,000,000, and that £15,000 was needed by petrol, which was less than the cost as much bearing on the cost of agricultural operations as was the case a few years ago; moreover, the oil companies did not increase their selling prices to the extent when the new rate was introduced.

Because the £0.6 value of the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda in 1934 was £2,684,000 and the Kenya and Uganda Railways took £2,000,000 in rates 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 portion of the railway revenue is on internal traffic, less than 10% of the very valuable *entrepot* trade between the three contiguous East African Dependencies, and that in addition, it 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 £247,000 in the last four years the system is now prospering. Indeed, the 1935 surplus are likely to be almost as satisfactory as those of 1936, when the system carried an maximum revenue, a much heavier traffic is, however, now being moved to earn the same results, for rates in 1937 have been considerably reduced meaning, 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 £250,000, so considerable is the surplus at the end of the year expected to be.

Yet as recently as February, when an unfavorable weather in Uganda made the other year prospect far from bright, and when there were no indications of a 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 £2,000,000.

Some Statements Worth Noting

"In Kenya, we have all the disadvantages of an income tax without one single advantage." — *Mr. W. J. H. George.*

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

"The production of the 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. W. Tai Hoi, Secretary of the Legislative Council.*

"What Kenya needs is not less expenditure for 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 Young, Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Syndicate, Ltd.*

"Good administration frequently means the relaxation rather than the rigid application of rules." — *Mr. Alexander Glen, in his Report on the Administrative System of Southern Rhodesia.*

"There are two million acres of wood tobacco and tin in Rhodesia lying absolutely idle." — *Mr. S. H. Leigland O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Glasgow.*

"Cecil Rhodes gloried in the fact that he was an Englishman, 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 Scott, speaking in Nairobi.*

"A white rhinoceros cow is recorded from the Ozoko region of the West Nile. It is reported that its front horn projects straight for a distance of an estimated length of 40 inches." — *From the Annual Report of the Game Warden of Uganda.*

"The Government is receiving more money because the inhabitants of the country are buying and selling substantially more than before, and are themselves substantially better off." — *Mr. J. 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 conference is due to be held at the Victoria Falls, in consequence of recent correspondence between Mr. J. F. Moore, the senior elected member, and the Prime Minister of Rhodesia, who expressed willingness that members of all parties to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament should meet in a common assembly. No Cabinet Ministers from the governing Colony will, however, attend.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

279. Major George Leslie Ord Gandy.



Copyright "East Africa"

In the goldfields of Kenya and northern Tanganyika across everyone knows Major G. L. O. Gandy. Among the first in the rush to Kakamega, after a spell 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 motorboat the shores of the shores of Lake Victoria from time to time. He was engaged on which task he visited the islands on which no European had probably ever set foot but no gold was found. The syndicate became Kitwa, Ltd., of which he was made managing director, and on whose account he discovered in the Musom area in 1933 what is now the Kitabari mine, over which he holds a long-term option.

After leaving the army and serving his time in the Sheffield workshops of Vickers, Ltd., he was in Calicut 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.E.A.) Ltd. in Nairobi in 1920. When that company closed down he started a machine works in Rongai, later built and managed Lord Norton of Tutors' Night Workshops, was technical engineer in Tanganyika for the Texas Oil Company, and then engaged in contracting in Kenya until he succumbed to the gold fever.

EESENALIA.

Major Aiton has arrived home by air from Brook Hill.

Mr. H. J. Cole, on his way back from his land.

Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Modera has left for Nairobi.

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

Mr. A. J. Bant has been declared Director of Barclays Bank in East Africa.

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

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

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

Mr. J. R. Roberts has been appointed Traffic Superintendent of the Tanganyika Airways.

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 eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McCowan of Ngong, Kenya.

Captain D. H. Wickham has been appointed British Consul for Southern Rhodesia with headquarters at Mera.

Mr. C. M. Mphahlele has been transferred from Tanganyika to Northern Rhodesia as Assistant Administrator General.

Mr. A. B. Kilian, Senior Agricultural Officer of Uganda, has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

Mr. C. D. Parry-Thomson has returned to Kenya after his return to Uganda from his duties as District Commissioner in Masaka.

Mr. W. Harrison Carr plans to leave for the Imperial Airways on November 1st on his first appointment in East Africa.

Mr. J. H. Low has been appointed District Commissioner of the Kaimosi district of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya.

The death in Johannesburg of the late wife of Dr. John G. Gubbins, the distinguished Director of Historical and Anthropological Archives.

Mr. H. R. Rasmussen, Superintendent of Education in Northern Rhodesia, has returned to his country to return to his alma mater.

Mr. E. S. Mariller, Mr. E. J. Hand and Mr. J. B. Clark have been nominated as members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Mr. J. C. Hamilton and Mrs. J. C. Hamilton have been visiting the Mbeys and Akiba districts.

Mr. S. M. Langan O'Brien, Hon. Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, closed the Home Life Exhibition in London last week.

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

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

Major W. S. Binfield 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 League Agricultural Show held last month.

Captain D. A. G. Dallas, who was an Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, is now acting 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-Commander R. M. J. de la Motte-Walker and Mrs. Bridget Dooner, widow of the late Captain H. B. Dooner, were married on November 1st in Mombasa, Kenya.

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

Mr. Cecil Buchanan, District Governor of the Rovuma Movement for the 5th District, which embraces all Rovuma clubs in Africa south of the Equator, is now based in Nairobi.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Tucker has been elected President of the Association of Chartered Accountants of Eastern Africa, and Mr. A. J. Nicol has been elected Vice-President.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. H. Hoggart, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hoggart of Nairobi, and Frances M. Low, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Low.

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

Captain L. D. Gavin is to give to-day a second broadcast talk on "Namesake Towns of the Empire." It will be transmitted direct 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 look after Mr. Wynter's estate at Turbo in a similar capacity.

The Rev. G. ... appointed to the Diocese of ... as Salaam to relieve the Rev. A. M. Sharpe of the Church of St. Alban, who has been in ill-health during the past few weeks.

Dr. George C. ... well-known gland specialist of Cleveland, Ohio, will leave London in a fortnight with Mrs. C. for a three-months' visit to East Africa to collect specimens of the thyroid-gland glands of various animals.

Mr. G. E. ... Procureur and Advocate General Mauritius has been appointed Chief Justice of that colony in succession to Mr. P. B. ... whose appointment as Chief Justice of the GMD Coast was announced recently.

Sir Francis ... 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 ... were entertained at a dinner in Nairobi on Monday, at which Sir Joseph ... Chief Scout of Kenya, presided. The dinner was arranged by Mr. A. G. ... Commissioner of Boy Scouts in the Colony.

Mr. ... will regret to learn of the illness of Dr. H. S. ... well-known Uganda advocate and public man, who has been ordered a complete rest. Mrs. ... will start home by the Nile route early in December, and expect to arrive in England in February or March.

Mr. W. ... who has recently returned from the office of superintendent of the Uganda C.I.D. as we are able to state, been invited to go to Canada for two years to take charge of the Criminal Investigation Department. He has received and will leave England in January.

The engagement is announced between Mr. ... of Bessborough, and Miss ... of Wendon, S. Devon, and Miss ... daughter of Sir ... of Hindhall, Lancashire.

Edward ... and Mr. J. B. P. ... of the ... La Nouvelle Ecole de la Paix, the ... French organization for the study of foreign affairs, on December 7 on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict as seen through British eyes. Mr. Phillips ... Erawa ... his election ...

The ... appointed by the ... the question of ... as follows: Mr. H. B. Thomas (Chairman), Captain A. C. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

At the East African Group meeting at the ... Seas Club this afternoon Mr. ... will speak on "Water Boring Problems in East Africa." ... members of the Group of ... will be served from 3.45 ... the address will begin at ... p.m.

... Vice-Admiral Sir ... during his ... as ... of the East ... Lord of the Admiralty, was one of the chief guests at the annual reunion dinner ... the R.N.V.R. (Auxiliary Patrol) Club.

Among the passengers outward-bound by the s.s. "Malden" ... Campbell Morgan ... Delap, Mrs. E. M. ... C. Luxford, ... M. G. ... and Mrs. ...

Tanganyikans outward-bound for ... the s.s. "Malden" ... Mr. C. Bailey, chief office superintendent, the Secretariat, and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. ... District Officer, and Mrs. ... their two children, Mr. S. ... of the P.W.D., Mr. N. ... Mrs. ... Mrs. ... and Dr. ...

Captain ... Kerby, the new ... the Union Castle Line, joined the company ... and ... vessels, he was given the command of the ... Kildonan ... since then he has commanded the ... Castle ... Winchester ...

We ... of the ... day at ... of the ... one ... of the ... He ... King ... in the ... of the ... which ... and ... of the ... for the ... After ... became ... the ... of ... several ...

OBITUARY

... died October 19, 1936, ...

Prof. Macmillan & Kenya

Nyasaland in the Nineties.

Criticisms of Mr. Ross Stark

Since I have just read Mr. Wainwright's Nyasaland in the Nineties, and confess to a feeling of disappointment, I am very sorry to see so thoroughly accurate a book as I have known. It is so good, I expected too much of its successor.

Most of Mr. Maugham's characters were known to me. Some of his descriptions are amusing, but he had his good points for his book that it is a pity accuracy seems to have been sacrificed for effect. I arrived in Nyasaland in January 1892, two years ahead of Mr. Maugham, 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 drinking. Certainly some of the Europeans had a "chindoo" or a "blow out" at some dinner or other, but that was simply a special occasion. I could not say that my land on half a dozen of the early 1890's men presently residing in Scotland and all have had heavy, so their capacity will have been heavy drinkers.

One extraordinary thing about Mr. Maugham's book is that every Scotchman he met in Nyasaland, whether educated, clerical, medical men, or heads of missions, talked the language of "Clivestide." This is certainly news to me. All Englishmen, according to Mr. Maugham's reasoning, should talk the language of London's East End.

His 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 an extraordinary bad taste, and there was much sympathy with the mission ladies.

Mr. Maugham is surely on rather thin ice in his description of "Dr. McTavish," a name which thinly veils the identity of the only medical 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 "Clivestide." I am therefore sorry chiefly at a loss to understand Mr. Maugham's reference to that worthy man on page 124, as follows:

"In due time McTavish came hastily in, unkempt and untidy as ever, his shapeliness, lean once a month, sleek clothing liberally stained with the excesses of his meals, and a battered double-breasted hat on the back of his head, he strode into the room, expectorated violently, and ejaculated in a piercing voice, 'Well, what are we here?'"

Dr. R. retired from practice about two years ago, and now resides in the south of Scotland.

Mr. Maugham's experience of mission stations seems to have been unfortunate. I passed through various mission stations in the Highlands many a time, but I never saw any thing so sordid, 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, my reference to B.C.A. administering Northern Rhodesia has already been touched on by other correspondents. Sir Alfred Sturges, I do not, have no recollection of the "old" and "new" incidents.

I have no recollection of Mr. Maugham being the first person to bring a safety bicycle into the Shire Highlands in 1895 (page 137). All I know is that I was riding a safety bicycle on my first expedition in 1892, this machine having been brought into the country by the late Mr. W. H. H. I remember also a Mr. Wishart of the A.S. staff, riding a high bicycle (the old "wheel") at Blantyre in 1892. He told me at the time that this machine had been brought into the country some years previously by Mr. L. M.P.

I hope Mr. Maugham will forgive the above criticisms, and will be able to assure him that his book brought me much and many amusing incidents and happy memories of my travels and the days of "Auld Lang Syne."

Yours faithfully,

Edinburgh

Impressions of a Visitor

My attention has been called to the copy of one passage in a speech I made last week at a meeting of the British Commonwealth League in London, and I am sorry to find that I should not wish to see Kenya or any other Colony dominated by any sectional interest, or by the section white or black. I know I am free to give my report, but I do not think it relevant adding the sentence, which I regretted to see taken as a personal representation of my opinion, or what my opinion may be worth. I judge from numerous examples, and have often said that the Executive in any Colony may be and must be paralysed and unequal to 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 (dare I call it so again?) that happened upon in Kenya, all at the time of the White Paper of 1930 did not, I think, confirm this impression. Coming as I did in that time straight from Tanganyika, I could not but contrast the official attitude in the two Colonies. The common franchise we have achieved, the title for the Natives, but in the old Cape Colony not only the Cabinet, but as M.P.'s even, candidates even, electoral necessity paid some attention to Native opinion, and at least this saved the Cape from the tragic follies which have marked the progress of the increasingly white-sectional Parliament which now controls the Union's destinies.

The prejudices and the political inertia 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 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 feel impatiently that representative institutions can flourish only if they are truly representative, which must be impossible unless the franchise is open to all classes and sections on equal terms. Officially represented interests can be effectively balanced and answered by the spokesmen of other interests only in Parliament itself. The presence of two or three Africans, or even an effective African vote, would enlighten white members and strengthen the Government of Kenya, where I am surprised to see the persistence of the highly "un-English" misbelief in the virtues of political rights for all creeds and colours.

Any of your readers who care to follow my views on 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,
JAMES M. MACMILLAN

Dear Clive Frog.

Now that the Madagascan cash is all closed in over the considerable improvement in the market. I am glad to see the discussion before the East African Society of the United Chamber of Commerce do not appear to have reached out to that this is a "clivestide" in both language and substance. I am glad to see the "clivestide" in both language and substance.

Tributes to Civil Service Southern Rhodesia's Efficient Officials

There is no fundamental reorganisation of the public service of Southern Rhodesia as necessary or desirable as the conclusion reached by Mr. Alexander Clerk of the Imperial Treasury, who has recently left the 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 the "size or extent" favour the service is seriously out of scale with the functions required of it by Parliament, or that the service is very far from the path of natural evolution. Most of the criticisms which reached him were of a political character, of concern rather with the magnitude of the annual expenditure than with "organisation and methods."

The Public Services Board, which regulates official salaries, scales, conditions of service, regulates the effective use of staff, and which manages the public service as an efficient and economical unit, but as insufficiently staffed to perform adequately the functions of inspection. The addition of an investigating officer is the Board recommended.

It should be an officer of standing, in view of the specific suggestion residents in the East African territories controlled by the Colonial Office will learn with surprise that the salary considered appropriate is no more than £200 rising to £250 per annum to £300.

The Board's organization might with advantage be referred to the division of the Minister of Finance and Commerce, says Mr. Clerk.

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 spared. The Minister of Internal Affairs and Justice, for instance, is so overburdened that it is suggested that the portfolio should be divided.

To deal with the congestion of work in the Cabinet, the appointment is proposed of a full-time officer, as secretary to the Cabinet, in place of the present secretary to the Prime Minister, and of the private secretary to the Prime Minister. Here again the suggested salary is £300 to £350.

No serious over-staffing was discovered at headquarters or out-stations, but the amalgamation of records, and the establishment of typical posts appears desirable. The remuneration of some of the professional and technical posts is considered relatively high, and it is proposed that the initial rates of pay be restricted to those who have not participated, and those to whom allowances will be granted to £20 and £25 respectively.

Efficient staff in the public service should be the commission's conclusion. He made suggest to a more stringent selection process. The occasional importation of suitable candidates from outside Southern Rhodesia should be tried, as does the experiment of sending selected young officers at Government expense for a course of one or two years at an English university. Ability, not seniority, should be the paramount consideration in filling the higher posts, and close co-ordination between the Departments of Justice and Native Affairs is advocated.

High rates are paid to the Treasury, but it is thought that the Secretary or an Auditor-General should be filled by a staff capable of giving financial importance to the public service, and less with the same kind of payments. The Commission will be of the report to the Government throughout Eastern Africa, the Commission's report.

A formal discussion of official matters is particularly desirable as between the executive decisions and the Treasury. In the course of investigation, it came across occasional instances of misunderstandings and misinterpretations. It is believed that the practice of writing mutual letters might be of assistance. It is suggested that the public be informed that the Commission's report will be published in the form of a book.

Reference to this report is made in the "White Paper on Rhodesia" published by the Government in 1923. In his address, the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, referred to the fact that the terms of the Commission which had inquired into the Copperbelt riots of 1922 had been laid on the table, and expressed an earnest desire to profit from the lessons of the past and to ensure that no recurrence of such unhappy events should take place. He announced that a Native Industrial Labour Advisory Board had been appointed, and that he would consider some of the recommendations of the Commission.

The Governor reported that the excess of assets over liabilities of the territory had increased from £100,000 to £200,000. The budget had been balanced with revenue of £2,200,000 and expenditure of £2,200,000. 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.

Northern Rhodesian 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 riots of 1922 had been laid on the table, and expressed an earnest desire to profit from the lessons of the past and to ensure that no recurrence of such unhappy events should take place. He announced that a Native Industrial Labour Advisory Board had been appointed, and that he would consider some of the recommendations of the Commission.

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Referring to the copper restriction agreement, Sir Hubert Young said that it meant a reduction of the output of Northern Rhodesia from 208,000 tons to 150,000 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 new Capital, Livingstone, he had decided that a number of Government Departments should remain there for five years. A hydro-electric scheme has 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 Hut and Poll Tax

It is now found that the Native Authorities empowered an expected to collect the hut and poll tax, but their Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in Legislative Council. "I believe that the collection of this tax is essentially the work of the central Government, and it is not yet possible to place this responsibility on Native Authorities, and I have removed the Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance from their hands."

CONTENTMENT
in
RETIREMENT

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Edford Mining Syndicate

The annual report of the Edford Mining Syndicate, Ltd., for the year ended October 31, 1935, states that to provide finance for the development of the properties an amount of £100,000 was set aside in certain years and a further £100,000 in satisfaction of a loan. The amount of £100,000 is the balance of the credit of £100,000 and loss account of £33,988, of which the directors recommended that £20,000 be transferred to reserve funds and the balance carried forward. The report states that when the company decided to establish a London office, A. W. Lyon was appointed as a representative. Later it appeared that such a representative was not necessary. Mr. Lyon's appointment was cancelled and he was paid £2,000 in compensation. He does not seek reelection to the board during the year as active participation in the management of the properties in which the company is jointly interested with East African Concessions, Ltd., has been insisted. The only part of the company's properties in northern Rhodesia was not exercised and has been decided to relinquish title to the above properties covering some 1,000 miles. Results of some of the properties are not warrant further development, but other prospects are promising. The investments of the company appear in the balance sheet as £147,400 representing 20,250 shares of 10s. each in the (Zimbabwe) Gold Mining Company and 30,500 shares in Kenton 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 Edinburgh on Saturday.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

Mr. Chester Beatty told the shareholders Monday's general meeting that the company's 100,000 holding of 100,000 shares, which appear in the balance sheet at £1,172,000, are very liberally valued. There being no revenue from their chief asset, there was a loss of £1,430 for the year, and the directors had therefore waived their fees.

Kenya Consolidated Collieries

At the annual meeting held from the address of the Chairman at the recent annual meeting of the company the working progress and promise for the future of the single property at a fairly early date. As the capital is only £25,000 the winding profit should bear an attractive relation to the capitalisation of the company which will retain and work its Legerbury properties and have about 1,000 miles in the concession area still to examine itself. Reports progress reports have all been satisfactory. The new base and drilling has proceeded the reef at 250 ft and developments at Legerbury hold out the hope of early production.

Roan Antelope

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that the estimated gross revenue for the three months ended September 30 amounted to £408,500. After deducting the operating expenditure, the estimated surplus over working expenditure is £140,000. It is calculated that Debenture 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 £80,000. This is the first complete quarter during which the present restricted scale of output has been in operation.

Montclair Copper Mines

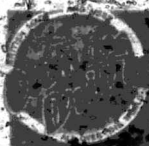
At Montclair's general meeting Mr. A. Chester Beatty spoke optimistically of the company's prospects. There had been an estimated profit of £17,000 in October and a total production of 2,321 long tons. On January 1, 1936, the output would increase automatically to 2,000 tons.

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.

Climax Sam has studied the problem on the spot

All over the world CLIMAX DRILLS go on beat — just because they have been carefully designed to meet the conditions exactly. Here we have the new 50 lb. C.S.V. Steam-lined Jackhammer which for speed freedom from vibration and low upkeep just exceeds even the enormous successful C.L.W. Whatever your special needs there is a CLIMAX model to meet them. Demonstration gladly arranged anywhere.



CLIMAX ROCK DRILL AND ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED
 2, Grosvenor Place, London, W.1. Works: Camborne, Cornwall

LANCASHIRE

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields

Early flotation of subsidiary company

in 100 shares of £100 each.

The recent annual general meeting of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Limited, was held at the company's head office, in Eldoret, Kenya, Colony, on October 15th.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. G. L. C., Chairman of the company, said in the course of his speech: "This company has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. K. Murray-Hughes as consulting engineer. Mr. Murray-Hughes's name is so well known in this country that the appointment of the African gold mining industry 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. Keizer and it is with deep regret that I have to inform you that Mr. Harvey died in Mombasa as a result of blood poisoning following a slight accident. By his death the company lost the services of one who had greatly proved himself of outstanding worth and ability. Since May last Mrs. A. A. Jones has been acting manager, and has worked keenly and conscientiously in that capacity."

"The geological department, the most important unit in our organization, is in the charge of Dr. A. A. Fitch, who is highly qualified for 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 the 'Lloyd', 'Curwen' and 'North Kenga' veins. The series made in what is now known as the 'basalt' section were made by advanced 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 100,000 ft. of reef outcrop has been drilled and 3,000 ft. of this yielded payable values. Striping has been followed by 14,444 ft. of reef outcrop and 2,013 ft. of reef on reef. The reef is 100 ft. thick. The Nunk in country rock is 100 ft. across."

Levels of Primary Ore

"The detailed work on each discovery has been published regularly and it is only necessary to say that every effort is now being made to establish the levels on each occurrence that will follow the zone of oxidation and in primary ore such as is expected to continue in depth."

"In the case of the Lloyd and Curwen veins, the latter has already been entered by winzes down to the first shallow level, and the latest discovery is the exposure of heavy pyritic reef 14 in. wide yellow dirt."

"At the Wilburn section the primary ore zone was being traced by means of a derrick from a point above the Kuku River, and still deeper it will be tested by the campaign of diamond drilling which has just started."

"Although the major efforts of the company have been concentrated on the Kitere-Kuku section, the rest of the concession has not been neglected. Geological division has been engaged in determining the more precise boundaries of the area, including detailed prospecting and it has been shown that proceeding north-westwards from the northern boundary of the Kitere-Kuku area, and working round the periphery of the large granite, no less than 200 square miles demand intensive work, which will keep the staff occupied for a considerable period, quite apart from the general prospecting of the remaining 800 square miles."

Lolgoren

"Work has continued on the Major claims, and a first level was established early this year. Of the 1,011 ft. driven on reef, only 300 ft. completed level, 50 ft. was payable with high values as the progress reports have disclosed."

"Since then, the establishment of a second level at an average depth of 150 ft. is approaching completion. The ore 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 inspected on a high grade, has been discovered to be contained."

"Underground work has been started on Blue Ray, and has given satisfactory results, owing to the slow progress made by hand labour it was stopped pending the erection of plants and diamond drilling was resorted to. As a result three holes have already penetrated the reef at common level of 230 ft. and 200 ft. more remain to be drilled at that level. A hole of 100 ft. and one of 400 ft. is also tested."

"The consulting engineers' advisory board that work should be confined to those two properties at the moment, as they are an excellent prospect of their reaching the production stage at an early date. Later expansion will continue on the Alpha and other Major claims properties."

"A total of 5,082 ft. of underground development has been completed in the 21 Major properties to date, and of the total 2,690 ft. of reef, 1,000 ft. reef plane and 1,246 sunk on reef."

Immediate Future

"It is not the policy of the company, nor would it be possible for one company to carry out production in the numerous payable areas 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 Lloyd, Curwen and other occurrences already found, together with the total 18 square miles of mineral ground in the area. The additional ground will be offered to the company a very good chance of increasing the large tonnage already obtained in the area owned by it."

"In the case of Lolgoren it is the intention that the company should itself develop these claims, and accordingly machinery to the value of over £10,000 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 widest interests, they might derive 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 having to increase the capital. Mr. Haskel's action in raising the money available and his services in this regard to the company. All this is sure to be appreciated.

It was said in the previous issue to make living conditions for 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 10 per cent.

The report and the conclusions were unanimously adopted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Maxwell and Major F. W. Dwyer, M.L.C., were re-elected directors of the company, and Messrs. Hill & Johnson were appointed auditors.

Answers to Correspondents.

Advice given on the present condition that the legal liability is accepted by East Africa.
 Excepting the case of direct annual subscribers to East Africa, each inquiry must be accompanied by a coupon to be found at the foot of page 248.
 Every enquiry must bear the writer's full name and address in capital letters, please, and replies will be omitted if published under a pseudonym.
 Advice will not be given over the telephone by telegram or by letter.
 Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE" and address them to The Editor, East Africa, 11, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

J. B. BARNHAM—You want to buy for capital appreciation a share which does not stand above par. London, Australia and Canada, though not purely East African, have considerable East African interests, direct and indirect, and are cheap around 25s. See East Africa of November 7, 1914, an analysis of the company's position in which it was estimated that the share has a present break-up value of at least 35s. 4d. It was there revealed that the Chairman had increased his holding during the last 12 months from 6,000 to 18,000 shares. Many a Mine at 4s. 6d. should have good possibilities for development, on one of the Lupa properties are the plant is being installed, and crushing started before the end of the year. The option over the property is cancelled in the Saturday paper, and the valuable and the company is understood to hold other options on the same. The shares were bought from gold quarters around 7s. with the expectation that they would go higher, and a lucky price they should pay to look away.

C. C. HATFIELD—Goldfields Rhodesian Development Co. has a nominal capital of £742,000 and the cashes of 90s. of which 2,974,220 are issued and 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 20s. were paid for the first two years, and a maintenance of the same and at their present price of 10s. per share, the shares will give a return of nearly 9%. The accounts for the year ending March 31, and the report fully appears towards the end of July.

M. C. BARNES—The principal interests of Northern Mines are in Uganda (in) but be someone has returned what appear to be most promising alluvial gold areas. The directors and management of the company inspire confidence, and the shares appear well worth their present price of about 60s.

E. A. B. ROBINSON—You might take your handsome profit on the shares and reinvest the proceeds. For capital appreciation the shares East African Goldfields, Kenya Goldfields Syndicate, Rosterman, and Tanganyika Minerals.

L. O. P. CAMP—The great Northern Rhodesian copper companies are doing well, and possibly all better; see issue of October 31 for position of Barotseland and Northern Rhodesia.

East African Share Prices.

The London Stock Exchange has quickly got to its stride after the general election and East African mining shares are to the whole ground. Kenya Consolidated, whose share price has advanced from 31s. to 35s. 3d. last annum, is a publication of the company's prospects for the future, and its shares are being actively bought and sold. The shares of the Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, which have advanced from 15s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. last year, are being actively bought and sold. The shares of the Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, which have advanced from 15s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. last year, are being actively bought and sold.

	Last week	This week
Andhra Syndicate (5s.)	28 0d.	28 0d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	113 3d.	116 0d.
Cam & Moor (12s. 6d.)	63 10d.	85 0d.
Consolidated African Selection	62 6d.	76 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	28 11d.	38 3d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	55 0d.	62 0d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	13s 6d.	15s 6d.
Gabaik Goldfield (5s.)	28 6d.	35 9d.
Gilbe and Phoenix (5s.)	28 6d.	30s 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	142 6d.	145 0d.
Kagera Mines Ltd (5s.)	68 3d.	68 0d.
Kangala Human Gold (2s.)	28 3d.	28 0d.
Kenya Gold (5s.)	139 10d.	142 0d.
Kona Consolidated (5s.)	68 0d.	78 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	68 0d.	68 0d.
Kenya (10s.)	128 0d.	128 0d.
Kenya Corporation (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
London Consolidated	28 0d.	28 0d.
Lomal Gold (5s.)	28 0d.	28 0d.
London Australian & Geol.	28 0d.	28 0d.
Lupa and Rhodesian (5s.)	68 0d.	68 0d.
Lupa Gold Areas (5s.)	68 0d.	68 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Reverend (1s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Rhodessa (1s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Rhodessa Mines (1s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Rhodessa Anglo-American (40s.)	113 0d.	113 0d.
Rhodessa Corporation (5s.)	68 0d.	68 0d.
Rhodessa Selection Trust (5s.)	68 0d.	68 0d.
Rhodessa (5s.)	68 0d.	68 0d.
Rosterman	18 0d.	18 0d.
Roan Anglo (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
S. Rhodesian (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Tanganyika Central (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
The Goldfields (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Union du Haut-Katanga 5% Bde	18 0d.	18 0d.
Wandak Colliery (10s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Watson (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.

	Last week	This week
British South Africa (15s.)	23s 0d.	24s 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (5s.)	6s 6d.	8s 11d.
E. A. Power and Light (20s.)	33s 0d.	34s 0d.
Imperial Airways (11s.)	9s 2d.	50s 3d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	4s 6d.	4s 6d.
Mozambique (Barrage) (10s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Northern Charterland Exploration (5s.)	18 0d.	18 0d.
Shiraz Plantations (New)	28 0d.	33s 3d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	28 0d.	28 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	28 0d.	28 0d.
Prof. (61)	28 0d.	28 0d.

Nairobi Quotation.
 We have received the following prices for Nairobi stock:
 Major Charles Gaitwell, the Nairobi stockholder, has sold his shares in the following companies:
 Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.) 25s
 Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.) 35s
 Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.) 35s
 Kenya Reef (5s.) 35s
 Kenya Tigris Mining (5s.) 35s
 Kenya Tigris Mining (5s.) 35s
 Kenya Tigris Mining (5s.) 35s
 Kenya Tigris Mining (5s.) 35s
 Kenya Tigris Mining (5s.) 35s

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd.

Satisfactory Year's Operations

ALEXANDER MACINTYRE, ADDRESS

A very important ordinary general meeting of The Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd. was held last week at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, W.C.

Mr. Alexander MacIntyre, Chairman and managing director, first referred with deep regret to the death of Mr. H. A. Murch, a lieutenant-colonel S. E. 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 details of the balance sheet showing a substantial gain from those of the previous year. The loss from the Sudan Government of £400,000 had been paid off on June 1st, and this should effect a substantial saving in interest charges. British Government securities had been sold, and a decrease of about £100,000 resulting from the repayment of the Government loan and the larger amount which is to be financed.

The gross profit for the year amounted to £1,500,000, and after deducting all expenses and appropriations to reserves there remained a net profit of £1,200,000. The directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 10% for the year ended June 30th, leaving a balance of £1,200,000 to be added to the reserves.

Mr. MacIntyre, the Chairman, said: "The extension of 20,000 feddans which I referred last year and another 20,000 of about 2,000 feddans have been planted and are now under crop in a four-year rotation. The Government have agreed to an extension of about 20,000 feddans of land at the extreme southern end of the Gezira cotton area, and this should be ready in time for the planting of 20,000 feddans of cotton next August. These extensions go a great way toward making up the loss of cotton area occasioned by the addition of a four-year rotation, and we are exceedingly indebted to the Sudan Government for their co-operation and assistance."

The vast extent of the Gezira Commission is now about 100,000 feddans, representing over 2,000 square miles. To supervise this will have to imagine a sea of land to miles wide extending from London to Grandham, or one of 20 miles wide from London to Brighton. To supervise this vast tract of irrigated land, to employ about 20 British inspectors, to have of these each has to supervise in detail the irrigation and drainage of the crops on about 20 square miles, and this 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 1,000 bales more than the previous year, but we have this year 2,000 bales more than if the corresponding period had been lately have been exceptional good, and about 35,000 bales having been effected during the past few weeks. Great effort is being made to effect sales of cotton on the Continent, in Latin America, and other parts of the world where our trade of cotton is required, and in these countries the prices are more likely to be of high quality cotton which is cheap, and it must be put on the market and produce our high grade at the lowest possible price.

In this aspect such extensions as we are carrying out will be of help in reducing our transport, ginning, and vermin charges to a considerable extent, and with the same object in view, many other costs have been reduced. Our pumping plants, ginning factories, locomotives, tractors, and other machinery, 90% of our ploughing machinery, run by diesel engines, which means a saving of £200 million from the sea, that the most economical use of power available has been adopted.

The Sudan Government is co-operating with us in

measures which will increase the production and marketing of cotton. The Sudan Government is highly satisfied with the results of the work done in the Sudan, and we are confident that we shall be able to produce a further 10% increase in our output of cotton in the next year.

With regard to the year's production, the new crop in cotton of 20,000 feddans will produce 2,000,000 bales, against 1,800,000 bales last year. There 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 cable from our manager received on November 17 states that black arm is present to about the same extent as in the last year, except in the north-western part of the Sudan, and that black arm is practically non-existent except in three places where it has appeared in the last few days. This means that there should be a very great increase in yield later on, no great damage should result from the pest. The crop at present is very better than last year's.

Mr. MacIntyre, the Chairman, said: "The Sudan Government is co-operating with us in measures which will increase the production and marketing of cotton. The Sudan Government is highly satisfied with the results of the work done in the Sudan, and we are confident that we shall be able to produce a further 10% increase in our output of cotton in the next year."

The activities of the Sudan Cotton Company have caused apprehension as to the future of many aspects with regard to the disposal of the water of Lake Nasser, which is the lake in the Sudan, which the Sudan Government has proposed to build for their purposes. It is very possible that there may be a dispute as to the rights of the water of the Nile, which would be a hindrance to its summer flow, which is so vital to its existence. The Sudan would be largely affected by the developments of the Nile, but these things must be done. Our cotton interests as shareholders of the Syndicate will be affected by the possibility of such a dispute. The Gezira scheme will have to go back to the early days, and certain things will have to be done. The Gezira scheme will have to go back to the early days, and certain things will have to be done. The Gezira scheme will have to go back to the early days, and certain things will have to be done.

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East African Market Reports

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London (Cin)	1st size	30s 0d
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Zanzibar's New Currency

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The Real Africa

Passengers for East Africa Passengers from East Africa

Ship which left London on November 16th... passengers for East Africa: Mr. G. A. R. ... Mrs. E. ...

Ship which arrived home on November 11th... passengers from East Africa: Mr. E. Blackburn ...

Passengers for East Africa: Miss J. M. Andrews ... Mrs. G. H. R. Bell ...

Passengers from East Africa: Mr. A. M. Watterson ... Mrs. F. Burns ...

Passengers for East Africa: Mr. S. A. Child ... Mrs. E. M. Cotterell ...

Passengers from East Africa: Mr. J. O. Innes ... Mrs. J. de W. ...

Passengers for East Africa: Mr. G. B. ... Mrs. M. ... Mr. ...

Passengers from East Africa: Mr. ... Mrs. ...

Air Mail Passengers

Outward passengers by the air mail which left on November ... included ...

East African Mails

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

27, Harrington Gardens, Hotel London, S.W.7. Telephone 3101 and 3102.

WHY BUY AT EXHIBITION HOTELS? ... THE DRIVE HOME SUMMER

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON No. 12 November 21, 1935

STEEL RAILS SUGAR
BUCKS



ROBERT HUDSON
LIMITED
RAILWAY HOUSE
LEEDS
LANE

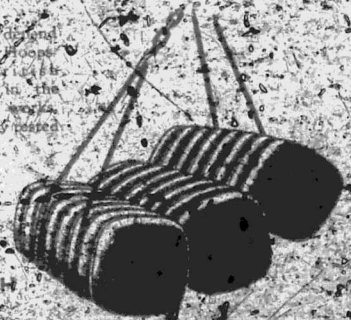
STEEL RAILS
STEAM AND DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

Ball-bearing wheels, axles, castings, and all other material for the railways. Works at Leeds, London, Calcutta, and elsewhere.

Tasted steel
engine extra
SECURITY
Spec

UNA-B-BRAND
SPECIAL HIGH TENSILE
STEEL BALING HOOPS

Always designs
an Arrow Baling Hoop
Made of best quality
Steel Hoops in the
world. It is a work
that is normally used
to secure the ends of
baling. Most
valuable and
economical.



BRITISH

Custom, Size and Weight Hoops, supplied
with round ends in cut lengths of 1 1/2
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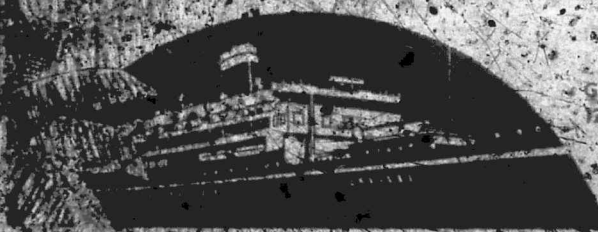
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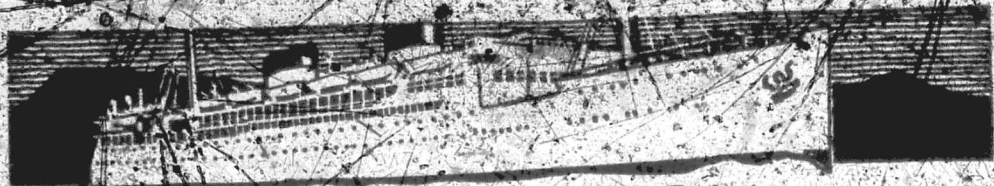
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

MOST East Africans will welcome the exchange of offices between Mr. L. 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 of State who is to get things done. Moreover, he had blundered badly in his dispatch on Closer Union. If Mr. Cosby 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 when he was previously at the Colonial Office, who has driving power and may be expected to keep the Colonial Empire well under public eye while its expansion remains in issue. The other day Mr. Malcolm MacDonald poured scorn on the idea of giving away the Colonies, Mr. Thomas, whose patriotism was always robust even when it irritated some of his Socialist colleagues, can be counted upon to stand firmly against such notions, and to resist them in telling phrases. The most regrettable feature of this 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 errors responsible for the contacts with the Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories should have been drawn from a Party whose members do not understand the views of British overseas. There are but eight members of the National Labour Party in the House, and six hold Government posts, only one in the Cabinet, in such circumstances it is surprising that the inter-rotation of the Dominions and the Colonies has been left until they have been called upon to find a bourne 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* for 1935. At 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, in order that public attention may be called to the matter while Mr. Alan Pin is in the Colony for the purpose of examining the machinery of government and advising 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 data and deductions will be included in his new book, *Kenya: Contrasts and Problems*, which is due for publication in the end of January. The officials are moved, not often from post to post, has long been of your knowledge, but the analysis of the *Gazette* must shock not only the general public, but the Colonial Office, the Governor, 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. Not 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 industry is therefore all the greater.

Before us lies a typical list of the vacated appointments of every administrative officer in that service. Typical extracts appear on another page, but here the general impression may be made that practically no administrative officer is left unshuffled in any station for more than a year, and that many rotate at much shorter intervals than

...on the ... the name of an ... who has moved ... times in five years; ... of one who has changed in six years; ... of one who has five times ... on the ... of two who ... eleven and nine times respectively in ... cases of eight changes in ... seven years, seven in three years ... and a half years, and so on.

No proper attempt has been made to keep ... within ... the principal language ... areas ... which the country ... and the facts ... sometimes ... the prompt ... of ... in healthy and ... districts ... from bearing ... the story shows that some ... have spent five or six years in a succession of ... which are certainly not desirable, and ... the records only three administrative officers in Kenya have since 1928 served the 550 homes ... by the Government ... to ... the ... of the ... and so ... of the Administration of the talent ... as a ... for another ... which was promptly moved out of the tribal area in which his linguistic qualification would have been valuable, and not one has since returned. 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 involved by this crazy lack of system. He would discharge on the spot any staff controller found to be so incompetent and profligate.

The wonder is not that the administrative system fails to work smoothly, but that it works at all under such handicaps. To take one district at random: South Kavirondo ... had no fewer than six District Commissioners between June, 1928 and March, 1932, while in the four years ending October, 1932, it suffered fifteen different appointments as District Officers. For ... the position at Kenia is not quite as bad as it appears at first sight, for there are often the District Officers simultaneously in such large numbers. In ... the fifteen changes ... for the purpose of the ... it still means that the average time spent in the office was no more than six months, and that after that time were ten changes to the District Commissionership of Kenya between May, 1926, and March, 1932, and eleven changes of District Officers in the same years ending in April last. How can efficiency be expected, since this game of musical chairs ... that in the Native areas ... and even of personal ... that the ... continued to ignore that ...

... that education of adminis- ... shall not be moved without ... and then generally not ... language groups ... made in the ... of ...

travel would be useless, instead 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, apparently 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 1928, but the typical examples on another page constitute a damning indictment. They reveal a chaotic condition of affairs from which the Colony should demand immediate release.

EAST AFRICANS will think with grateful remembrance this week of two big-hearted Kenyans whose good works, living after them, will strengthen a new tradition. As this ... the Mr. W. ... and Major ... have made ... requests for the welfare and advancement of Native communities, an official ... 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 names of such pioneers as Blodiotes and Beit are known 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 their 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 condemnation of the calumny that the white man does upon the black merely as a shewer of wood and drawer of water. In the examples of Glencairn Campbell and "Tubby" Eustace induce others to emulate their generosity which will be multiplied in its beneficent effect.

EIGHTY TWO Natives recently applied for work on a road construction scheme in Uganda ... his services as a headman. That statement was made in Kampala in the course of a discussion by the Chamber of Commerce on the question of labour supplies in the Protectorate, and even if it be exaggerated, it represents a pathetic commentary on the general 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 a case such as the above is a startling reminder that the same system may end only in creating a great unemployment problem aggravated by the fact that the workless are themselves of the educated class and will never sink to the honest manual labour of their forefathers. Of the estimated ... of thousands of agriculturists upon whom the economic prospects of the country rest, ... the ... of which serious attention should have been directed in the earliest days of the education of the Native by ... There is a desperate situation in the ... which requires the unremitting devotion and attention of experts and enough to ... with ... and ...

Central Post in Kenya

Amazing Analysis of Official Postings

A **POST** in London is called under Matters of Home Affairs, the amazing way in which the administrative staff of the Government has been moved about from station to station without apparent rhyme or reason. From Dr. L. S. Brinkley's analysis of the postings officially notified in the **Official Gazette** since 1928, we extract the following typical examples:—

Mr. J. S. GIBSON—Seven Moves in Five Years.—District Officer, Nairobi, Aug. 1928; C. Kavirondo, Feb. 1929; Embu, Aug. 1931; Digo, Sept. 1934; Nakuru, Jan. 1935; Nairobi, Jan. 1936.

Mr. P. J. GREGORY—Six Moves in Six Years.—D.O. Lumpva, Aug. 1930; C. Kavirondo, Jan. 1930; D.O. Turku, Sept. 1931; W. Suku, July 1932; Nairobi, July 1932; C. Kavirondo, Oct. 1932; Kericho, Sept. 1934; Meru, Dec. 1934.

Mr. J. W. HERMAN—Seven Moves in Six Years.—A.D.C. Kitui, Nov. 1928; Machakos, Feb. 1928; Telemeuger, Aug. 1929; Isiolo, March 1930; D.O. Moyale, July 1930; D.O. Nairobi, Oct. 1932; Nairobi, April 1933; Isiolo, Dec. 1934.

Mr. J. M. HERRING—Six Moves in Six Years.—A.D.C. Nairobi, Dec. 1928; D.O. Nairobi, Feb. 1929; D.O. Embu, Feb. 1930; D.O. Embu, May 1931; D.O. Nairobi, Oct. 1932; D.O. Nairobi, Dec. 1934.

Mr. G. H. HILL—Four Moves in Three Years.—D.O. Embu, Aug. 1931; D.O. Embu, Dec. 1931; D.O. Nairobi, July 1932; D.O. Nairobi, Dec. 1934.

Mr. J. H. HUGHES—Six Moves in Six Years.—A.D.C. Nairobi, Dec. 1928; D.O. Nairobi, Feb. 1929; D.O. Embu, Feb. 1930; D.O. Nairobi, Oct. 1932; D.O. Nairobi, Dec. 1934.

Mr. H. H. HUGHES—Six Moves in Six Years.—A.D.C. Nairobi, Dec. 1928; D.O. Nairobi, Feb. 1929; D.O. Embu, Feb. 1930; D.O. Nairobi, Oct. 1932; D.O. Nairobi, Dec. 1934.

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Eight Moves in Four Years.

Mr. W. H. HALL—Eight Moves in Four Years.—D.O. Machakos, Aug. 1931; C. Kavirondo, Feb. 1931; Turkana, Feb. 1931; Nairobi, Nov. 1934; S. Nyeri, May 1935; Nairobi, June 1935; Kitui, Aug. 1935.

Mr. S. F. KENNEDY—Five Moves in Four Years.—D.O. N. Kavirondo, Aug. 1931; S. Turkana, April 1932; Fort Hall, May 1933; Garissa, Feb. 1934; Fort Hall, Aug. 1934.

Mr. R. T. KEMPER—Eleven Moves in Seven Years.—A.D.C. Kitui, Nov. 1928; A.D.C. Machakos, April 1929; D.O. Telemeuger, Aug. 1930; D.O. Lamu, Dec. 1930; Machakos, Oct. 1931; D.O. Kericho, Oct. 1932; D.O. Nairobi, Jan. 1933; Nairobi, Feb. 1933; D.O. Embu, Feb. 1934; D.O. Embu, Feb. 1934; D.O. Central Province, March 1934; N. Kavirondo, Feb. 1935.

Mr. E. J. KEVIN—Eight Moves in Six Years.—A.D.C. Nairobi, Nov. 1928; A.D.C. Assa, Jan. 1929; A.D.C. Nairobi, April 1930; A.D.C. Uthman, Nov. 1932; Act. C.N.C. Nairobi, Dec. 1933; Cent. Province, Aug. 1934; Act. C.N.C. Nairobi, Jan. 1935.

Mr. J. B. LEWIS—Seven Moves in Three Years.—D.O. Mombasa, Aug. 1931; Nairobi, Feb. 1932; Nairobi, June 1932; Elgeyo, July 1932; S. Turkana, March 1933; Trans-Nyiro, March 1934; Baringo, Nov. 1934.

Mr. H. B. LINDSEY—Eight Moves in Six Years.—A.D.C. Nairobi, Dec. 1928; D.O. Tana, July 1929; Telemeuger, Jan. 1930; D.O. Machakos, Sept. 1930; D.O. Lamu, Feb. 1931; D.O. Embu, Oct. 1932; D.O. Embu, April 1933; D.O. Nairobi, June 1933; D.O. Baringo, July 1934.

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Eight Moves in Five and a Half Years.

Mr. M. MCKEAG—Eight Moves in Five and a Half Years.—C. Kallado, Sept. 1927; R.C. Nairobi, Feb. 1928; D.O. Meru, April 1928; A.D.C. Fort Hall, 1928; D.O. N. Turkana, Feb. 1930; Uthman, Nairobi, Nov. 1930; C. Kavirondo, March 1931; D.O. Rigo, Jan. 1932; D.O. Digo, March 1932.

Mr. A. C. MCELIN—Eight Moves in Six Years.—D.O. S. Turkana, March 1928; Duro, March 1928; Fort Hall, Dec. 1929; D.O. Isiolo, Dec. 1930; D.O. Isiolo, Jan. 1931; D.O. Moga, Sept. 1931; D.O. Moga, Sept. 1932; D.C. Tana, June 1934; D.O. Lamu, Nov. 1934.

Mr. E. J. NORMAN—Seven Moves in Six Years.—A.D.C. S. Lumbwa, March 1928; Kitui, Sept. 1928; D.O. Mombasa, May 1930; R.H.H. July 1930; Mombasa, Aug. 1930; D.C. Moyale, Jan. 1932; Garissa, May 1932; Garissa, Dec. 1933; D.O. Meru, March 1934.

Mr. P. F. OOSTER—Six Moves in Six Years.—A.D.C. Nairobi, Oct. 1928; S. Kavirondo, June 1930; D.O. Kitui, Oct. 1931; Kitui, Nov. 1931; D.O. Mombasa, March 1931; D.O. Mombasa, March 1931.

Mr. H. A. BERRIDGE—Seven Moves in Six Years.—Garba, Feb. Dec. 1928; D.O. Nairobi, March 1930; Nairobi, March 1930; Nairobi, March 1930; Nairobi, March 1930; Nairobi, March 1930; Nairobi, March 1930.

Mr. J. B. LINDSEY—Eight Moves in Six Years.—A.D.C. Nairobi, Dec. 1928; D.O. Tana, July 1929; Telemeuger, Jan. 1930; D.O. Machakos, Sept. 1930; D.O. Lamu, Feb. 1931; D.O. Embu, Oct. 1932; D.O. Embu, April 1933; D.O. Nairobi, June 1933; D.O. Baringo, July 1934.

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Water Boring in East Africa

By Baby Thompson in Territories Needs

THE EAST AFRICAN last week's meeting of the East African Group of the Overseas League on "Water Boring in East Africa" was presided over by Baby Thompson said last week.

One of the main reasons for the lack of water in the East African territories is the fact that the population is increasing rapidly. This means that there is a constant demand for water for domestic and agricultural purposes. The water available from the rivers and streams is not sufficient to meet this demand, and the only way to increase the supply is by boring for water.

Another reason for the lack of water is the fact that the terrain is generally hilly and mountainous. This means that the water runs off the hills and into the rivers, and is not available for use in the valleys. The only way to increase the supply is by boring for water in the hills and mountains.

The water boring industry in East Africa is still in its infancy. There are only a few small companies operating in the territories, and they are only boring for water in a few places. However, the demand for water is increasing rapidly, and it is expected that the water boring industry will grow rapidly in the future.

One of the main problems in the water boring industry is the cost of the equipment. The equipment is expensive, and it is difficult to obtain in the territories. However, the cost of the equipment is decreasing rapidly, and it is expected that the water boring industry will become more profitable in the future.

At Least Adequate Home Water

African water is not pure, but it is not as bad as it is often said to be. The water is generally soft and contains a small amount of lime. It is not as hard as the water in some of the other parts of the world. The water is also not as hot as it is often said to be. The water is generally at a temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

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such a large amount of water, from 10,000 to 20,000 gallons a day, and provide it in the needed quantity, to the people with their farms, and to the stock from grazing areas, secondly, to water in the dry season.

Windmills are not the best device for such people. The modern windmill of British make, which has successfully resisted the fury of African gales in several colonies, and a great and extended use is practised, but its useful area is of 10 to 25 ft diameter in a gale, is limited to from 50 to 100 gallons per hour according to which it is likely to be applied.

Tube wells can usually be driven to water, and be 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 mechanical drill to about 200 ft, and lined with casing in from six to 20 days. The sinking of wells is often a much longer operation on hard ground, but excavations in soft, friable, or granitic, which hold up well, water is usually obtained in being to 50 ft in a few days. Drilling is a slow, lengthy installation in the above are, are frequently finished in a week, and new supplies up to 70,000 gallons per hour, of rain-burst water, were often obtained from the bores, within 25 to 75 hours of installation by using portable five-horse power pumps of adequate capacity for couplings to grouped tube wells.

An Idea of Costs

Costs fluctuate greatly with environmental, freight and charges that nearly double the cost of plant in remote places, but generally this is to some extent offset by cheap local labour. Generally speaking, a station can be given a standpipe service of 20,000 to 70,000 gallons per hour for about £1,000 to £3,000 if tube wells are used the cost may be less. It will thus be seen to what advantage a few hundred thousand pounds could be spent in tropical Africa, provided the projects included in this case are the hydro-power projects, works are being to-day executed in remote parts of East Africa on these lines.

Waste of water and navigation schemes are difficult problems. Once water can be obtained by opening a tap, the attention goes up by leaps and bounds. Many Government officials reluctantly advise a direct charge for water in outlying stations in the Sudan.

Grants from the Colonial Development Fund have opened the fields wide for water projects in Africa, and to no other valuable purpose could the funds be put. So a presentation of good water is the one thing beyond all others which arouses gratitude and appreciation from Africans whatever their race or creed.

Sir A. H. H. Towers (London), and Mr. G. W. Hawley proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Kenya Budget Balanced
Reduced Railway Rates from December 1

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, Minister for Kenya, presented in the Legislature last week his fifth Budget, which is provisional in view of Sir Alan Pin's resignation.

Total revenue is estimated at £1,253,295, and the expenditure at £1,257,171. In view of the international outlook and the uncertainty of commodity prices the figures are on the conservative side. In comparison with 1935 the revenue estimate is down by £200,000, and recurrent expenditure by £330,000.

In view of the greatly improved railway finances reductions in rates are to be introduced on December 1, totalling £150,000 annually. To be met by increased output and export sales. Coffee benefits by £35,000 and sugar by £2,000. Rates for 12 months' credit rates to be granted for export of coffee, sisal, and tea, a total of £250,000 in all. Branch line and port charges are to be removed.

The Governor recognised the merits of many sound schemes, and announced that various inquiries are to be instituted as one of the functions of the recently established Planning Economic Development Board.

Reviewing the economic position, he pointed out that the value of domestic exports has fallen by 10 per cent, and exports to 27 per cent, and imports by 20 per cent, which included textiles and luxuries, such as wines, spirits, and motor cars, indicating improved purchasing power. The Colony's revenue is £1,253,295, higher than last year. The present surplus is £200,000 and showing for later deductions there is every indication that the year will end with a substantial excess.

Notwithstanding the depression, such progress has been made in agriculture and various other industries. The war is retaining the flow of capital. The settlement of the case in connection with ex-officers from India has been entrusted to the Secretary of State for approval. The emergency tax will be continued as a relaxation of the existing taxation system is inevitable in the present circumstances and necessary adjustments to the Sir Alan Pin's report are impossible. The Government's paramount duty is considered as being to safeguard budgetary equilibrium and labouriously reached.

Sir Joseph Byrne congratulated the maintenance of the sterling parity, which is one of the few remaining in the Colonial Empire. Times telegram from Nairobi.

General Post in Kenya.

(Continued from page 2)

- Mr. A. W. Kipko — *Six Moves in Two and a Half Years* — D.C. Kavirondo, July, 1931; Eldama Ravine, Harir, 1932; Kajiado, July, 1932; Isiro, Jan., 1933; C. Kavirondo, Sept., 1933; N. Nyanjiru, Nov., 1933.
- Mr. H. B. SHAWNE — *Six Moves in Four Years* — D.O. Uasin Gishu, Aug. 1930; C. Kavirondo, Dec. 1930; West Suk, Mariko, 1931; Nairobi, July, 1931; Baringo, Sept. 1931; Kitale, July, 1935.
- Mr. A. W. SUTCLIFFE — *Five Moves in Four Years* — D.C. Meru, March, 1930; Kiambu, Oct. 1930; Chika, Nov. 1930; D.O. C. Kavirondo, Dec. 1930; D.C. Nairobi, Jan. 1934.
- Mr. E. R. GIBKINSON — *Five Moves in Four Years* — A.D. Meru, Jan. 1931; D.O. C. Kavirondo, Jan. 1931; N. Kavirondo, Feb. 1931; N. Turkana, Jan. 1931.
- Mr. S. K. M. — *Five Moves in Four Years* — D.O. West Suk, July, 1931; Port Hall, Sept. 1931; Nairobi, Oct. 1931; W. Suk, July, 1932; Harir, Jan. 1933.
- Mr. W. W. — *Five Moves in Four Years* — D.O. Baringo, Sept. 1930; D.O. C. Kavirondo, Jan. 1931; Baringo, Jan. 1931; D.O. Uasin Gishu, Nov. 1930; D.O. Uasin Gishu, Jan. 1931; Uasin Gishu, Nov. 1930; Secretary, Nairobi, July 1931; D.O. C. Kavirondo, Dec. 1931.

Towards Prosperity
Business Better in All Territories

Trade conditions in East Africa as a whole show a definite improvement, said Sir Joseph Byrne, C. W. C. Griffiths in his presidential address to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa at Nairobi last month.

"It is very easy to point to the exports as 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 the need to improve it as the necessity of the production of this crop has been raised to a new level. The advance in steel values has not been met by a fall in trade figures, but if the present rate of increase in machinery we may look for a definite increase in purchasing power. But, though showing only a small percentage of our exports has reached a high price on the overseas market, and the increased returns to the producer should act as a stimulus to the rapidly developing industry. The 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 a fall in its value. Fortunately, the price of last year's crop was sold before the heavy fall in prices, but the low value of the new crop is a serious situation for all the territories.

Taking into account the fact that the gold mining industry is better than in 1934, and the fact that the low price of minerals and the recovery of the diamond market has given a definite stimulus to the mining industry, and the fact that the price of sisal has risen, it is not surprising that the general impression is that the East African territories are in a better position than in the past.

Progress in Tanganyika

Governor's All-Round Confidence

SIR HAROLD MACMILLAN'S budget speech as Governor of Tanganyika took the great applause of the Territory during the past year.

The financial position for 1935 would show a gross improvement of 2,246,000 over the approved estimates, which enabled the Government to pay 1,100,000 to interest to the Imperial Treasury and spend 722,000 on supplementary public works. Government had budgeted for a surplus on the year's working of 8,000, but now expected a surplus of 2,246,000. In the past year revenue had been put at 7,100,000 and expenditure at 4,854,000, but now the estimates of 1935 are proposed to total 9,346,000.

Railway earnings had increased 130,000. The original estimates here were 2,250,000, and if 200,000 were added for interest due to the Imperial Treasury, the deficit would have been 2,170,000, but it was expected that after payment of interest it would be only 450,000. The Railway revenue was 2,620,100, working expenses 1,227,000 and debt charges 332,500. For 1935 the Railways estimated revenue at 6,050,585 and expenditure at 2,702,240, working expenses at 1,855,400 and debt charge at 282,700.

Customs revenue for 1935 was estimated at only 17,000 above the total for 1934, though nearly 200,000 more had been made than this year.

There is one respect in which we cannot in fairness be self-reliant. Government cannot to protect this deficiency. I refer to the salary level. It was accepted willingly and honestly and judiciously so long as our accounts were not seriously balanced, but its perpetuation would be an act of bad faith if the proceeds were used for anything but such purposes as I have described. So much will I think be conceded in all quarters, but it will also, I may say, be urged that official salaries are too high and should be stabilized on a lower level.

Official Salaries

I thought that I should not hesitate to make appropriate representations to the Government. From what I have seen, I should judge that the wage of the average official in this country is at least what he is being paid in his own country. If there are any who are better than average, the remedy is to get rid of them, and replace them by not so many as may be necessary. It is no good employing an exceptionally good man in such a country as this for the carrying load of the heavy and varied responsibilities which essentially face them, and if you want to get good men you must give them full security for salary sufficient to attract them in the first instance, and to enable them to live and support their families with reasonable ease. We do not know, of course, whether there are good or bad men.

If it can be shown that there are too many of them, the matter would be on a different plane and would require most careful examination. If so not suggested that there is in fact any surplus staff, and from the considerations that are raised for a high and a low standard of my advisers to consider any but the most serious necessity, it is for me to suggest that the demands for extra staff come in, we are concerned to be carefully to scrutinize all demands from two aspects, first, the need for any new appointment at all, and secondly, the need for the need by the employment of staff in the locality. Not only shall we save where this is possible, much expenditure on passages, and frequent transfers, but we shall be carrying over the obligations upon every Government to find work for its staff.

During the peak years of prosperity the country's surplus had been valued at over 2,000,000, but it had since then been reduced to 500,000, despite the difference in prices. Moreover the last year's balance had risen than

the excellent crop had the reverse rise in the price of sugar would enable the growers who had faced the terrible distribution of the last two years with such determination, to make up for their loss. The 1935 exports would be about 7,000,000, and if sold at present prices the crop would have been worth about 1,750,000. The cotton crop would reach the record of 35,000 bales, and would be worth total 16,000,000, and second coffee crops had been produced, but growers had not shared the relief which better markets had afforded others. Government had halved the coffee tax temporarily, and by an export tax the Rukoba industry would contribute 200 to

reports of the Government's charges to the Administration. It is a long time since the Government has been able to meet its liabilities in increasing total of 10,000,000. The Director of Agriculture has probably been able to attend to the possibilities of such subsidizing crops of maize for which Tanganyika is now producing 20 tons a year per acre, besides such things as tobacco, flax, and other crops and vegetables.

The Government of money and other resources for services would have the initiative's production for a great extent, tended to expand the internal market for products, but the Government's policy would probably have a great deal to do with it, since Government could not assist it further. Detailed reference was made to the work of the Veterinary Department to a report on water supplies, and to road and telegraph developments, and the Governor then turned to the mines section, which was rapidly returning 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 labor power.

Mining Developments

The section of the central plan for the treatment of minerals was under consideration by Government, and was the subject of a newly appointed metallurgist, who is at present investigating the matter. On many other things there is still room for such improvement, and means, and it is hoped that the valuable attention of miners will be given to the introduction of compressors and rock drills.

There was no doubt that the Territory could look forward confidently to a sharp and sustained rise in the price of gold production. The prospects of those concerned in tin and diamonds was also very favourable. Present indications were that the development of the Saragura area would prove of primary importance to the prosperity of the country.

Developments in the Lake made it necessary to remove the provincial headquarters from Singida to Mwanza, and that would be a good thing to do. It was also suggested that a new district headquarters, with Mwanza as a subordinate sub-station, and the Mkalapa district was to be administered from Singida. Dar es Salaam would be encouraged to make some advance in localities, and the coordination of public work by different localities would be assisted.

It is for me to suggest that it was possible to do so far, and it is expected to arrive in January. The appropriate buildings, including a telephone exchange and telephone facilities, and the labour officers would be appointed in the same way.

Consulting the Public

Uganda May Form Finance Committee

ADVISING the Uganda Legislative Council last week, Sir P. E. Mitchell, the Governor, said that the surplus balances and reserve amounted to £1,300,000.

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

In order to make the survey of the likely aerodromes in the Uganda Territory, and in Tanganyika would attend two meetings in Uganda and investigate in particular the possibilities of air aerodromes for Kampala.

Rhodessa District Salaries

Speaking in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council in Lusaka last week, Mr. C. C. F. Dundas, the Chief 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 up a reserve fund while American taxes were in force was not a desirable one. There was good reason to believe that the future with educational facilities as the Natives were finding more opportunities of employment.

The Italo-Ethiopia War

Claims and Counter-Claims

THERE has been a great divergence between the official claims of the Italian command since the start of the Italo-Ethiopia war and in the past week the conduct of assertions has become still more pronounced.

First it was announced that thousands of the enemy had been surprised in a surprise raid and bombed with the loss of about 100 dead. Quickly came the reply from Addis Ababa that the casualties were so killed and wounded. Gradually the news went on increasing and the facts appear to have changed again and again.

Some of the reports have been of large and small in a valley surrounded by hundreds of hills and mountains. That they concluded was the camp of a great leader, perhaps of Ras Kassa. These reports were very soon met with denial.

So early as November 20 heavy Italian bombers arrived on the scene and began to attack and harass. On November 23 some of the explosives were stated to have been dropped and some of the machines swooped to within 50 ft. of the ground in order that their machine-guns might be put into operation. Then the Italians discovered the exposure of the encampment was a strategical trap. The sites of the hills anti-aircraft guns, machine-guns, and other devices as verminous, noise escaping nostrils and two beings compelled to make forced landings before reaching their aerodrome. Their escape from an airplane was 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 order to go places and Count Ciampi, who led the attack, stated that anti-aircraft shells had hit the under carriage, tank and rudder on his machine.

The Italians announced only one casualty, a mechanic who was injured in the leg and died in hospital in a month. He has been awarded posthumously the Gold Medal for Military Valor, 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 chiefs and people in the central and southern parts of the Ogaden Province bordering Italian Somaliland had brought 100,000 soldiers and a population of 80,000 under Italian control. These were reported to have submitted spontaneously and to have asked to join in the war of liberation. The names of Mussen Haile and Abdel Karim Mohammed, an officer of Mad 2 Madah, was given as the Italian commander of one of the most important events since the outbreak of hostilities since they had been involved in a command of the valleys of the Wabeh, Shebeli and the Farta. This was an area supporting quantities of livestock.

A spokesman for the Ethiopian Legation in London at once informed the Press: "We have no news, and we do not believe it." Then Press correspondents in Addis Ababa and Ibbu began advising their colleagues in London that recent Italian claims should lead to an immediate cessation of hostilities, foundation, and as a matter of fact an Ethiopian advance was in progress there on a considerable scale following the visit of the Emperor to that front.

The Italians are said to have retreated, partly on account of supply difficulties and partly because the continuance of unseasonable rains has led to much malaria among the officers of the *askari* battalions which are chiefly employed of this locality.

The Italian Press admits that many night attacks have been launched in the Ogaden 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 Gorabahi.

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 80 Mannlicher rifles, four machine-guns, and ammunition. Ethiopian losses are not stated. In the Tigray 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 272 miles, and the last 100 miles are so rough that vehicles can negotiate them only with the

aid of pack animals. Ten thousand Italians are busy making these roads, with the help of the *askaris*. Pack animals and Natives but the roads they make are being destroyed by the streams of heavily loaded lorries which have to get as near the front as possible. Thousands of mules and mules are being used to provide the troops.

Of the Italian troops of the northern front a Press correspondent writes that Italian officers and soldiers display high spirits in most circumstances. Every night the officers start singing sentimental and patriotic songs which are taken up by the troops. The main units of the heavily equipped infantry are the "hot" units and especially mounted and Italian machine-guns are used as a source of vexatious engineering. On the road to Makale every few miles there were rows of fortifications, and not a few had been wrecked by one of the heavy flying bombers that were seen flying over the area. The Italian troops are composed of officers, 25,000 men, and some 100,000 Italian troops for East Africa, and 20,000 Italian troops in the East African theatre were ordered to be sent to the front by the Emperor's order of November 10.

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During the emperor's absence from the front he has been seen in the Sudan and on his way to the front.

Emperor's Flight to the Front

For several days after the Emperor's flight to the front by air that was of a few days ago, accompanied by five other "machines" which followed his movements, when he left Addis Ababa it was learnt that he had been seen in the Sudan and had been seen in the Sudan. The Emperor's flight to the front was a surprise to the world and the Emperor's flight to the front was a surprise to the world and the Emperor's flight to the front was a surprise to the world.

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Fear of Oil Embargo

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

The closest attention is being paid to possible developments in Washington, for it is vital that the American supplies should continue during the next nine months of the war. The U.S.A. shipped considerable quantities of

country, especially in the business and mineral fields. Mr. Wishington reported on Thursday that Mr. Hickey, Secretary of the Board, who is also District Administrator, had issued notices to the companies concerned asking them to take voluntary action to stop export of Houston (Texas) messengers' cases of computers, and a notice to the effect that these several weeks ago, and that the oil now being shipped was sold prior to that date.

The crew of a tanker on strike in California because of a strike in Italy was being loaded by Italian soldiers and crew. Two German vessels captured by Italy to load petrol in Sicily were struck by the crew.

Laval's opposition to an embargo on oil exports has led to the immediate announcement of a similar embargo on the exportation of commodities. It is a definite indication of opposition to the embargo, which is to remain in force, says French Ambassador in London. Italy, however, remains an ally of the aggressors of the threat, and Rome's opposition has not been decisively expressed. Russia and Rumania, whose oil would be withheld from the world, are of the attitude is still doubtful. This embargo is foretold by Italy that will be for the serious effect it would have upon the military operations in which motor lorries, aeroplanes and tanks play so vital a part.

It is reported to have shipped 1,000,000 barrels of oil to Italy since October, and a total company has announced that it will continue to do so for as long as there is no embargo.

Mr. Cassell Hull, explaining the U. S. Government's policy, says that cotton will have to be regarded as an essential war material if exports exceed 500,000 Moral pressure is an effectively curtailing American exports to Italy, which jumped from about 1,500,000 in September to close on 5,000,000 in October. The Straits Settlements' ammunition has, however, resulted in several vessels loading for East Africa being detained in American ports.

Bombing in Ethiopia

Dr. L. Brown, international secretary of the Red Cross, says that all the principal Ethiopian centres are hopelessly defenceless in the face of Italian bombing aeroplanes, and their bombardment would be a tragedy, unless there is only one who had seen the impossibility of giving any real protection. It is impossible to obtain any form of protection. Five Ethiopian ambulance units were 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 Churchmen's Missionary Society.

Mr. Charles Hyde, proprietor of the *Burnham Post*, has given £1,000 to the British Ambulance Service for Ethiopia.

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

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

Abdul Nabb, Egyptian Consul in Addis Ababa, states that the bombing of Harar, an important Abyssinian fortress, will have a most serious effect on the Italians.

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

Exports from Kenya and Uganda last week, including Somalia and during the week ended October 19, included 140 packages of coffee, 85 of potatoes, and 2,000 of gum. Re-exports during the same week included 30 packages of boots and shoes, 17 of china and glassware, 100 of cotton yarn goods, 110 of iron and steel, 200 of flour, and 24 of kerosene lanterns.

Exports from Kenya to Italian Somaliland during the week ended October 19, including 100 packages of honey, 40 packages of coffee, 148 packages of flour, 100 of potatoes, 123 of gum, 100 of flour, and 100 of flour. Re-exports included Cement, 200 packages, flour, 14,166 packages, in which 100 sheets, 422 rice, 40, and 5,000 bricks. In addition, 83 donkeys were exported.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tabby Eastace's Charity Requests of a Popular Kenyan

By the Editor of East Africa

... twelve years ago when I first met Tabby Eastace, the first person I met introduced me to him and who took me to the Club. Tabby Eastace, who recently crossed the Atlantic, took his mobility of his mind to the ...

Major R. W. M. Benson, Esq., B.A., who was the elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council for the Eastern constituency, died in England on October 25, 1934. He left £2,000 to found a scholarship at Shirebury School for history and geography, £1,500 for founding a technical school for natives in Kenya, £1,000 to the Training and Education of Natives, Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, £1,000 to the Church Missionary Society, Nairobi, and £100 to the Bishop of Qu'Abelle's fund for the West Indies.

Nyasaland in the Nineties

By Mr. S. S. Murray's Comments

... the Editor of East Africa

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

(a) On September 21, 1885, Mr. John Buchanan declared British Protectorate over the White Highlands.

(b) On May 14, 1891, British Protectorate was declared 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 Commissioners for British Central Africa (Nyasaland). This arrangement lasted until July 4, 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.

(c) The British South Africa Company, however, continued its contribution towards the combined police force until the financial year 1901, 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.

Extending the non-tribal and aborigine ruling of 1915, the last internal double of these territories was in 1915, when Sir Arthur, Chief of the Amoy, 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,
S. S. MURRAY

Kenya Development Board

The Kenya Development Board of Economic Development, in 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 schemes of economic development, to participate in developments in the economic field, and to tender such advice as to the initiation of Kenya measures, the Colonial Secretary is Chairman of the Board, its other members being the Chief Justice, Commissioner of Lands, Francis Scott, Mr. J. B. E. Wolf, and Major ... with Mr. V. ... as secretary. During Mr. ... absence from the Colony, Mr. Shamsuddeen will be a temporary member of the Board.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
 No. 11 See Page 267 November 28, 1935

Some Statements Worth Noting

Most of the good managers on the Lupa have wireless sets. — *The Morning Post, speaking in London.*

It is estimated that the coffee planters of Kenya have invested £200,000,000 in their plantations. — *The Coffee Reporter, Nairobi.*

The position of primary European education in this country is scandalous. It is not original. — *Mr. J. H. Rowe, M.P., Nottingham.*

The water level of Lake Nyasa is now nearly 10 ft. higher than it was in 1922. — *The Herald, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.*

Tanganika and Zanzibar have many problems in common and perhaps they are more in unison than "sitting" with Kenya. — *The Standard, Harare.*

I have everywhere found conscientious support and a high sense of public duty. — *Mr. Alexander Allen, in his report on the Administrative System of Southern Rhodesia.*

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

If the natives had a representative on the Legislative Council, they would have benefited much from an advisory council of some of the best brains of the country. — *The Northern Rhodesian Advertiser.*

The proportion of public schoolboys in Kenya is not higher than in any other part of the Empire, and the true test of the reputation of the King at Tanganyika. — *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 businessmen. — *Mr. P. L. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, speaking in Kampala.*

The British military power entrenched in the African highlands could command both the Sudan in Kenya, that is, both the White and Blue Nile, and thereby would control Egypt. — *In 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 the Kenya Corporation, Ltd.*

Safari Land in London.

The Worcester, Park Lane, was transformed to Safari Land on Tuesday evening when the guests attending the Safari Ball in aid of the Carter Holt Fund found themselves in conventional lounges, but in the fascinating surroundings of an East African hunter's camp. Everything was there in the smallest detail: copious mosquito nets over the camp beds, trophies of the hunt, guns, steel boxes, sun helmets, camp chairs and tables outside the tent — and the essential safari equipment ready for use.

Cutting through the clearing in which the camp was pitched, wanderers through this Safari Land came across the party's six-wheeled car, which had, incidentally, covered thousands of African miles, and saw some striking big game trophies of African scenery and of travel conditions in big game country. In the lounges were numerous East African heads and skins, a number of them magnificent trophies. 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 evening was due to the efforts of Messrs. Griffiths, the Alister, and Sons, Limited, Ltd., Ltd. of London.

280.—Cap



—wright, early April

When Capt. Oulton went to East Africa in 1905 with three other sappers to build and operate the telegraph ahead of the railway, which was 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 sappers were to go down 50 miles of line in the night, he had some stirring experiences.

Shortly afterwards he resigned from the Service, began trading in sheep, and then a fuel-guy contract. He had £200 profit in two months, considered it a good capital on which to begin farming in the bush where his wife, a farmer's daughter, had managed to make a great contribution to his success. He was then the settler to import a pure-bred bullock from the first time he had seen a cow, and being sent out to Sir Northrup McCallum, who had been growing near Dairoo Sabuni, but whose subsequent to the War put an end to that enterprise, and he entered the Game Department as Game and Game Control Officer.

Thinning up on August 1, 1911, he built the telegraph line from Nairobi towards Kilimanjaro and later took charge of the military telegraphs in Uganda. When he was lent to the Belgians on their advance from the Congo, and for them he once built 60 miles of line in four months, a record for the campaign.

PERSONALS

...wife left England last week by ... Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Carey Bland, Town Clerk of Dar es Salaam, returning early next year.

Mr. E. J. Mardon left England last week for Kenya to visit his Eburu estate.

Mrs. Louise Pollock is to speak on Rhodesia on December 2nd at Victoria House.

Mr. A. L. Neame, General Mr. C. Van der ... as Superintendent of Police in Arusha.

Mr. P. W. Skeppett has been elected President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

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

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

Mr. Pinto Texeira, Director General of the Mozambique Railway, recently visited Dar es Salaam.

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

We learn with regret of the death in Nairobi of Mrs. Ryle Shaw, mother of Mr. Dacre W. Shaw.

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

Dr. Instructor E. J. Robbins, of the Uganda Police, has just completed 20 years of Government service.

Bishop Nenzi, the newly appointed Bishop of the Verona Fathers Mission at Gulu, has arrived in Uganda.

Mr. R. M. Woodford, assistant 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.

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

Major G. L. O. Grund, Mr. G. Manias and Mr. P. Williams have been appointed Honorary Game Rangers in Tanganyika.

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

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

...member of ... of ...

... who has been private ... for ...

... to the ... from Mbeya and ...

... in ... some time ago ...

... standing ... since 1922 ...

... of ...

... recently spent a few days in ... as the guest of ...

... of ...

... of the Kampala branch of Messrs. ... was married in Jinja recently to Miss ...

A bronze plaque to the head of ... is to be a feature of the ...

... whose death in ... we recently recorded, father of ...

... and Mrs. Prudence ... daughter of ...

... are to be married in Memphis in December.

Lieutenant General Sir William Currie, broadcaster from the B.B.C. last Friday in the series "I Knew a Man". He spoke of Lord Roberts of Kandahar.

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

On his return to Uganda from overseas leave, Mr. E. 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 Cerecree Commissioner of Zanzibar and to be a member of the Management Board of the Clove Growers' Association.

Mr. W. D. E. Alcock left by air for Tanganyika last week on the conclusion of his leave in the ... suggests that he is likely to be posted to Tanganyika.

East, the former Emperor of Ethiopia, who was deposed 20 years ago, and had been confined to his bed on Mount Gera Muleta, near Harar, died there from cerebral paralysis.

The engagement is announced of Gertrude Stacey, 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 match against Entebbe, made 107 runs and took 11 wickets for 44 runs. His score exceeded the total made by the Entebbe side.

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

White injudiciously left the East Africa group in London and will have given on Dec. 5, in honour of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, had been cancelled on account of his transfer from the Colonial to the Dominions Office.

Mr. W. G. Whingers, Kilmacomb manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) has been transferred to Alexandria. He first went to Cairo ten years ago, and since his year's treatment of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. E. J. Jones, B.E. secretary of the Royal Niger Society, is to address a meeting of the Society on "The History of the Experiences of the Kingdom of Ethiopia and Eritrea." His address will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Mrs. Hannah Reiman, who visited East Africa some time ago, and Sir Isidore Samson, who went to Nairobi in 1902, have been appointed members of the Central Housing Advisory Committee under the new Housing Act in this country.

Mr. A. M. Milton, M.C., who served with the King's African Rifles from 1894 to 1902, and who has since served as a District Commissioner in Somalia, has returned back in Belgium, the leave having been extended for eight months on medical grounds.

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

Miss Joyce Helen Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of the well-known Kenya settler, Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Henderson, of Nairobi, was married in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, recently to Mr. C. F. C. Glasse, of the Anglo-French Siam Company, Thak.

The Rev. A. B. Gordon has resigned from the Nairobi Kenya chaplaincy, which covers Nyeri, Nakuru, Kamuruti, Thika, Mombasa, and Thika. He will be succeeded by the Rev. J. Campbell Morgan, who has been Chaplain in Kampala for about seven years.

Colonel Graham Gibbs, C.B., the general manager of the East African Steamers (Messrs. Bullard, Knill & Co.) and son of Mr. Robertson Gibbs, a partner of the London and Harar, Ltd. and 44, will, in the near future, on her maiden voyage to the Cape.

Dr. A. E. Martin has been appointed Chief Health Officer and Medical Director of Southern Rhodesia, having served in the Colony for the past 17 years, having been chiefly identified with child welfare work, and as a former Chieflain of the Salisbury Colonial Society.

Mr. J. M. Macdonald, Deputy Colonial Commissioner of the East African Territory, has arrived home, having spent a holiday in South Africa en route. He has served in Tanganyika since 1897, previous to which he had for seven years in the service of the South African Government.

Mr. C. M. Harris, of the Uganda Forestry Department, son of Mr. A. M. Harris, late Commissioner of Customs, Station, and Miss R. C. Harwood, youngest daughter of the late George Harwood, M.P., of Bolton, and of Mrs. Harwood Murray, a doctor, has been married in Johannesburg.

The engagement is announced between Mr. M. J. B. McConah, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, sons of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. McConah, of Bradford, Yorks, and Miss Alice Bullcock, daughter of the late Mr. J. Bullcock, of Johannesburg, and of Mrs. A. Bullcock, of Reading.

Sir Sydney and Lady Henn, accompanied by Miss Hunter as secretary, leave London to go on the "Diankibby Castle" for Kenya to visit their son, Mr. John F. Henn, the Kaimosi planter. They expect to spend about two months in East Africa, returning to the Cape by the "Edinburgh Castle." Correspondents should be addressed c/o 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, of Taveta, and D. Duncan as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. J. A. Bailey as Hon. Vice-President. Messrs. P. de V. Allen, P. Davison, G. L. H. Dugart, R. K. Fair, and Dr. J. V. Brambridge have been elected to the Council of the Association, of which Mr. H. Vissers Clark is Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. R. Fear, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. E. J. Reine Hon. Auditor.

Mr. report with respect to the death in London of Mr. Tommy Hamilton, formerly of Kenya and Tanganyika. He first went to Kenya in 1892, and for several years on a farm in Ruiru, and subsequently in the East African Mounted Rifles in 1896. He was commissioned in the following year, and demobilised as a Captain in 1910. After spending a short time on a coffee plantation in Korumbani on an estate near Nakuru, he joined the P.W.D. in Tanganyika. Since coming home in 1922 he had been employed as an orchard manager. He had suffered from asthma. He was a son of Mr. G. D. Hamilton, of Nairobi.

Appointing Local Officials Views of Governor Seychelles

THE GOVERNOR PLANS to re-organise the Government to replace the Director of Agriculture by an officer who was recommended from Africa. The Governor's opinion in the Colonial Office as to the Director's position had been working under the great handicap of inadequate staff and he is fully justified in the decision to carry on in that position during the financial difficulty. Steps had been taken for the transfer of Seychelles agricultural officers in the East African territories and the Government hoped to obtain funds from the United Kingdom Government for a qualified assistant agricultural officer. These officers with the services of the entomologist would be the instrument to develop and successfully increase and improve the rice to rice-growing. The Governor regrets that the Department had been prejudiced by personal politics. The departmental organisation he had kept steadily before him the object of appointing Seychelles officers to senior posts where possible. When he first arrived in the country he had regarded the matter with considerable optimism and accepted the Financial Commission'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 shaken during his 18 months' residence in the country. It is not only a question of professional and technical qualifications, but of the sense of public service, unaffected by private feelings or interests, that sense of discipline and devotion to make the best of any work for its own sake, which enabled a man to rise superior to the influence which might meet him to fit himself to fill a senior post. The Governor believed that the personal private interests made it harder for a local officer than one appointed from outside, particularly when it became necessary to concede or refuse concessions to local fellows and employers.

He had met the qualities of discipline and impartiality in certain Seychelles officers, but had become more and more aware of the degree to which, as the Financial Commission had said, the lack of confidence on the part of the majority of the Seychelles staff and the influence of families, relationships and local cliques might prejudice the whole matter. He had been aware of several cases of damage caused or attempted by personal attacks of a kind or which, if exposed, outside the colony would not be exposed. There were added to personal politics within the Service intrigues from without the position would become impossible and the key posts must inevitably be filled by outsiders.

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

Tanzania Germans and the League

Lord Francis Scott, the Kenya soldier leader, has written to *The Times*, concerning the suggestion of the Labour Party and the League of Nations, which is administered by the League of Nations, on which proposal he recently had a conversation with a German settler in Tanganyika who has been in Africa over 20 years. Asked what German Colonists wished Tanganyika to 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 should like to govern ourselves. If we cannot do this, we are quite ready to remain in the British Empire, but one thing we do not want is to remain under this League of Nations."

Kenya Livestock Industry

Sir George Home, Governor of Kenya, has a conference to convene into the assembly of a committee to inquire into the possibility of introducing live Kenya legislation similar to that in force for the establishment of a Kenya Meat Industries Central Board. It is suggested that the committee should report on the existing condition of the live stock industry of the Colony and to formulate a scheme for its improvement, on the potentialities of an export industry. The committee is composed of the Kenya Cattle Raisers' Association, the Kenya Native Commission, Mr. B. J. Edwards, Mr. R. D. Bailey, Captain G. Griffiths and Toogood and J. B. Camilleri.

Rhodesian Pioneer's Occupation Day Functions

Always the survivors of the planning and look-back at the occupation, the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the occupation of Rhodesia on November 19, 1890, in the evening of the 19th, were the guests of the Bulawayo Municipal Council at a banquet held at the Palace Hotel, where their meetings have taken place for the last 47 years. The Mayor, Councillor C. V. Harris, presided and the Prime Minister, the Hon. J. M. Martin, presiding, proposing the toast of the 100th Anniversary, described the late E. C. Munn as a magnificent specimen of British manhood, who had not only been Rhodesian but also English. He deserved the remark that he was the first man to have gathered to each other in Rhodesia the English and the Southern Rhodesians. Mr. Redrup had nursed the sick and wounded when serving with Durn's Column, and was awarded a special decoration for her services.

The evening concluded with the singing of the Pioneer's hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," published in 1804 in a London weekly paper which was critical of Rhodes. They were such words that they have become the motto of the Pioneer's 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. J. D. Moffat, President of the Society of the 100th Column, went out to "The World's View" and laid a wreath on the gravestone of the Pioneer at the annual meeting. Sir Cecil Rodwell, G.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 114 survivors, 74 in the Rhodesias, during the last 47 years since passed away.

Southern Rhodesian 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 3,200,000 lbs. (2,700,000 lbs.); maize 1,200,000 bags (1,228,000); groundnuts 54,500 tons (76,020); wheat 45,000 bags (28,057) and seed cotton 88,000 lb. (818,022 lb.).

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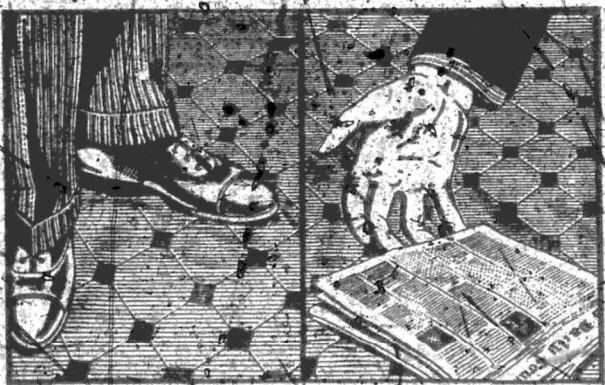
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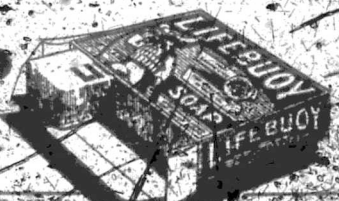
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Latest Progress Reports

Tanganyika Minerals.—A 48-in. shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 ft. Values averaged for the first 100 ft. over 35 lbs. from 70 ft. to 100 ft. values were less. A large zone probably extends south away from the bottom of the shaft. No. 1 incline shaft has been adapted to its total depth of 200 ft. and a 36-in. shaft over 40 ft. reef and values were struck on the bottom. Eight incline shafts are being sunk on the reef, four at intervals of 30 ft. to the north of No. 1. Incline shafts have been sunk to a depth of 100 ft. and a 36-in. shaft at intervals of 30 ft. to the south of No. 1. Incline shafts have been sunk to an average depth of 100 ft. with an average width of 40 ft. The reefs have been sampled, but assay values are not yet to hand.

Locks Reef.—An option on the so-called E.P.L. and five reef claims belonging to Mr. J. Stanley has been acquired. Development will start shortly. The owner has sunk shafts to depths ranging from 20 to 86 ft. on Locks reef. At 86 ft. reef width averaged 25 in. The outcrop has been proved for a length of 370 ft. The E.P.L. contains several other reef occurrences not yet prospected.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields announces that developments continue satisfactory. Especially important is the continuation of development in the unalterable sulphide ore of the primary ore zone in the 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 ore body in the Wilbur section, is being systematically opened up, with promising results, and further discoveries are reported in the area N.W. of the Wilbur division, which await methodical stripping. At Logorien the second level of the Major property is well on the road to completion, while the No. 2 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 70 ft. It is considered that Logorien is rapidly approaching the stage at which production can begin.

Kimimati.—Results of the mill for October were as follows: Operating time 530 hours, ore milled, 2,202 tons, head assay, 3.73 dwt. per ton; tail assay, 0.202 dwt. per ton, gold obtained, 382.3 oz.; silver obtained, 47.8 oz.; recovery 90%. The low head value was due to heavy impurities required on acid level interfering with stoping works 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 about 5 dwt. per ton, as a result of treating the hard ore from the lower levels. The mill has milled about 100 tons per 24 hours in September 23, nearly 120 tons per 24 hours in October.

Kasala (Sultan Mine).—During October 212 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 124 oz. of fine gold 1.2 dwt. per ton—highest assaying 2 dwt. Developments were as follows: *No. 1 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 2 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 3 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 4 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 5 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 6 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 7 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 8 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 9 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 10 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 11 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 12 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 13 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 14 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 15 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*No. 73 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 74 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 75 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 76 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 77 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 78 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 79 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 80 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 81 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 82 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 83 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 84 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 85 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 86 level*—Incline shaft advanced 32 ft. from 100 ft. to 132 ft. *No. 87 level*—Incline shaft 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East African Goldfields.—The general manager reports that a further diamond drill hole was located 100 ft. E of diamond drill hole at the main shaft level. It is approximately the depth of the first level assaying 10.8 dwt. level a low grade value.

Yala Goldfields.—The general manager reports that a further diamond drill hole was located 100 ft. E of diamond drill hole at the main shaft level. It is approximately the depth of the first level assaying 10.8 dwt. level a low grade value.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields.—The general manager reports that a further diamond drill hole was located 100 ft. E of diamond drill hole at the main shaft level. It is approximately the depth of the first level assaying 10.8 dwt. level a low grade value.

Mr. T. L. Wolfe has arrived home from Kenya. Messrs. T. L. Gibbs and P. K. Horne have resigned from the board of Lauri Gold Areas Ltd.

A precious metals alluvial claim has been granted to Mr. George Le Masurier in the Kizazi district of Uganda, and Mr. P. Cardinal has been granted a non-precious minerals claim in the Ankole district.

Mr. D. C. J. Sauratt, Stud. Inst. M.M., has left the Globe and Phoenix Mine in Southern Rhodesia to take up an appointment as the District Manager 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, 1924, left an estate of the gross value of £225,000, with net personalty of £150,000.

Mr. W. T. Haslam, a technical expert 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 colonies.

Mr. H. B. Bateman, whose death at the age of 56 we regret to record, served 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 licences have been granted to the Tanganyika Government to Major Conrad Walsh, in the Ruwete district, to Dr. J. J. Vinnicombe in the Kilima district; to the Trans-European Co. Ltd. in the Mbeys district; to Major R. Napier Clark in the Sabana district; and to Tano Alluvials, Ltd. in the Bhamamula district.

Captain A. H. Moreing, who has worked in 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. E. A. Moreing, his father, who has resigned. Mr. E. A. Moreing, who is also interested in East African mining, has been appointed to the board of the company.

Mr. David Epstein, managing director of the Anglo-African Mining and Development Corporation of Johannesburg, which company has large prospects in the Lupa goldfields, is visiting the prospects, 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 tomorrow for the Cape.

The following movements of members of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy are reported: Mr. G. D. Alexander, Stud. Inst. M.M., has left London to take up an appointment in the Geological Survey Department, Nyassaland; Mr. W. C. Clifton, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has left Uganda for Tanganyika; Mr. Eric Evans, Stud. Inst. M.M., has left Tanganyika for Southern Rhodesia; Mr. Harry Assop, Inst. M.M., who recently returned from the Cape, has left for Kenya; Mr. J. G. Clifton, Stud. Inst. M.M., has returned to East Africa; Mr. R. H. Clifton, Stud. Inst. M.M., has returned to East Africa from Kenya.

KENYA MOUNTAINS
 THE EAST AFRICAN GOLD & MINING CO. LTD.
 Capital £1,000,000
 Reserves £1,500,000
 Profits £1,000,000
 Dividends £1,000,000

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 impulses of air mechanically generated.

At the beginning of the year, dry sand in an experimental blower was entrusted to a prospector who had used similar apparatus in Australia for testing purposes of the true gold-alluvials of the Rufiji. Under the supervision of Dr. T. E. mining consultant for the Government, he has since been able to obtain

an very pleasing result, the high percentage of recovery obtained making the machine a most repayable by dry panning now within the pay margin. This machine can be worked by three boys, shaker, filler and tailings, and can treat half a ton per hour. Inwards of a ton per hour can be successfully treated. The wash is a light sandy loam, but invariably this kind of wash is of low grade in this area. Nevertheless, the machine enables one to try out placer beaches to readily obtain results. Panning of gold is cut down to a minimum.

Vertical Output

Kenya's 1954 gold output for the year up to the end of September was 1,423.02 oz.

The mineral output for Rhodesia during October was as follows (comparative figures for the preceding month being given in parentheses): Copper, 71,417 tons (71,522 tons); silver, 1,040 tons (1,715 tons); manganese ore, 1,125 tons (1,075 tons); vanadium, 20,010 lbs (20,215 lbs); cobalt, 11,177 lbs (11,175 lbs); gold, 159 oz (84 oz).

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during September were as follows: gold, 1,423.02 oz (1,423.02 oz); diamonds, 80 carats (1,031.12 carats); iron ore, 2,074 lb (2,708 lb); tin ore, 15 long tons (12,310 lb); salt, 276 long tons (27,340 lb); and tungsten ore, 14 cwt (270 lb). The gold was obtained during the following districts: Mbeja (total) 100 oz (total), 2,201 oz; Mbeja, (total) 7 oz; Mkalania (total), 26 oz; Morogoro (total), 42 oz; and Dodoma (alluvial), 4 oz. The total gold export for the end of September was 14,003 oz, compared with 41,762 oz for the first nine months of 1954.

Chunya Club

A club and library have been opened in Chunya, the new Lupat goldfields township.

Tanganyika Diamonds and Gold

The annual meeting of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd., is to be held in Johannesburg on December 14.

Saranjanis, Ltd.

A new gold mine company, Saranjanis, Ltd., has been registered in Kenya with a capital of £10,000 divided into 10,000 shares of 1s each. The directors are Messrs. J. L. Henderson, J. G. Garbutt, E. H. Davies, E. A. S. Evans, F. H. Jordan, and P. J. Langlands.

Consolidated Gold Fields

Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., of London, which derives its income from New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., holders of considerable mining investments in the Rhodesias and East Africa, reports a profit of £1,117,000 for the year ended June 30, against £1,117,000 for the preceding year. The total dividend of 15s amounts to a total of 20% for the year.

Spanish Progress

Residing at the recent address, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, of Spanish Mines Co., Ltd., the Hon. Mr. J. M. Morán, C.M.G., the Chairman, said that the company, which is totalling 22,000 tons of ore, had opened up a new mine of 25,000 tons a year. The company is to increase its plant to 3,000 tons a month. It is to be a very large plant. It is intended to build up the ore reserves to 100,000 tons. The existing plant, which had been in operation since September 1, and in September and October, has produced 150,000 oz of gold. The year's production has shown an improvement from 1954. The company is to be a very large plant. It is intended to build up the ore reserves to 100,000 tons. The existing plant, which had been in operation since September 1, and in September and October, has produced 150,000 oz of gold. The year's production has shown an improvement from 1954.

Mining 011.

Drilling continues uninterruptedly on the property of Inyanga Petroleum (1034) 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 Ankole district.

Kenya Asbestos.

An important find of asbestos is reported to have been made in the Mito Ander area, near Mombasa. An E.P.L. has been taken out over an area of 8 sq. miles, and 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 in 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 if 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 Tsimontonda mine in the Wankie district of South Rhodesia. A two years' option on the mine has been granted to the Sir Edmund Davis group, and invitations for tenders of large quantities of material were recently issued in Bulawayo. The owners are Messrs. Sauerman and Co., Bulawayo, both of whom were prospecting in East Africa some time ago.

Mining Loan Amortisation

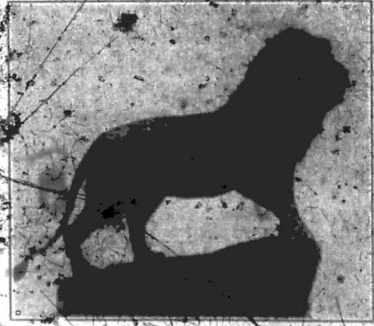
South Rhodesia is to accelerate payments to the Mining Loan established when the Colony paid the British South Africa Company £2,000,000 for the mineral rights. It was then agreed that £1,150,000 of 10s. per cent. should be contributed annually to the amortisation of the loan for the period of the purchase. Next year a Bill is to be introduced increasing the rate of repayment to 11 per cent, or £1,500,000 a year, thus bringing it in line with other loans.

B. GERRARD & SONS,

Naturalists, Furriers and Taxidermists

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67, COLLEGE PLACE, CAMDEN TOWN
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HEADS, HORNS, SKINS, CURSED,
HOOPS, HIDE, DRESSED AND
NO. 1, MADE UP

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

Wankie Colliery Company.

Sir Edmund Davis's Address.

The twentieth ordinary 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. Lampard, 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. Mr. E. J. Boyd has been appointed to fill the vacancy and I am sure that his collaboration will be of great interests."

Creditors in London for the year ended August 31, stand at £6,058, compared with £8,439 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 6½% Debentures. Debtors in Africa, £28,950, compare with £14,301 last year. Provisions for income tax, £14,030, is £3,301 more, and undivided dividends, £1,437, is £1,685 less.

Reserve and depreciation account stood in our previous accounts at £502,707, so this we have added the amount of depreciation written off for the year, £26,050, bringing the figure up to £556,456, and we have written out of this account expenditure on protective work in connection with the temporary closing down of No. 2 Colliery, together with one or two other small items, amounting in all to £2,053, leaving a total to the credit of this account of £554,403. Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £207,724, of which £338 is in respect of permanent works, £4,183 on buildings (swimming pool, 1,044), and £5,213 on machinery and plant (water purification scheme, £3,338).

Sales of coal and coke and other products amounted to £1,401,305, compared with £1,342,676. On the debit side we have cost of mining coal, and of the manufacture of coke products, cost £179,501, compared with £155,067. The amount written off for depreciation is £53,905, compared with £53,054.

On the debit side of the balance sheet we have brought in under the heading "profit and loss account" the balance at August 31, £20,000, and deducted the final dividend of 25% paid on November 1, 1934 amounting to £10,050, leaving a carry-forward of £9,950. We have added the profit for the year amounting to £165,466, bringing the total up to £175,416, from which we have deducted taxation reserve, £27,420, leaving a net total of £147,996.

After deducting the two interim dividends of 5% paid on February 26 and June 13, which amounted to £90,750, there remains £57,246, 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 £40,875, and we propose to carry the balance of £16,371 forward to next year remaining with £20,000 brought in.

Increased Coal Tonnage

There has been an increase in coal tonnage of 70,000 tons, of which the Southern Rhodesian industries took 250,000 tons, the Northern Rhodesia mines 51,035 tons, the Airways 28,000 tons, the Belgian Congo 3,435 tons, while the bulk less were sent outside these territories. This additional tonnage of coal represents a satisfactory increase of 16.6% over the previous year, and 60% 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 reserve remaining under a radius of five miles from the Bell Station—that is, the bottom of the mine dip, a distance of 504 ft. from the surface. The estimated coal reserves within that area are given as 44,510,000 tons. The 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 reserve for such a long period that there is no occasion to look up large amounts of additional capital to develop reserves which they do not have to be drawn upon for 20 to 30 years.

A start has been made with reorganisation of the colliery workshops in the new building, the material for which has been purchased in this country, as in course of shipment and will be erected by the existing building in order to avoid any interference with the routine work. The works had 51 European and 174 African employees, most of whom are married, and during the year health conditions improved to the point of satisfactory. At the same date the number of native employees was 272, against 256 at the end of the previous year. These natives, being well paid and intelligent, are generally very contented, and the mine has a reputation for regular among the

naives that not only are more than sufficient work for always available, but we also create sufficient work for the surplus labour to cover the cost of their training.

The total population in the community is Native only, and at the end of the year amounted to 2,200, including 1,064 women and 1,145 children. The marriage rate was 41.17% of Native employees, compared with 37.6% 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 our general manager, Mr. Darby, 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 reports, accounts, and dividend resolution were adopted, the retiring directors, Sir Henry Brenchough, Bt., G.C.M.G., and Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.P., Mr. M. L. G. G. G., 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 recent monthly review—

Kenya.—Business in the Mombasa bazaar is seasonally quiet. Stocks continue to be well held, and, while largely 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.

Uganda.—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 1,200,000 lb.

Kangamba Territory.—Natives in the Nowanza district are holding their rice crop for a better price, and natives on the Central Nile are acting similarly with regard to their cotton, but the only partially accounts for the slackness in demand for imported goods.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trade generally is quiet, due partly to the weak state of the maize market. The building trade is quiet. A good wheat harvest is being reaped, and 100,000 bushels have been sold to S. Rhodesia at 17s. 6d. per bag.

Nyasaland.—The increase in the value of imports during August over the corresponding month of last year was chiefly under the heading 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 30% 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. Austen-Smith, who has arrived to visit various prospects, has stated that the concession companies intend to work actively upon the small gold propositions now being developed. But they are, of course, hoping eventually to locate a really large payable gold mine, and Francis K. wins his claim on the Rufusana River district in this connection.

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

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

Business Men's Expectations

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, after holding the secretary of State's memorandum on Chamber Union, instructed their Executive Committee to prepare a considered reply reaffirming its resolution in favour of union.

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 65-68 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. Deficits of the State Governments for the year 1934-35 amounted to approximately £10,000,000, making allowance for a surplus of £10,000,000 in South Australia, compared with £6,787,200 in 1933-34. The policy of converting overseas loans when favourable opportunities occurred was persisted in, and in January a Commonwealth loan of £22,284,000 sterling was converted in London into a 3% loan at par maturing 1950-51. Since then further conversions have been effected at as low an interest rate as 3%.

Trade figures as compared with the financial year ending 1934-35, were not so satisfactory, as exports exceeded imports by only £10,000,000, 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 £87,000, against a 102,000 lbs. year, but whereas last year we were able to charge the whole of this item against profits, we have thought it advisable this time to take £40,000 from reserves to help to meet this 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 £1,020,000. 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 around about a million pounds, not a very formidable figure.

Trade figures for the year ended June do 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 for imports from the previous good year.

Operations in East Africa

Our East African activities have again been fraught with difficulties. Prices remained unremunerative for produce, and, as far as coffee is concerned, the outlook is unsatisfactory. Sugar prices, also, were far below the cost of production, but since the close of our financial year a very strong statistical position has been achieved, as a result of which sales have taken place at prices not touched since 1927, that is to say, 138 per cent or more. I regard the outlook for this important commodity as hopeful, and am happy to say that this company's share in the business shows an increase of 15,000 tons this year, being 10,000 tons against 10,000 for 1933-34.

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

As we last met, prices had fallen considerably, and the varying fluctuations of the 1934-35 selling season in the Commonwealth showed an average of only 100 per cent of the price of 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 so promising through the major portion of the wool selling

season, and it was not until towards the close that a fairly satisfactory situation was reached. At this point, however, unfortunately, the recovery, which late in 1934, directly benefited more than a small proportion of growers as the bulk of the crop had passed into buyers' hands during the period of remunerative prices.

The unsatisfactory experience of growers in 1934-35 was in a large measure brought about by the fact that the recovery of the previous season had gone too far and too fast. Prices rose to a point in February 1934 which made wool more of a luxury and encouraged the extended use of substitutes as a cheapening element. As a guide, take the price of 24's average tops: in January 1934 it was 44d.; in January 1935 it had dropped to 35d.

The Wool Position

One of the principal contributing factors to the lack of confidence which characterized 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 a serious far-reaching ramifications. All sorts of substitutes for wool were used in Germany, which held the market as long as possible, but early this year made heavy purchases of scoured wool and tops in England, which was a step-point to supporting the Australian sales because the wool thus acquired having been purchased originally for the English market had to be placed in the South Africa Germany was able to make arrangements to take a considerable quantity of wool in consideration of South Africa buying 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 53% of the wool sold, compared with 25% and 25% and 34% in the three previous seasons. The Continent as a whole took 30% of the wool sold, this being a drop from 40% and 42% in the two previous seasons. There was a big increase in German purchases which fell from 12% in 1933 to 5% in 1934-35. On the other hand, Belgium increased her purchases from 11% to 15%, while France only raised hers from 10% to 11%. The Japanese importation amounted to 2.8% compared with 1% in 1933-34 and 1% and 2% respectively in the two previous seasons. In any day in Sydney in the second week of the present season I can look as much as 68% of the offerings which shows what a tremendous factor that country is in the Australian market.

The New Zealand sales amounted to 450,000 bales, a decrease of 170,800 in the year 1934, which is a fall of 61,688 bales constituted the Dominion a record. The realizations amounted to £1,380,470, compared with £1,038,552 in the previous season. The Commonwealth sales brought £1,338,602, an improvement of £23,166,776, despite an increased reserve of 400,000 bales built up by the growers from the previous season, plus an increase in the current crop. The average price of the wool sold in Australia and New Zealand was 28s. 6d. per bale and 28s. 10d. per lb. compared with 27s. 6d. per bale and 28s. 10d. per lb. in 1933-34.

The New Zealand selling season has opened on a wretched November 25. It is to be hoped that we shall see a substantial rise in cross sales, because this class of wool at 10-day levels 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 point 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, preference interest, taxation, and expensing of overseas profits into sterling, and for all contingencies, it is possible to foresee the net profit for the year amounts to £206,745. After adding to this sum the balance brought forward from last year (£120,477) and charging the 12 months' dividend on the 5% Preference Shares (£25,000) and the interim dividend of 7% on the Ordinary shares paid on May 1, 1934, there remains to the credit of general profit and loss account a balance of £203,807, which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—£137,500 in payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares only, £66,307 free of British income tax, payable with the interim dividend on the 12 months' dividend payable on November 1, 1935, to the holders of the ordinary shares, leaving £100,000 in reserve to be carried forward.

The report was then read and approved.

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, due to get 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 2,400 tons in 1911 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 £26,588, compared with £24,304 for September, 1934.

Customs collections in Uganda for the first nine months of the year amounted to £260,000, against the proportionate estimate of £230,350.

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 wireless licence fee was reduced last July from 50s. to 30s., it is estimated that there has been a 25% increase in the number of licences taken out.

The numbers are announced of 270 debentures of £200 each of Beira Works Ltd. Registered Stock drawn for redemption at par plus accrued interest on December 31, 1935.

Exports from Tanganyika during October were: Shea, 2,330 tons; sisal tow, 308 tons; cotton, 28,380 centials; coffee, 12,476 tons; hides, 285 tons; skins, 75,000; and groundnuts, 530 tons.

Exports from the Seychelles during 1934 amounted to Rs. 60,000 compared with Rs. 600,000 during the preceding 12 months. Imports showed a decrease from Rs. 24,043 in 1933 to Rs. 82,233 in 1934.

On the proposition of Major E. A. Brown, seconded by Mr. Bevan, the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has urged that most of the funds available for reduction in railway rates shall be devoted to assisting the rubber industry.

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 200,000 Founders' shares of £1 each, while £40,000 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 30. The Preference dividends will be paid as usual. The annual meeting of the company is to 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 £2,839,007 in the corresponding period of 1933. Of the total amount the U.K. contributed £1,777,508, Japan £653,230, and the United States £28,769.

Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. have issued Tariff Book No. 3 of 1935, which will supersede the Nyasaland Central African Railways Tariff Book No. 2 of 1930 and the Zambezia Railway Tariff Book No. 1 of 1930. The book, which is priced at 2s. 6d. is indispensable to all business queries having any direct connection with the railway.

Export traffic into the United Kingdom and Uganda Railways during the first eight months of this year totalled 206,000 tons, compared with 191,010 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic into the country for July and September totalled 60,000 tons, compared with 52,971 tons last year.

The value of Southern Rhodesia exports for the first six months of the year 1934 amounted to £4,183,000, the highest figure ever recorded in the same period. Amounting to £4,183,000, these figures compare favourably with those during the corresponding period of 1933 when the total was £3,800,000. Exports were higher at £3,025,000 compared with £2,700,000 in 1932.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has prohibited the importation of certain grades of wheat, wheat flour, meal and bran, pulses, maize, maize products, groundnuts, vegetable oil, lard, butter and cheese, except by permit of the Director 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, except unbleached flour or meal produced in the Union, the Customs duty on which shall be at the rate of duty levied on wheat flour or meal produced elsewhere, subject to a preferential rebate of 1s. per cwt.

Seven lions were seen on Nairobi park ground on Monday. Two were shot.

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

A machine of No. 2 Bomber Squadron of the R.A.F. was ferried down near Nzong on Monday.

H.M.S. "Enterprise" was commissioned for trials at Chatham last week. She has been undergoing large repairs, since returning from East Africa last year.

The current issue of 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 Cooper, is to be entitled "Ordeal by Poison". It will be an entirely Native tale.

Numerous applications have been made to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia as a result of the retirement of six sergeants in order to fill vacancies in hospitals in the Colonies.

A notable East African sporting event was the final for the "Circus" Cup, played in Nairobi between the Mombasa and Capetown Soccer teams. Mombasa won by three goals to two.

The Marquis of Graham, speaking as Chief of the Salisbury Calisthenic Society, urged that the next annual games in Southern Rhodesia should be more of a Highland Gathering than a purely athletic meeting.

Fines totalling £40,000 with alternatives of imprisonment for all the month have been imposed by the Resident Magistrate, Bulawayo, on an Indian driver who was fined £100 for driving a motor lorry without being licensed, for dangerous driving, and for driving an overloaded lorry.

Property owners in Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, have reaffirmed 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 sustained by reason of the removal of the capital to Lusaka. A League of Livingstonia Settlers has been formed to now reduce the amount requested in the original proposal.

Passengers for East Africa Late Steamship Movements

From Durban
 The s.s. "Dunnotar" sailed for East Africa on November 18. Passengers: Miss J. Anderson, Mr. J. J. Anderson, Mrs. N. R. Comence, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Fenilus, Miss K. P. Harwood, Mrs. M. E. A. Kippie, Miss B. Lee, Mrs. J. Livingston, Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Lefferson, Mr. E. C. R. Swinderson, Master N. P. Swinderson, Mr. & Mrs. H. Stevens, Miss R. M. F. Stevens, Mr. & Mrs. I. E. Watson, Master Watson, Mr. A. E. Vintshire.

From Beira
 The s.s. "Dar es Salaam" sailed for East Africa on November 18. Passengers: Miss F. Ridout.

Natal to Beira
 The s.s. "Cousins" arrived from Beira on November 18. Passengers: Mrs. G. M. Lefferson, Mrs. B. Lee, Mrs. J. Livingston, Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Lefferson, Mr. E. C. R. Swinderson, Master N. P. Swinderson, Mr. & Mrs. H. Stevens, Miss R. M. F. Stevens, Mr. & Mrs. I. E. Watson, Master Watson, Mr. A. E. Vintshire.

Natal to Mozambique
 The s.s. "Cousins" arrived from Natal on November 18. Passengers: Miss F. Layzell, Mr. d. G. Nisbet, Mrs. Wisdom.

From London
 The s.s. "Maiden" arrived from London on November 18. Passengers: Major & Mrs. C. B. Forde, Mr. S. Smith, Miss V. Powell, Mr. F. Taylor.

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Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Maiden" which arrived in London on November 18, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

From Beira
 Major & Mrs. C. B. Forde, Mr. S. Smith, Miss V. Powell, Mr. F. Taylor.

From Durban
 Major & Mrs. C. B. Forde, Mr. S. Smith, Miss V. Powell, Mr. F. Taylor.

From Beira
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From Beira
 Major & Mrs. C. B. Forde, Mr. S. Smith, Miss V. Powell, Mr. F. Taylor.

East African Mails

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. on—

- November 18 per s.s. "Aurora"
- December 2 per s.s. "Compass"
- December 12 per s.s. "Haiser King"

Outward mails from East Africa are expected as follows:—

- November 28 and December 9.
- Mails for Nyasaland, the Rodeo and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. on—
- November 18 per s.s. "Aurora"
- December 2 per s.s. "Compass"
- December 12 per s.s. "Haiser King"

All mails for East Africa by Christmas Day could be posted in London as follows:—

- December 14, London to Durban
- December 18, London to Durban

Air Mail Passengers

Outward passengers on the East African air mail, which left Croydon on November 22, included Mr. Dennis, who sailed from Durban, Mr. Doven, Paris to Entebbe, Mr. Gill to Mombasa, and Mr. Gill to Lusaka. Outward passengers yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. J. S.

Inward passengers who arrived on November 22 included Mr. Clarke, from Entebbe, and Mr.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. on—

December 2 per s.s. "Compass"

December 12 per s.s. "Haiser King"

All mails for East Africa by Christmas Day could be posted in London as follows:—

December 14, London to Durban

December 18, London to Durban

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from East Africa

Via NDOLA

Via BEIRA



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