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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THAT Mr. J. H. Thomas's term of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies may be brief was anticipated by many in his speech a few days ago at a luncheon given in honour of the retiring

COLONIAL OFFICE commissioner for Canada. Although he was in full form, his words fell upon many of the company the impression that his own retirement is not far distant. It is to be that he has gone to the Colonial Office only until further changes in the Cabinet are made early in the New Year and that Mr. Ormsby-Gore will then be transferred from the Colonial Office to a post which he has no fitted than any other available. Inasmuch as the Cabinet is of their credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the Colonial Empire.

We are able to make the astonishing disclosure that the Government of Tanganyika is continuing the removal of the Geodesic Survey Department from its headquarters in Dar es Salaam. The

TANGANYIKA first proposal was to transfer GEOLOGICAL SURVEY staff to another part of the Inspector of Mines, Mr. Danes, came to Downing Street in order to bring the mining control more effectively under one Secretary, but as the Director of the new amalgamated Department of Mines, Lands, Survey and Geology, Sir G. S. and his chief assistant, Dr. C. G. T. D. it was seen that they could not deal adequately with the applications and titles of the mines and

without the assistance of the mining inspector. Next came the suggestion to change the Departmental title to something like Geodesic Survey and Mining Survey, the geographical centre being certainly the main centre of the Territory, and so that, on the one side, it would take the museum and library to the public, and leave the laboratories to the Diplomatic Service. The experts in the laboratory could do their work without such necessary tools as their museum specimens and instruments.

It is difficult to conceive one solution for the proposed move, but say to state several reasons again. The Diplomatic Service does not have a mining area; it is on the mean between the two. London Camp at Tanga is the headquarters of the Government headquarters, and the Geodesic Survey Department is the best place for the present arrangement, as it is necessary for the authorities to remain where they are and the library and museum to stay in Salala; far from making them more accessible. The Geodesic Survey will bring them together, and anyone entering Tanganyika to the extent of mining propositions does so by air, and many go to him from the Territory without seeing the capital. The Tanganyika Government has, of late shown such anxiety to assist the mining industry that it is surprising to find that such a project is being seriously considered. It will certainly be strongly supported by the mining industry when its leading men are made aware of what is under discussion, and it is further to prevent that such an important industry finding itself suddenly faced with a bill amounting to £100,000 that we make this disclosure.

The budget speech of Sir Joseph Lycett, Governor of Kenya, in which he has declared his confidence in the future of the country's economy, the soundness of its financial policies, the soundness of its public expenditure, and its readiness to give full effect to the practical relief of the financial difficulties of the country. It is possible that relations between Government and the leaders of the unofficial community have been more friendly than at any time during the last few weeks. The improvement of the last few weeks will be welcomed by all men of good will. Kenyans are, unfortunately, critical and generous, and we are confident that they would respond to a call from the Government side with a particular interest if presented with excellent opportunities. In this connection, the proposal made by Mr. J. G. Munro, M.P., under consideration by Sir Alan Phipps, is in the direction of what upon us all as the independent members of the agricultural community to demand from him an ad hoc Committee to advise on the State Bank of Economic Development has just been brought into being - the last three having resulted from the strong criticisms of the constitutional proposals of the unofficial community.

The pity is that self-government was not volunteered by the Government, but it was gained, though at the sacrifice of the past policy of ours, which could have been avoided, and the difficulties of Mr. Greville and Lord Granville, the leaders of the official community, would have been spared much anxiety. The position of the latter was, I am most confident, in a time of real crisis, he stood firmly against the radical measures which were strongly urged from many quarters, even though he was as critical as anyone could be in regard of many aspects of Governmental policy, he was resolute upon constructive proposals from either local business interests. Moreover, it was largely due to him that the Colonies' Vigilance Committee was made a planking committee, the most important instrument of marchioness by some of its principals. There was never time when the publicans and the traders of Newhaven had greater need of vigilance, and if the adoption of that policy conduced which comes from a sound policy pursued with singlemindedness, it is necessary to make some modifications of our organization, which needs to be more open. There could be no better resolution than to say with hot hearts that all should rally together again, and a common

TRADELESS OF
THE RACES
WOMEN

striking a departure from the conventional Governor's public statement was made by Mr. Harold MacMichael during the last session of the Tasmanian Legislative Assembly, when referring to administration. He said: "The Government, that is to say, the Executive, has formed an excellent epitome of the criticisms which responsible East African officials have frequently made of the construction and operation of the machinery of government in this Colony." He might indeed have been speaking as a critic of the unofficial side of the Council when he said that there was an inevitable tendency for an administrative station to become a bureaucratic focus, and for officials whose work should be in the field to confine themselves to their offices to deal with an ever accumulating mass of ministerial or clerical work. The scattered population, the great distances and difficult conditions of travel in the early days, he added, needs

the establishment of a large number of
settlements by the development of communities,
and it is impossible gradually to reduce this number
without impairing their degree of autonomy and
survival. The effect will be to be rather
a threat than an offence, it would be freed from
certain restraints and accessible to devote more time to
touring. Dogmatic adherence to old ideas and
reluctance of some to adapt unsuitability to modern
conditions have frequently given rise to
differences of opinion and bad feeling between
East African governments and the public, and Sir
Henry Macmillan's frankness and the scope
which he made known his views will be normally
welcomed over a much wider area than that covered
by the administration.

BEING alive on the severer for new marketing ideas we recommend to the last African tendencies. We have given prominence to one that has been developed with some effect by A TANGANYIKI THE Tanganyika Trade Advisory MARKETING DEPARTMENT.

Committee. Supplies of oil were sent to the Montreal branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for distribution among members, with the result that some failed to be put in direct contact with the growers or shippers, and that the business of the oil-seed trade industry has been retarded. This direct and inexpensive selling method will be seized on by others, but its indiscriminate adoption in East Africa would very quickly kill it. Overlapping and duplication of effort would lead to a waste of produce and money. But if each customer consumes considerable amounts of oil, the idea of overlapping appears worthy of consideration. Exploitation of the coordination of effort on the part of the industries concerned would probably result in making East African oil and oil products better known and appreciated throughout the rest of the Empire.

By an eleven month's duration to correspond
with the months given to discuss the Bill.
Bill to be submitted to the Legislative Council
of Uganda Government.

ELEVENTH MONTH: - completed what might have been
INTERMISSION: - a cause for several days delay
- Jack second thoughts were
expected assured the easy passage of the Bill
through the Legislative Assembly. The
objection which would otherwise have been made
had nothing to do with the Bill, but was based
on the Council where the resistance was
passed. Close upon this example of the
men's readiness to meet the Indian community
have come proofs of the new Government's desire to
establish harmonious relations with us while the
most important being his instructions to a deput
tive to the Protectorsate finances an examina
tion of which had been unsuccessfully pressed upon
us predecessors during the past decade of years
leading public men and organizations in and
out with Islands.

WITH THIS ISSUE
and to our readers our
best wishes for
A Merry Christmas
A Happy New Year

EAST AFRICA

Mr. Amery's Forward View.

Our Services to East Africa.

Dear Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, P.C., M.P., is to East Africa as was the greatest Secretary of State for the Colonies since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, an enthusiastic apostle of Empire, as one who has himself visited and revisited the Dominions and many of the Colonies, including East Africa, and as an orator who is gifted with vision, eloquence and great driving force.

No one seriously concerned for the honour of the Empire can afford to neglect his new book, "The Forward View," (Bats, 16s.) which is arresting in its vision and comprehension, impressive in its detail, and inspiring in its faith in the great mission and splendid future of the Empire. Like Englanders will detect the forthright character of the author, a man who interested in the Imperial and Colonies will actuate it. In his way Mr. Amery interprets in his writings and speeches the thoughts and hopes and struggles of the overseas man as faithfully as Wil. Gladstone has done in verse and prose.

Again and again he re-reading this important political document the reader must ask himself how its writer can be allowed to waste his talents and enthusiasm in the back benches of this House of Commons while men who are pygmies beside him from every standpoint, except that of pressure are pitchforked into offices which they are palpably suited all with distinction, leave none distinguished.

Administrator of our Colonial Empire.

What is of course particularly interesting in dealing with Colonial matters, in his construction of which East Africa takes its proper place of prominence, is the need for a policy of active and speedy development of the Colonial Empire, and for recognition that by far the best method of colonial administration is to have the Colonies to carry their own responsibilities, have a sense of responsibility and a sense of stock of colonial progress. He would give the Imperial Government a shareholder in Colonial development rather than a lender or debt collector.

It might be useful and profitable for rapid development looking out to its share of the frontiers, either with a permanent or several returns, or coupled with a system of loans. The precise method would require careful study, and it wanted a system of financing Colonial development both more flexible and more closely identifying the interests of the British and Colonial Governments.

Again in determining the financial what is needed is not merely a scheme of maintaining the Native a more conservative policy, but as is being carried out in Sudan Protection, an open form of loan for continuing the efficient, judicious, protection and direction of security to the Native, but the tenure and his share of money.

Upon our own side we have had a very full discussion of the permanence of the Native tenures in Tanganyika, and men who have a desire to settle to settle.

There is a very fine idea that the Germans retain some sort of de facto claim to a lot. Some think the Germans may one day re-enter by restoration. The British have the right, confirming the demand of the Germans, to surround them if they do, but no one seems to tell the victorious Allies who proceeded to assume obligations which they subsequently failed to fulfil, to the League, in no way affected the territorial

and similar rights of the Germans. These obligations were the Powers' mutual guarantee in respect of Germany, the obligations incurred by Britain in respect of the Convention of St. Germaine to be with any other member in respect of the League. These are in no sense conditions of tenure.

If we imposed a preferential tariff in Tanganyika and Kenya tomorrow we should be violating our obligations in the one case under the Monroe and the other under the Convention of St. Germaine. Those who are interested were prejudiced-might complain to the League or try to secure damages through the Hague Court. But our right to remain in Tanganyika would be as unaffected as in Kenya. We are in Tanganyika by plain right of conquest and formal surrender, and shall remain there until some one stronger than ourselves takes it from us.

Is Germany then to be for ever denied a Colonial Empire?

The question is best answered by another. Are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Jugoslavia, and all the other European members of the League to be denied a Colonial Empire? Those who want such an Empire must win it for themselves. If there are other ways of winning Empire, today that by war. There is the alternative of co-operation. If Germany gets her Central European neighbours held secure access to tropical sources of supply and to non-competitive opportunities there are other countries like Holland, Belgium, and Portugal with Colonial Empires whose produce they cannot possibly absorb themselves, and whose needs, unless for finished goods, for consumption or for capital or development, they cannot adequately supply.

Germany's real answer to the loss of her first Colonial Empire is to come to an agreement with one or more of these countries by which she would give a preference to the products of their Colonies and to the investment of German capital in those Colonies, and receive in return corresponding advantages in their foreign trades and for their commercial and organising activities of her citizens.

Thoughts on Constitutional Progress.

Having discussed the Dual Policy and expressed the conviction that constitutional development must come sooner or later in different territories, and he has obviously Kenya primarily in mind, he writes:

"The most dangerous form, though the one most frequently demanded, is the creation of an irresponsible, hereditary, oligarchy in the Legislature, leading through increasing friction with the Imperial authorities and native leaders, either to self-government under the less favourable auspices of a federation of the powers already attained.

The best line of advance may well lie in getting away from the notion of the geographical electorate and the voter at large to the idea of function representation by self-governing bodies, representing special interests and occupations, and to an increasing association of such bodies with the work of the Government. Such a development would also provide scope for progress in self-government and an influence upon public affairs for members of the Indian and Native communities, based on mutual aid and on an communal lines. It could also fit in more easily with progressive development of the existing half-baked forms of Native self-government by local official channels without involving the more dubious experiment of a complete division of Eastern Africa into white and black areas with entirely separate systems of Government.

There is surely room, if there are willing both to recognise the essential facts of the East African situation and to adopt some of the newer ideas on representation which are coming to the front, for devising some system which will afford a better and more even transition from the present stage of Imperial control towards the ultimate goal of truly responsible and stable self-government, than the rough and ready sequence of increasing elected representation, delegation, and responsible responsibility which once was good enough for the simpler conditions of Canada or Australia.

An ardent advocate of East African union, he incorporates in his book the ideas expressed in his excellent chapter on that subject in "Africa To-day and Tomorrow," published by Cassell a year ago.

A constitutional advance, which after all, is only a question of time, in Kenya, is, he declares, "of less importance than the question of closer union between the three East African territories themselves." East Africa is one of the last colonies of the British Isles, on the ground plan of

Problem of Over-Stocking.

Sir Daniel Hall's suggestion.

The news that the Natives must carry on their backs because the Government of Tanganyika Territory can no longer support the enterprise financially will be deplored by all who have hoped that it would prove an important step towards solving the problem of overstocking.

In England Mean Clark recently last week Sir Daniel Hall—who was Chairman of the Kenya Agricultural Commission—recalled that that body had concluded that the best way of solving the "problem of overstocking" was the establishment of a taxation and meat factory at central point. He continued:

"One such factory is already in operation in Tanzania, and the report of the Kenya Land Commission contains a full discussion of such a tax and working expenses. At first, while the quality of the stock is so low, and the chief output calves, it is more than doubtful if it can be put into practice. But such levies will have some benefit on each other's stock, no high question of organisation and one that requires the co-operation of the chiefs. The stock will have to be paid for, and there comes in the main difficulty—the comparative indifference of the Native towards money and his traditional attachment to livestock cattle in particular, as shown in the *taboo* custom and as evidence of disloyalty and standing within the tribe."

To meet this psychological factor it was suggested at the Kenya Agricultural Commission that payment of the cattle might be made by the issue of a large coin or plaque engraved with a profile of a lion, stamped with the name of the holder, and scattered against the houses of whom it was issued. The amount would be of the value of £1, and such coins would need to be re-stamped, but they could be redeemed for their cash value on demand. They could be made so that they could be hung on to a belt or chain for purposes of display. Smaller coins of the value of 10s. would be issued for sheep and goats.

A Fantastic suggestion.

This may sound a fantastic suggestion, but the situation is designed to meet a fantastic. It is difficult for us to live ourselves amongst the tribes of people who according to the stock to the acknowledgement of the land upon which they live, and yet do not use them for the very purpose for which man originally domesticated the animals, and this in spite of the fact that other neighbouring tribes do use the stock for both meat and milk. To us such an attitude may seem the height of unreason, but some of our own savages to attain status among our fellows—honours and prestige—hardly bear examination in the cold light of reason.

It is difficult for anyone who has not been through the country to realize how far the destruction has proceeded in some areas. In some places the gaunt hillsides, mostly without a yellowish humus where they are bare down to the grey subsoil, show stock and sparse vegetation in the bottoms, shaved and broken down by the starving animals wandering through it. The longer regeneration is, the bigger and more difficult the task.

In the early stages natural vegetation will creep over the wasted areas, provided it is sown up from grazing for a year or two. In the last stages, however, before too much root to subsoil, and much of the surface has been cut down to an almost sterile subsoil, and gullies and *dongas* render the land unusable. Deliberate reclamation is then necessary—terracing in the worst places to baffle the rain of the rainfall, tree planting to the same end, even the planting here and there of some of the *Setaria* grasses which are the best soil binders in East Africa.

It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the problems before the Administrations of most of the Native Reserves in South-East and Central Africa. The population of both men and stock is increasing; the land is already insufficient to allow of the traditional bushfarming cultivation, and in many tribes land hunger is causing unrest. Meantime the overstocking is reducing and deteriorating the amount of land available for cultivation. The vicious circle is closing in at an accelerated rate.

In places famine is at hand, but we British, who have accepted a trusteeship for the Natives, cannot lightly allow it to do its ancient wrong of starving the population down to an equilibrium with the depleted resources of the land. For there is no need that the tribes should starve or anything like their present density of population.

On paper the solution is easy: the Administration has to secure the replacement of the existing cultivation by a

continuous regeneration system based upon a four-year rotation of crops, and a man-made marking out half the grazing land for the herd of livestock, leaving the other half to be shared in accordance to numbers. The Native can keep and utilize his God-given tools to measure success in his effort to reclaim the eroded land, first by grazing artificially on arable land.

While the immediate obstacle is a bad custom and the Native attitude to their stock, the crux lies in the policy of the administrative staff the Government can afford for service in their Native areas and the lack of resources for the necessary carrying out of such measures as meat factories, demonstration farms, water supplies and the reconditioning of the wasted areas.

The Tana River Survey.

Protective, Not Productive, Irrigation.

The Tana River region of Kenya Colony was described to the Royal Society of Arts in London last week by Mr. H. C. Sampson, F.I.C., R.S.P.E.L.S., who, with Mr. D. G. Harris, irrigation specialist, assisted by Mr. H. B. Sharpe, for several years District Officer on the Upper Tana, has investigated the possibilities of irrigating the Tana for the Kenya Government.

The Natives of the lower river had the reputation of being lazy, but whatever they may have been in the past they were certainly not lazy now. What impressed the expedition more than anything else in the aerial survey was the enormous extent of their cultivation. It seemed impossible that a population of 15,000 could, with their primitive implements, maintain such a large area under crop. The flood valley of the Tana was more attractive than the dry, white river bed, being very beautiful and commanding the traveller on rivers at home. The nights were never really hot, and the day temperature was often unpleasant, as the air was so dry. The river was very deceptive in appearance, it gave the impression of a mighty river, being more than 100 yards wide in many places, but its waters were never clear, thus hiding the fact that its depth was, except in the narrow channel, only a few inches.

It is tested by Mr. Sampson were quite unsuitable for irrigation, and it seemed that the expedition was doomed to failure. When it was found that the irrigation canal would reach up to the watershed, however, samples were taken further afield, and these showed a very different state of affairs. It seemed as if the desired conditions for irrigation had been found, the grey and dark-coloured soils over the marshy part of the area being permeable to water, and laboratory examination of the soils confirmed this suspicion. It appeared evident that the soda clays of the stony Tana basin had been replaced by calcium clays which would permit of drainage.

A Three Years Survey.

Mr. Sampson emphasized that the results all through were of a tentative nature. At the time of the expedition's disposal it was not possible to carry out more than a very rough survey, and the only on the north bank of the river. It was, however, felt that the south bank would show conditions as when, if not better than, those on the north bank, and a more or less complete survey of the rest of the country, including dredging data, regarding the rivers and of the soils was essential before any definite decision could be reached. Such a complete survey would probably take three years.

The writer declared that irrigation development of the lower Tana was economically impossible, and on the south development on the upper Tana could be regarded only as a protective measure, and not as productive work. It might seem strange that a protective work should be considered at all in a country having such a small Native population as Kenya, but one had only to visit some of the Native Reserves of the pastoral tribes and see the complete destruction of grazing to realize that permanent damage could arise even with a limited population, and that some method of permanent relief, such as had been carried out on the canal colonies of the Punjab might become a necessity in that part of Africa. It was not aware of relieving the density of an agricultural population, but rather of the conversion of a pastoral people into a mixed farming community—a much more difficult matter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

How Not to Use Staff.***Ex-Governor Supports East Africa.***

TO THE EDITOR OF "EAST AFRICA".

STIR.—In your issue of November 29 I read with much interest your question as to the system under which in Kenya Colony business of the District Administrators are being constantly passed about from one district to another.

If there is one maxim that applies more than any other in Tropical Africa it is this, that it is best of all continuity of policy. It is impossible to carry this out when no man in either a local office enough in his post to become fully known and understood, and trusted by his native people. I can do little to understand.

My experience of African administration such as I was, convinced me that the African does not like this frequent changing of masters. It takes him a considerable time to sum up a new master, to understand his ways, the moulds, and his character. Once he really knows and trusts his master, his master secures an influence over his people and headmen which no other officer can acquire. Without steady residence I always failed on this principle, and with the best results.

Apart, moreover, from the blemishes of such a system of continuity, the constant changing about of officials causes a heavy expense.

St. Stephen's Club.

London, S.W.

ALFRED SHEPHERD.

Do Pythons Hoot?***Mr. Bedford Gives New Answer.***

TO THE EDITOR OF "EAST AFRICA".

STIR.—I was very interested in Colonel H. R. Stonham's letter in your issue of Oct. 3, in which he expresses the opinion that this "long drawn-out hoot," which we hear in Uganda is made by either a quail or a rail. It is very difficult to express a sound in words, but when I said the noise was like a long drawn-out hoot, I meant a long one, for forty-four to five seconds and of some considerable volume. For instance, if it was mistaken for a hoot for a motorist in distress trying to call attention and help to his position. Not being a naturalist I am not in a position to speak with authority, but could the lungs of either a quail or a rail produce such a loud volume of noise and for so long?

Although it was Piet ter Horst, who had spent some time amongst Nature and earned his living hunting, who suggested that the noise was made by a python, most authorities on natural history, I must admit, have suggested that it is made by a bird of kinds. For instance, the Natural History Museum suggested it on the authority of their own knowledge and also on that of a book on South African birds which described the sound made by the South African bittern, usually in my own writings, Frederick Jackson, who probably has as much knowledge of nature and birds in Africa as anyone who has been in East Africa, suggested the Abyssinian ground hornbill. New Colonel Stonham suggests either a quail or a rail.

Personally I rule out the bittern, as they inhabit swampy ground, whereas this noise is invariably heard by us at all events as though it comes from high up on a hill at least two or three miles

from the nearest water. And to the best of my knowledge the quail and the ground hornbill are not found in the country.

The Abyssinian ground hornbill I think may be ruled out on account of its size.

Colonel Stonham referred to the

birds in the hills of Uganda, and I should like to know whether these birds also make their call shrill like the quail. As this sound starts off without having heard it calling and timed it to exactly thirty seconds all through the night till 2 a.m., and no doubt it was kept up till daylight.

If it is a bird, it must be a nocturnal one, and must have a pair of lungs of no ordinary size not only to produce the volume of noise but to sustain the hoot for so long as four and five seconds.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. MAXWELL.

Editor "East Africa."

Benefits of British Rule.***Two Tributes from Uganda.***

TO THE EDITOR OF "EAST AFRICA".

SIR.—As I suppose the Labour Party want to supersede the Conservatives, following incidents may be of interest to your readers.

In 1904 when on tour in the Entebbe district I asked the chiefs who were with me what the English would happen if all the British left Uganda. No one could tell before disturbances broke out. Did they think six months? They paused and replied, "Give us six weeks at the outside."

In 1904 was being driven by a Murchison boy when we saw a dozen natives constructing a talking to my head but the driver said, "I have seen Christians German East Africa and Portuguese East Africa during the War. I have seen in the French and Belgian Congo and in Italian Somaliland, in each of which places I have seen the very most countries are ruled. Give me the British rule in Uganda. It is far and away the best for all Natives."

Yours faithfully,
H. A. MAXWELL.

East Africa's Seven Wonders.***Colonel Maxwell's List.***

TO THE EDITOR OF "EAST AFRICA".

THE SEVEN WONDERS of the seven wonders of East Africa would be as follows, in order of importance:

- (1) Kilimanjaro from the plains in its northern end.
- (2) The Victoria Falls.
- (3) Mikeni's peak from the high plateau on Karisimbi with the crater lakes and sea of mudhoo further beyond.
- (4) The Murchison Falls.
- (5) The Rift Valley from the Seronera plateau.
- (6) Lake Nyasa in its whole expanse, when the wild beasts are seen from the Shire River.
- (7) The barren country at the southern end of Lake Rudolf.

M Nairobi.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. MAXWELL.

Missed Opportunity.

The Agricultural Dept. Commissioners have missed a magnificent opportunity—the first ever presented of making a real inquiry into the true position in Zanzibar by insisting upon a return from all money-lenders whose advances have been secured on agricultural produce. From Zanzibar business men

The Italo-Ethiopian War

Marshal Badoglio Assumes Command

MARSHAL BADOGLIO reached Massawa last week to assume command of the Italian East African forces.

His first task will be to consider the feasibility of the plan for moving so large an army through the extremely difficult country in the north of Ethiopia. As it has been admitted, that the road-tracing in the rear of the main advance has been of an emergency character, the resources of men, labour to render it effective for the transport of military necessities. In view of this, it is likely said that there can be no rapid advance in spite of the heavy rains, except since the construction of roads and the large-scale movements of motor transport will take at least another three months. That would allow the Italians only about two months in which to complete operations before their allies put a stop to war for a considerable period. Marshal Badoglio's alternative is to advance by lighter columns, without wheeled vehicles, and using only mules and camels for transport.

Reports have been received from Rome that he complies an advance along the Sudan frontier with Lake Tana as his first objective, but the move, if of considerable political interest, would be of doubtful value as a military operation.

Marshal Badoglio told press correspondents on his arrival in Asmara that, in future, the censorship of their messages would be much stricter, and that they would be forbidden to give details of the whereabouts of any unit or of any commander. This is believed to foreshadow the beginning of a systematic effort to bring pressure upon Ethiopian concentrations.

Replies of Ethiopian telegrams on subjects have been issued, in Addis Ababa. One that is estimated to have been received by the Italians, where one in the Somaliland front is now not far in advance of where it was at the beginning of hostilities, from the Dolo sector, it is alleged that the Ethiopians attacked and dispersed an Italian force engaged in a tenacious advance up the valley of the Amala River.

Addis Ababa also reports a successful guerrilla attack behind the Italian advanced line in the north, where the Ethiopians pressed down on an Italian column. The commander, disarmed the askaris and captured ammunition, supplies and payrolls. Another communiqué states that the Italians are apparently evacuating Makale, falling back on Adigrat until they are better able to hold more advanced positions.

Italian and German claims.

These claims must be treated with reserve. For instance, the Italian version of the Dolo affair is that General Mazzoni, Ria Della, a son-in-law of the Emperor, led a strong force against them, but that with the assistance of aircraft, the Italian counter-attack was decisive, the aeroplanes flying low over the Ethiopians and bombing and taking their lines with machine-guns, finally包围ing them in their fortifications.

Intensive aerial bombardment of Dolo has been used to facilitate the advance of Haile Selassie's army. The Ethiopians had prepared defences round Dolo, built on an elaborate scale, including fortifications for artillery and machine-guns. The squadrons of aeroplanes bombed the fortifications and the operation is claimed as a complete success. The communiqué criticises the party.

A great victory was scored by two British aviators, Messrs. Stansfeld and Beckford during a flight from Dabat to Dolo. They landed their plane near Dabat, near Haile Selassie's headquarters in peasant's garb, to treat him to some whisky. He, it is claimed, became very drunk, and later reported from Dabat that bombing had been carried out only on Dabat because the aeroplanes were flying just above ground after having been shot down. One man was killed, but no death was reported.

General Mazzoni was first reconned against while the Ethiopians were still in the Italian held frontier, now the centre of no-man's land.

Locomotive trains have been captured and used by the Italian troops, as well as many battle-axes. Documents alleged to have been found in an officer killed in the fight near Dolo reveal that the Ethiopians had planned to march directly south of Somaliland in the hope of drawing Italian troops into the Ogaden region. The movement of 10,000 men in divided forces in the Oromo area.

Ethiopian troops are being moved in large numbers from Abyssinia on traps in the Southern front, ready to a general advance. A Frenchman, M. Naudin, in charge of operations on the Dolo front, says that his troops are being

War and Warlike.

Ethiopian troops have left and Haile Selassie on either side of the frontier, and the Italian forces on either side of the frontier, and the Italian forces

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Confusions.

American opinion is hardening on the question of oil exports to Italy. The Shipping Board threatens to force the Italian oil to the American Tanker Corporation if its tankers do not sail for Italy with a special cargo.

Oil stockists in Italy have been instructed to prepare and maintain unbreakable reserves of petrol and fuel-oil.

The Anglo-Syrian oil refinery in Suez has been doing abnormal business with Italian East Africa supplies including benzole, petrol and lubricating oil.

The Government of India is ready to extend the export of manganese, big iron, steel and coal whenever such demand is experienced by the Geneva Committee of Disarmament.

The diplomatic representatives in Italy of all the interventionist countries have been informed by the Italian Government that after December 1, they will be unable to draw their due supplies of petrol, sugar and cotton from Italian national stocks. The diplomatic

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of old men instead of leaving the usual admission charge, and on the first day of the conference over 1,000 visitors crowded in.

A large sum of £1,000,000 was emitted by the National Provincial Councils being sold in Italy.

The Workers' Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union has undertaken to acquire, equip and dispatch an aeroplane for Red Cross work in Ethiopia. One of the most experienced airmen in England has offered to fly the machine to Addis Ababa without payment; he will be accompanied by a pilot who will remain in the service of the Ethiopian Red Cross. £3,000 is required to finance the undertaking.

Lady Baden, wife of the British Minister in Addis Ababa, describing British Red Cross requirements writes: "We want three lorries, two messengers and water-bottles."

The African personnel of the British Ambulance Service, recruited in Kenya and Uganda by Colonel J. M. Lloyd-Lyon, the Tanganyika Doctor, reached Berbera last week.

The Bible Churchman's Missionary Society, a British organisation with missionaries in Ethiopia, is responsible for the Hafer Hospital known as the Swedish Hospital and the Ashe Taderi Hospital.

The war between Italy and Ethiopia has aroused little interest in Kenya Native Reserves according to the Governor who has instructed District Commissioners to take every opportunity of examining the position so far as it is known. Sir Joseph Byrne recently visited the frontier on both sides of Lake Rudolf, and the Government is keeping closely under review the steps necessary to safeguard the Colony's borders.

An aged priest was the only mourner at the funeral last week of Emperor Yusu, the former Emperor of Ethiopia, who died at Melega, near Addis Ababa, where he had been confined for the past three years. The priest had been the late ruler's companion during the last 10 years.

Exports from Kenya to Italian Somaliland during the week ended October 26 included: Beans, 125 packages; coffee, 480, hay, 11,321 packages; 375 sisal, 715; and sisal ash, 6,000 packages. Re-exports included 2,774 packages of flour, wheat, 2,226 of motor spirit, and 1,551 of rice.

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THE KENYA AGENT

H. M. EASTMAN, AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE OFFICE,
100 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.
TELEGRAMS: KENYA ASSOCIATION (1921).
P.O. BOX 100, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.

Give Away the Colonies

MRS. CHARLES EDWARD BUNTON, writing in the current *Contemporary Review* on "The Disseminated Powers and the World's Resources," advocates the extension of the Mandates system to Colonial territories generally. His article permits him to write:

"The League, through its Mandates Commission, should be able to supervise the provision of capital in Colonial territories, reserving to all nations their authority of sharing in it. It should face also the problem of *territorial* giving to the nations of all countries a chance of sharing, not only in commercial development, but also in Colonial administration. Under this will necessitate, in the long run, an International League for Colonial administrators, just as we have already an international secretariat for the general business of the League."

The first sentence will intrigue those who from hard practical experience know something of the difficulties of raising capital even for attractive positions in Colonial territories while the last one, which topics the League secretariat as a body, is harmonious and successful as it is cosmopolitan and is likely to amuse those who know something of the true facts.

Punching a Rhino's Nose

AN unusually narrow escape from a charging rhino is described in *COUNTRY LIFE* by Colonel Marenwell Maxwell. The incident occurred when motoring to Lake Matron, his car broke down, and with his wife and boy he had to walk back to his camp. He says:

"We had reached a sharp open space a few yards across, and I had stopped to decide the best way out, when a shout from my wife, and a short like the exhaust of an asthmatic steam engine, warned me of the presence of an angry rhino. Seizing the gun, I swerved round to see the animal, a fine bull with large horns, coming at a good pace not thirty yards away. As I put the gun up, I tried to push the safety catch forward. But nothing moved! The catch was jammed with dust. Another quick but unsuccessful effort to get it off, and the rhino was only ten or twelve yards off, and coming really fast, with head well down and with horns aligned almost truly, so it seemed to me, in the centre of my belt. But what now impressed me even more than this was the enormous size which he appeared to have attained, for this bull was indeed a colossus, a veritable juggernaut."

The situation now was difficult. With the gun behind me, I could not easily dodge him, for the mesh was tattered. Yet the chances of doing this seemed small, since one could hardly hope to make any impression on such a beast, which probably weighed a ton and a half, could easily outrun any man, and could twist almost as easily as a dog. In desperation I lunged with all my weight at his head, hoping to get him in the eye and turn him to one side. This lunging caught him somewhere near the desired mark. I had just time to be aware of the streak made by the bullet as it slid along the side of his head, when I was twisted violently round, and felt myself dashed, a big sinew flick of his horn had torn the rifle from my grasp and sent it spinning ten yards away.

However, in making this flip, the rhino had brought his head up and to the right, and, most important of all, away from my shoulder. But now he was right on me. With the sub-conscious hope of keeping his horn still, I turned away, but still with my left fast at his nose, I lunged somewhere to the soft end. Although he counteracted this with another flick which broke my wrist, the blow appeared to achieve its purpose. For, swimming slightly to the right, he just passed me as he brushed it to crush through the very bush which I had melted down to my destination should he turn in time. Safe for the moment, I wondered how to meet second charge. As gradually a second, incredulously, I realised that, as often happens with rhinos, he was not coming back. Now there was indecipherable, since there was precious little hope coming on so lightly a second time."

The article was accompanied by some really close-up pictures of rhino.

*Tanganyika Legislators.**The Governor's Appreciation.*

MR. HABIB JAHIRI, who has the distinction of being the youngest member ever nominated to the Tanganyika Legislative Council, has in the words of Sir Harold MacMichael at the last meeting very successfully proved that age is no criterion of wisdom and ability. Tribute was also paid by the Governor to the assistance afforded to Council by Mr. P. Wyndham, who has been a constant supporter of what has seemed to him to be sound and a strong critic of what has not been always with toleration, moderation and understanding. The Governor intimated that he proposed, when opportunity arose, again taking advantage of Mr. Wyndham's services.

Two new members of the Council are Major King, of Lindi, and Mr. Adams, of Dar es Salaam. Referring to them, Captain Sir Harold said the latter was known to all as a business man who had already served the country by his membership of the Railways Advisory Council and various committees. Major King came from the Lindi area, which his hardly received so far the representation which is warranted by its size and prosperity.

Dr. J. E. Shipton, another amateur member of the Tanganyika Legislature, is nearing the completion of an undertake a scientific survey on behalf of the Government of British North Borneo.

Nyassaland Training Area.

Major H. E. Green, Staff Officer of the East African Volunteer Reserve, is shortly retiring, and Government proposes to abolish the post and substitute an ordinary secretary. Members have been asked to state whether in that office they would prefer a K.A.R. officer, a Major or a civilian. The Blantyre-Limbe section supports the appointment of a civilian, as a K.A.R. officer would be liable to transfer at any moment and the Chief Commissioner of Police could not reasonably be expected to undertake additional duties while a subordinate officer might find his services less acceptable with this position as a police officer.

Matiuation Overhauled.

Mr. W. G. Hammond, for many years headmaster of Plumtree, one of the largest and oldest schools in Southern Rhodesia, and at a recent Club Minchew, Bulawayo, that the matriculation examination had become an increasingly difficult subject and the highest achievement is to rear clear instances of it, and indeed place reliance on a school's accrediting system, as is now done in New Zealand and some other parts of the world. Matriculation as described at a test, only of a candidate's ability to compare about 150 of his knowledge in a given place in a given time and is often acceptable to the examiner.

Rhodesia Agricultural Society.

Captain John Brown is Vice-President of Rhodesia at the annual meeting in Lusaka on the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society, from that the Government and local commercial interests had assisted financially in the organisation of the last show, which had given a small profit. During the year two life-members and honorary members were ennobled, bringing the strength to life and honorary members. Assets showed a surplus of over £1,000, and the bank overdraft stood at £10,000. President last year, Captain Brown was re-elected President for the fifteenth year, with Captain T. P. Gibson as Vice-President.

Strata of License Fees.

Mr. W. T. Brown, Commissioner General of Southern Rhodesia, states in his annual report just received, that the Department had suffered severely during the past three years from a decline in its contribution to the general economy in administrative costs, and that it will "not be prudent to continue indefinitely the policy of sacrificing efficiency to economy." The strata of household and industrial costs, he adds, "are shown in the table of all strata, and some measure of relief is due from the recent change that the average period of delivery of the strata of license fees exceeded 10 months."

Names of Business Firms.

Street names in Nelspruit are to be changed as from May 1936. Fifth Avenue will be called "Queen Street"; Second Avenue "Dufferin Avenue"; Sixth Avenue "Lambton Street"; Eighth Avenue "Cuthbert Street"; Ninth Avenue "Hawthorn Street"; Tenth Avenue "Kirkwood Street".

Mr. Amery's Forward View.

THE FORWARD VIEW is a document which has been prepared by the Foreign Office and published in the name of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

It is a document which deals with a number of important subjects, such as the future of Central Africa, the future of South Africa, the future of the British Empire, the future of the Commonwealth, the future of the League of Nations, the future of the world, and so on. It is a document which is intended to give a clear and concise statement of the Foreign Office's views on these subjects.

The Forward View is more than just a document; it is a plan for the future. It does not merely a glance into the future, but a constructive policy of charting potentialities. Its adoption in the Mother Country would rally the Overseas Empire to her side as never before, and bring new lands and enterprise to Africa and in the Outer Provinces would re-create the spirit of adventure, which has so long lain dormant. Here, then, is a plan for the earliest consideration of men of good will.

Native Lands.

When as Acting Governor of Uganda, Mr. A. E. Giffard attended the opening of the Resaca Lukiko he announced that the road made in 1930 of 85 sq. miles was marked out from unoccupied and unoccupied land to be given to the leading families in Basoga had been withdrawn by order of the Secretary of State, because the tribe, though repeatedly urged to state whether or not it accepted the offer, had consistently refused to give a definite answer. It had also been decided that labour tribute to chiefs by peasants should terminate at the end of 1930, and that no payment in the form of salaries would be made in compensation of the loss of this labour, since present salaries are considered adequate. Government had no intention of depriving the people of the right to occupy as much land as their individual tools cultivate and develop. There was no reason to fear that the land now occupied by the tribe would be given to others, but he urged the chiefs to consider making a property land agreement with Government.

Arts and Anthropology.

"I never seem to attend congresses or meetings connected with anthropology and I hear reports, passed recommending the training of anthropologists of missionaries, Government officials and others whose work is connected with Africa. What I would like to hear, however, and what I would like to see done are steps to train some of the best African brains in this instance, the correct application of which affects them more than anyone else, certain which at present they have no voice. Without African co-operation in this matter much of what we anthropologists are doing will give rise to merely mechanical results. Only Africans can understand our experiments that dynamo force which alone will carry forward experiment to improvement," thus wrote Captain R. S. Baden-Powell in *the Standard of East Africa*.

Books by Africans.

Prizes for books written in African languages are awarded annually by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. For 1936 prizes will be offered for books in the Malagasy language and the Ga-Adama language. One prize will be awarded in each language chosen for the competition. Either a first prize of £100 or a second prize of £50. Manuscripts should contain not less than 15,000 and not more than 50,000 words, and should reach the offices of the Institute, 2 Wood Street, London, S.W.1, not later than October 1, 1936. Full particulars will be obtained from the secretary at the above address.

Another Rhodesian Discovery.

Ancient sites which have hitherto been near the coast or inland, like Edenvale, Bulawayo and the Victoria Falls, are to be found in the interior. A Committee has been formed to promote the protection of these sites, which are of great interest both from the point of view of history and archaeology. There are so many ancient sites in Rhodesia.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

Blunt says the breath of elephants brings serpents from their holes, but the breath of mists scorches them.—*Dr. F. A. Freely*, in a letter to *The Times*.

I am anxious to do all in my power to reduce the difficulties inherent in our present constitutional system.—*Mr. Hubert Young*, addressing the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

Domestic exports from Kenya have increased in value this year by 50%, re-exports have increased by 26%, and imports by 20%.—*Mr. Joseph Byrne*, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

I wish to stress the great importance of never losing sight of the fundamental financial factor in our affairs—the peasant.—*Mr. P. E. Mitchell*, Governor of Uganda, addressing the Legislature.

"Smallworkers are not selfish, as is evident in every district where, e.g., plant, transport, advice and assistance of all kinds is freely exchanged and given to others in cases of need."—*The Native Affairs*.

The maize grower of the future in Kenya will find his maize crop a subsidiary part of his business, and stock-breeding the main part.—*Mr. H. Wolfe*, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.

Schools for Native girls in Tanganyika have been a great success for good. The girls are in great demand by prospective husbands, and there is, in fact, a waiting list.—*Canon Banks*, of the Central Tanganyika Diocese, speaking in Nairobi.

The amendment of Ordinances to bring them into line with similar legislation in Kenya and Tanganyika is an indication of a movement towards that inevitable union which, on general principles is so desirable as a consumption.—*The Uganda Guard*.

The Colony's constitution is like a Heath Robinson device, held together by a piece of knotted string. Government has snipped the string, and the constitutional position of the amateur consumer has been reduced to a farce.—*Mr. Robert Shaw*, speaking in Machakos, Kenya.

I feel very strongly on the subject of administrative travelling expenses. It is not fair to expect officials to do their real work if they have not a reasonable travelling allowance, and I know that many of them are spending their own pocket money because they have work to do.—*Mr. J. P. Young*, M.C., P.C.M., addressing the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

N.Y.S. Organised Headquarters.

When the Inspector-General of the S.K.A.R. visits Uganda the Governor, Mr. P. E. Mitchell, will discuss with him the question of moving the headquarters of the 4th Battalion from Bombo to Kampala or Jinja. Re-building of headquarters is along overdue, and the Governor is reluctant to undertake it at Bombo.

Kenya Standard S.P.

On leaving the health of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell at a dinner given in their honour in Nairobi, Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, said that during his stay in Nairobi the Chief Scout would see a parade of 700 in 800 children, representing the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, and that the Guards and Beavers would be particularly delighted to see the Chief who had given such wonderful help to her husband in his great and beneficial movement. He had brought into being, Sir Joseph said, that no better illustration of its value in the eyes of the country could be given than the fact that the people raised £1,000,000 for the Scouting Fund in Europe and eight Indian states, and £1,000,000 in London.

WHO'S WHO

281. Mr. William James Fitzgerald, M.C., B.A., B.L.



Copyright "East Africa."

Mr. W. J. Fitzgerald, who is a member of the Irish Bar, was of Trinity College, Dublin, when the War broke out. He served on the Western Front with the Durham Light Infantry and Norfolk Yeomanry, and was awarded the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

On demobilisation he was appointed to the Administrative Service in Nigeria, and whilst in that Colony was Police Magistrate in Lagos, Commissioner of Lands and a member of the Legislative Council. In 1924 he became Crown Counsel and eight years later he was promoted to Northern Rhodesia Solicitor-General. In 1933 he became Attorney-General and an official member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. He is now Acting Judge of the High Court.

An able and witty lawyer, his speeches in Council have always explained the Government case with clarity, while retaining the confidence of the un-official members by his ready understanding of their point of view and his steady refusal to try to score small but unworthy successes at the expense of those to whom public pleading is not a natural or professionally developed art. A resolute fighter among the fellows he has been Chairman of the Anti-Suffrage Club, Liverpool, and a Vice-President of the Anti-Treaty Club.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. W. M. Fidell, the Kenya settler, is on his way back to his estate near Kitale.

Major A. R. L. Lucas has been appointed to the Kilimau Area Licensing Court.

Mr. A. V. Hartnell, District Officer on the Rufiji, has been transferred to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. F. Babcock has been appointed Acting Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika.

Mr. H. G. Oldfield has been appointed District Commissioner of the Kajiado district of Kenya.

Major R. H. C. Higgins has been appointed to the Dar es Salaam Cinematograph Censorship Board.

Mr. George Stark has been appointed Director of Native Development and Education in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. F. Spearpoint and Mr. J. Miller have been appointed Justices of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Miss R. S. Niclita has been promoted from the P.W.D. to the Uganda Treasury as Assistant Treasurer.

The engagement is announced of Mr. René M. Bert, Assistant District Officer in Uganda, and Miss Marlene Barber.

Mr. H. G. Morgan, Assistant Attorney-General of Nyasaland, has returned to the Protectorate from overseas leave.

Mr. J. E. R. Hill and Mr. H. A. M. Poets, A.D.O.'s, have been appointed Acting District Officers in Tanganyika.

Mr. P. Dr. Englefield has won the Muthaiga Golf Club championship for the second year in succession, and for the fourth time.

Mr. John Riley, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the British East African Corporation, has left Tanganyika on overseas leave.

Mrs. Cary Barnard, of the Uganda Country Club, near Jinja, has, on medical advice, left Tanganyika on an extended holiday.

Mr. Norrie Taylor, the newly-elected Chief of the Bulawayo Caledonian Society, is Bulawayo manager of the South African Timber Co. Ltd.

Mr. F. Burkitt, on transfer from British Guiana, has taken up duty in Dar es Salaam Accountant of the Posts and Telegraph Department.

Mr. S. C. E. Lovell, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been transferred to London headquarters.

Mr. R. H. Robins, who has been appointed General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, will shortly arrive Home on leave from Kenya.

Mr. W. S. Merchant, on transfer from Kenya, has taken up duty as Deputy Provincial Commissioner and Assistant Secretary in Zanzibar.

Major Pinto Teixeira, Director-General of Railways and Harbours in Portuguese East Africa, recently visited the Nyasaland railway system.

Mr. Marcus Maxwell, the Kenya settler left Croydon in his own machine last Wednesday for East Africa, after having done only 36 hours' solo flying.

Mr. E. D. Frey has been appointed Municipal Affairs Officer of Nairobi, and Mr. J. J. B. Llewellyn District Commissioner of the Trans-Nzoia.

Colonel C. F. Knagge addressed the Aladdin Club of Cambridge University one day last week, while on another day he addressed the Rotary Club at Bexley Heath.

Mr. Hugh Manson, manager of the Broken Hill branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and Mrs. Manson have been spending a short holiday in Tanganyika.

Kenya promotions include that of Mr. V. G. Glenday to Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. J. B. Haskins and Mr. S. D. V. Hodge to be Senior District Commissioners.

Dr. Hugh Nicl, of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, is to speak to-night on "Mixed Cropping in Primitive Agriculture" to the Planners' Group of the Royal Empire Society.

Mrs. C. Kemp, Mr. R. G. Skipwith and Mr. Stadler have been appointed to the Tanga Cinematograph Licensing Board. Mr. G. Mori has been appointed to the Tanga Board.

A few days after their departure for Kenya, Sir Philip and Lady Richardson's residence at Veybridge was broken into, but the burglars were disturbed and escaped empty-handed.

Mr. H. C. Dunster, of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's experimental station in Nyasaland, has been visiting the Tanganyika Agricultural Department's headquarters in Morogoro.

Mr. Colin P. Duff, secretary of the Department of Internal Affairs of Southern Rhodesia, is on his pensioning retirement after 21 years' service. He is a well-known cricketer and all-round athlete.

Mr. W. W. Kelly, joint managing director of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., who are interested in the Zanzibar clove plantations, a value of the gross value of £1,574,400, with net personality £135,423.

Mr. C. C. O'Hagan, who spent some time here before going to Sri Lanka, has now returned to Kenya, and is engaged in the construction of a large-scale hydro-electric scheme on the Shire River, situated on the Ruwenzori.

We regret to report the death on Friday at the age of 75 of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles O'Brien, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Seychelles from 1912 to 1918, and a member of the Colonial Films Committee in 1929-30.

Mr. F. J. Pedler, who did much for the promotion of the Boy Scout movement in Tanganyika during his period of secondment from the Colonial Office to the Territory's administrative staff, is shortly returning to the Colonial Office.

His many friends will regret to hear that Major W. R. Pagan, formerly of the Kenya Police, has had to enter a nursing home in bedding for an operation. His new book, entitled "A Cuckoo in Kenya," will be published in the spring.

Addressing a meeting in London last week on "The African Child Under Native Law," Mr. Julius Lewin, assistant secretary of the Royal African Society, said that Native courts should be more closely controlled by the European authorities.

Nyanja settlers want a permanent show-ground and a special committee, with Captain A. C. Anstey as Chairman, has been formed. The other members are Colours R. N. Allday and Messrs. P. D. Townsend, W. Bernard, C. T. Todd and C. I. Fernandes.

Addressing the Tanganyika Legislature, Sir Harold MacMichael spoke of Mr. P. E. Mitchell's "encyclopaedic knowledge of the country and the greatness of his personality" in referring to his translation to the Governorship of Uganda, and paying tribute to his work in Tanganyika.

Mr. John Benham, whose death has taken place in Thika at the age of 52, first went to Kenya in 1913 and served with the East African Mounted Rifles in the Charingo. He afterwards managed an estate in the Thika district, and later engaged in trading and transport work in the Kitui area.

Mr. A. F. Davison has made a gift of a stand in Ndola covering nearly an acre to be raised in aid of the Copperbelt Seaside Fund, the winner to have possession free of charge, by undertaking to pay the transfer fees and stamp duty. The stand was originally intended for the erection of a cinema or dance hall.

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BOVRIL

Sir Jacoby Barlow, 1938 M.V.O., P.R.A., attended the Empire Lodge, luncheon celebration at Freemason's Hall, London, last week. The Prince of Wales spoke at the dinner which followed the meeting.

St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, has accepted unanimously the recommendation of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland to appoint Rev. J. H. Ogilvie, M.A., as successor to the late Rev. J. F. G. Orr. Mr. Ogilvie was assistant to Dr. Fleming at St. Columba's Church, Finsbury, London, before being appointed to C.H. Park for Scotland.

Mr. B. E. Shipton, the Kenya settler who recently led an expedition to the neighbourhood of Mount Everest in preparation for the ascent of the main expedition next year, read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday. He stated that his party scaled 26 peaks, all of altitudes between 3,600 and 23,000 ft. Twenty-four have hitherto been climbed.

Mr. B. W. Savory, an A.D.O. in Tanganyika, is to be congratulated on having definitely proved the existence of the chimpanzee in the southern part of the Arusha district. He sent a skull of a chimpanzee from the Masare Mountains, Kasozi, to the Natural History Museum, which states that this is one of the most southerly localities from which this ape has been recorded.

Among the passengers outward-bound for Kenya by the m.v. "Llanguedoc Castle" are Sir Stanley and Lady Henn, Mrs. W. Nicol, Mr. J. R. Ryecroft, Mr. N. T. Vassan, and Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Seth Smith. Among the passengers for Dar es Salaam are Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. E. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Maher, Miss G. D. Rankin, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. V. Webb.

Mr. W. Wintred E. Giles, who has relinquished the headmastership of Busoga College, Uganda, has been appointed a Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika, and left to take up his new duties on November 28. Mrs. Giles, the only daughter of Brigadier-General Johnston, is a niece of Captain "Billie" Stairs, R.E., who accompanied Stanley on his Emin Pasha expedition, and later led an expedition to secure the Katanga.

Sir Aldo Castellani, chief health adviser to the Italian forces in East Africa, and an acknowledged authority on tropical diseases, has been acquitted by the General Medical Council on a charge which he strongly denied of unprofessional conduct. Sir Aldo returned to London from Eritrea for the hearing. On his acquittal he greeted the President of the Council with the Fascist salute. He had pleaded for a hearing in public, but the Council decided to take the case *in camera*.

We regret to learn of the death in Mombasa of Mr. M. H. Johnson, assistant agent of the Union-Castle Line, who leaves a widow and one son. He joined the Johannesburg office of the Union-Castle Company 32 years ago, was promoted assistant accountant there in 1905, accountant in 1913, and in 1921 became manager's assistant to the Johannesburg agent. He was promoted to senior manager in Mombasa in 1929, and remained in that port until 1935, the island.

~~Zanzibar Museum.~~

Carnegie Corporation Grant

The Farmers' Corporation of New York has
presented to the Zanzibar Mission for the
development of its educational activities, particularly
in reference to health, manners and agriculture, £500
to be paid at an early date, and the balance on the
receipt by the "Hoping" Grant Committee of the
Missions Association of a satisfactory report on the
work of the first instalment.

... before being given by the Colonial Office for appointment of a curator as successor to the late Mr. A. C. M. Macmillan. The Museum owes so much to him and what he did, making it not only a repository of articles of historical and local interest, but also an institution for the spread of knowledge for the improvement of the health of the community.

Although the above grant is to be devoted to the development of the educational side of the Museum, it has been made on the understanding that the archaeological and ethnological aspects of the work will be maintained.

Marketing Kenya Coffee

The views of the Coffey Board of Kenya in regard to the marketing of the crop are admirably set out in its annual report which also contains many statistics useful to grower and merchant alike. The Board emphasises that London is and will remain the best market for fine liquoring coffee, but that Nairobi is the best market for low to average quality, and that though the industry cannot expect assistance towards a more efficient system of distribution and marketing from the merchant bankers as a body, if from the London Coffee Trade Association it can be assured of every assistance from the large buyers and wholesalers of Kenya coffee in the U.K., without the merchant bankers' names to the report, the industry would not have reached its present stage of development and prestige is impossible that these firms cannot agree that a different purchasing service is needed.

different marketing service is needed. While it is generally believed that the industry will ultimately appoint one agent to handle the crop in London, it is recognized that at present it would be extremely difficult to institute a fully comprehensive scheme and pictures are recommended to support the voluntary cooperative movement, in the belief that upon this foundation will be built orderly marketing advantages for the industry and the individual.

East African Sugar Plantations.

Addressing last week's annual meeting of East African Sisal Plantations Ltd., Mr. S. T. Hartman, chairman of the company, said that the output from the Kilwa Estate for the year totalled 1,145 tons, compared with 1,135 tons for the preceding 12 months. At Mvemba the output was 1,475 tons, and in view of the large reserves of a section of the planted area it was believed the factory would produce 1,500 tons. At Mbale the output of the Mugesi factory and a further 448 tons produced at Kibwezi, now price them sultana variety, were very small. There still remained over 10,000 acres of matured planted sisal which has not been cut since 1941, and the reserves of leaf was therefore very substantial.

The manager of the estates, Mr. A. L. G. Du Bois, said that the Company's fibre production was safeguarded by testing the growth of each sucker to take the place of the plants which the lumber had been partly cut and dried. As to the risk of fire, the Wilson estate had been split into 20 acre size blocks in addition to the usual

An extraordinary general meeting was held at which resolutions relating the company's reducing the share to 10/- were passed by a majority.

Wood Furniture for Native

The Kenya Agricultural Department is carrying on an interesting experiment in a new mixed farming at Kiambo District, and it is hoped that the successful combination of plant and animal husbandry will have a revolutionizing influence in the agricultural economy.

新嘉坡 廣州 航空郵便局

Kenya's tea industry is now involving the most tea leaves and is producing some 100,000 tons of tea. The Governor estimated wholesale value at £10 million per annum.

~~Reduced Railway Rates.~~

~~Kenya and Uganda Railway Changes~~

... week we announced that, in view of the greatly improved railway finances, reductions in rates were to be introduced on December 1st, totalling £100,000 annually. We have now received from the chief representative of the East and Uganda Railways particulars of the fares and reductions which stand as follows:-

Empty haulage charges for tank wagons reduced.
Blankets reduced from Class 4 to Class 3.
Cotton cloth and piecing goods reduced to 10.
Wool and mohair in cotton lots reduced to Class 8.
Cement in 50-ton lots reduced to Class 10, with corresponding reduction in cement clinkers.
Galvanised IRON 10-ton lots reduced to Class 9.
Port surcharge and branch line rates abolished.
Cattle truck scale reduced 25%.
Export coffee reduced to Class 10.
Sisal reduced to Class 10 less 50% for 3 years.
Maize - Special rebate of 5/- per ton to be granted to export maize for one year.

Agricultural Education Essentials

reference to the need for teaching the Natives more
suitable methods of agriculture was made by Sir Hamill
McMichael during the last session of the Tanganyika
Legislature. He said: "If we find that the fields are not
being given the proper opportunities for recuperation
by means of the usual Native practices of shifting cultivation
or fallowing, we must bring home the lesson that if yields
are to be increased or even maintained, the Native
farmer must adopt new methods which will preserve
the fertility of the soil. He must rototill his crops, he
must manure his lands, hedge his fields, cultivate on
a rotation, and generally take it away from the experience

~~Scenes for Agricultural Purposes~~

This undersigned of Tanehikita which originally
amounted to \$20,000 less the amount of its grant to the Sis-
ter Tax was now paid over for a further \$1,350 and
for the sum of \$1,600 to the "Coffee Growers" Board above
named, and \$1,000 to the "Keweenaw" being provided from
the same Fund and the same money for an investigation
into the subject matter in the Territory.

卷之三

Thomson's Faits Accomplis urges that the revaluation should not be pressed immediately, as it would lead to dissension between different sections of the community. As far as the Government could hold back without detriment to the Conference, it should obtain from the Secretary of State the tenfold objectives of the Home Government to the revaluation of local currency.

Winnipeg Fleet Show

During the Agricultural Show year an outstanding success. In addition to farm produce, home arts and crafts were displayed, and Government Departments co-operated with various exhibits and demonstrations. There was also a pageant of costumes, and the sports programme included a football match, a meeting and a major

KENYA GOVERNMENT

~~EXCELSIOR DAIRY FARM FOR SALE~~

19168 acres situated 40 miles from Nahuku. Trifecta a general purpose plantation, and carries a large herd of Grade Merino sheep, Goats, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

A heavily damaged and stained business card for Richardson, Tyson & Martin, LLC. The card is covered in dark smudges and scratches. The company name is at the top, followed by a box containing 'ATTORNEYS AT LAW'. Below that is a large box containing 'RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN, LLC' and 'ATTORNEYS AT LAW'. At the bottom, there is a box containing '2000 BROADWAY' and 'P.O. BOX 10000'.

East African Estates.

In annual report of East African Estates, Ltd., state that the Company's land on the coast of Kenya now totals 10,000 acres of land and 200 acres of land sold during the year 1932. About 1,000 acres were sold. The leased land includes an Elborn tea estate of about 500 acres, to which have been given to the trustees of the Horace Russell Mayers Memorial Home for Europeans, particularly children. By virtue of 19th June also been returned to the Government by the vesting of the purpose of the extension of the Wag Agricultural School for Native. It was found to make a substantial reduction in the amount due to the Standard Bank of South Africa by the sale of large portions of the property of the company or its subsidiaries, but the land market in Kenya remaining stagnant, no important sales were possible. Tribute is paid to the bank for its continued assistance.

The directors are still unable to place a valuation on the company's investments, but amount of £144,448, but on the basis of estimate, there must be a large depreciation in their value. The British Colonial Provision Co., Ltd., in which East African Estates hold over 50% of the paid-up capital, paid 7% for the year ended 1st. 1. 1932. Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, in East African Estates hold all the debenture, apart from 2% of the share capital, but a better crop on the two remaining plantations, it having been reported last year that one estate had been surrendered to the mortgagee. The spending charges have now to be borne by the managers of three plantations, and the result was a loss of £1,810.

Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., in which East African Estates hold all the debenture and about 44% of the issued share capital, showed a loss of £600 for the year ended February 18, before charging debenture interest £600 and management fee £1,000 due to East African Estates. Further amounts were received during the year on account of assets sold and the total amount so received to the date of the balance sheet was £27,687. Other sales are in course of negotiation. Certain amounts due from Evans Brothers and Central Coffee Estates have again been omitted from the accounts, with the result that the profit and loss account shows a loss of £8,603. After including the balance brought forward from last year of £1,800, the total loss carried forward is £10,407.

The balance sheet shows the following assets: Property in Kenya, £3,824; Investments, £34,448; loan to Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., £14,224; loan to Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., £20,844; sundry debtors, £1,722; cash, £4,895. The paid-up amounts total £600,000, and the creditors include directors' (for fees), £4,075; British Colonial Provision Co., partly secured, £13,323; overdraft with bankers against security, £76,716; and guarantors for bank interest paid, £528. The total due to creditors is £143,050, and Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., rank for £47,057 for monies deposited for debenture holders. The annual meeting is to be held in London on December 11.

British-India Steam Navigation.

The net profit of the British-India Steam Navigation Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £146,855, which is approximately the same as for the preceding year. Capital receipts amounted to £37,000 and transfers from provisions for liabilities not required to £6,000. The amount charged for depreciation of steamers before writing up the profit has however been increased from £47,000 to £47,000. After deducting preference dividends of £145,000, the balance forward is £6,050 compared with £6,051. No dividend is proposed on the Ordinary shares. The auditors again point out that the charge for the year in respect of depreciation of steamers considerably less than the normal depreciation. In this connection it is worth noting that the balance sheet shows the amounts written off the cost of the fleet to date total £10,665,672, whereas depreciation to date at 5% per annum would amount to £17,033,432. The net figure at which the fleet is entered is £4,020,000.

Bird and Co. (Africa).

In a statement issued to holders of the 7% First Mortgage Convertible Debenture Stock, Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., state that the trust deed securing the company's First Mortgage Convertible Debenture Stock provided that a sinking fund should be established, the first payment in respects of which was originally to be made on November 30, 1932. Later it was agreed that payment should be postponed to not later than 1934. The trustees for the stockholders have now approved the first annual sinking fund payment being suspended until 1936. The first payment will therefore become due on December 31, 1936, and the final payment for the redemption of the stock will be postponed until January 1938.

Some Aspects of Kenya.

Mr. G. M. Storck, M.A., former Director of Education, is to address the East African Group of the Royal Institute of Architects on Thursday December 10, on "Some Aspects of Kenya." The East Africans, whether members of the group or not, are cordially invited to attend. To facilitate seating arrangements those attending are requested to send a post-card to the Hon. Secretary of the Grosvenor Overseas House, S. James Street, Belgravia, at 11.30 am, and the address will be given at 1.15 pm.

Southern Rhodesian Loan.

The prospectus was published last week of a development loan for the Government of Southern Rhodesia. It took the form of £1,500,000 in 3% Inscribed Stock, payable at 100%, with a maximum life of 25 years and a minimum of 23½ years, the earliest date of redemption being June 1, 1952. The proceeds are to be devoted to financing public works. The lists were open for only five minutes.

Kenya Coast By-Elections.

Mr. W. G. Lillywhite has been elected to the Kenya Legislative Council for the Coast constituency, in succession to the late Major Robertson Fustace. Mr. Lillywhite polled 28 votes against 11 cast for Major E. S. Rogers, but as four voting papers were rejected, the result might conceivably have been otherwise. His persistent advocacy of devolution of the Kenyan ruling nobility cost Major Fustace the seat.

Relief for Kenya Farmers.

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Joseph Bryce, realising the recommendations of the Committee on the Relief of Agricultural indebtedness will take time to implement and that a number of farmers, if not given some temporary help, might go under, to the lasting disadvantage of the Colony, has placed before the Economic Development Board certain suggestions for their relief, and asked for prompt recommendations as to the remedy best suited to the exceptional circumstances.

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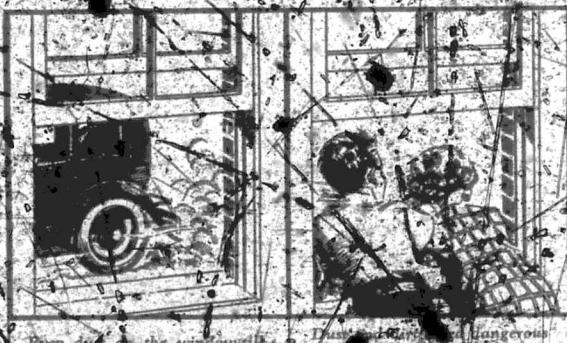
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THE MINING NEWS

Lessons of Copperbelt Riots. Native Labour Council Established.

REFERRING briefly to the recent disturbances on the Copperbelt and to the report of the Committee of Inquiry, Sir Hubert Young told the late meeting of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council of his earnest desire to do everything in my power to profit by the lessons of the past, and to ensure that there is no recurrence of these unhappy events. He counted on the assistance of all sections of the community, and especially of the local press, whose power for good or evil in matters affecting the relations between Government and the people he would be the last to underestimate. In the 1956 budget, said the Governor, the Administration had provided additional funds to strengthen the police force on the Copperbelt.

A number of recommendations by the Commission have been referred to the new Native Industrial Labour Advisory Council, set up after consultation with industrial representatives on the Copperbelt.

The Board is composed of the Senior Provincial Commissioner (Chairman), the Director of Medical Services, Lieutenant-Colonel S. Gore-Brown, Colonel A. Stephenson, the general manager of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd., the Kocana Corporation Ltd., and Robin Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., the manager of Mufuna Copper Mines, Ltd., the Assistant Chief Secretary for Native Affairs, the District Commissioner in Ndola, Mr. M. Ferguson, and Mr. V. D. Helgate.

Northern Rhodesian Notes.

Colonel S. S. TAYLOR, managing director of Rhodesia Exploration, Mr. Colmar Wilson, assistant manager of the American Corporation, and Mr. J. J. Nairn, consultant engineer to the Corporation, after visiting the Katanga mines for a week, left for the Southern Broken Hill mines where they were joined by Mr. T. R. Pickard, the mine manager. It is thought that they may be interested in the rumoured reconstruction of the Broken Hill Company and the provision of new capital, following the new reduction plant, the erection of modern lead smelting furnaces, the sinking of shafts to the ore bodies, and their testing at depth.

Rhodesian partition. An important gold discovery is believed from the vicinity of the Congo border, somewhere near the Nchanga Mine, where shaft sinking is in progress. The Belgians are trying to trace the extension of the gold body.

Mr. E. H. McLean, the new manager, is expected to arrive at Rhodesia during December.

Mr. Austin Bancroft left Nairobi by special charter plane on November 17 for Johannesburg via Salisbury.

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Kimingini Ore Supplies

ADDRESSING last week's annual general meeting of Kimingini Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Sir Robert Williams said that the company had not been getting the anticipated supplies of development ore of suitable grade at the lower levels, and had therefore been compelled to mill an unduly proportion of very clayey ore from stopes above the adit level. The low-grade ore fed to the mill must continue until development was further ahead, but trials were being made with the object of eliminating barren material before sending the ore to the mill.

The early installation of the mill was due to a desire to assist the rapid development of the Kakamega goldfield, and Sir Robert felt that he had been justified in making the decision in the very favourable results obtained on the surface and at the adit level, and by the nature of Sir Albert Kitson's report on the field. Sir Albert's opinion that the reefs would persist in depth had so far been corroborated by the company's drilling.

The past year had shown that the opening up of the mine was not as straightforward as was expected, a large number of fault and slip planes causing complex displacement of the ore bodies having been encountered. The main shaft was being sunk to 10,450 ft so that exploration on the orebodies at that level might be undertaken rapidly by the end of October; the shaft had reached 10,000 ft.

In the Musgrave mine the main shaft was down to 150 ft, and 316 ft of driving had shown an average value of 5.2 dwt over 30 inches, while 300 ft of driving on the adit level had given 6 dwt over 30 in. There were good indications of a strike length of 30 to 40 ft, 100 paces down to the 150 ft level.

Mining Personalia

Mr. T. J. O'Neale, Chairman of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, will leave London by air for Kenya as in early date, possibly next week hence.

Mr. Maurice Roberts, the well-known Belgian mining engineer and geologist, has been appointed a member of the Belgian Colonial Council. He was for some time of the geological and geographical service of the Katanga Special Committee, and is the author of authoritative works on the Congo.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Scovell, C.B.E., Chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines Ltd., and a director of London Australian & General Exploration Co., Ltd., who is currently away to the Cape in the "Windham Castle," is proposed to visit the Rand, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and then to fly to Tanganyika and on to Kenya. He hopes to be back in England by about mid-April, and it will therefore not be surprising to find him present in Katanga when the new Rosterman mill is put into commission. From 1952 to 1954 he was private secretary to the directors of the British South Africa Co., from 1954 to 1957 Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office, and from 1959 to 1962 general secretary of the National Liberal Party. Apart from his mining interests, Colonel Scovell is Chairman of the Demolition and Construction Co. Ltd.

Selection Trust.

At a meeting of Selection Trust Ltd. on December 1, it will be proposed that the capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000 by the creation of 400,000 new shares of 10s. each. There is at present no intention of making an issue of shares, but the directors desire to be in a position to raise additional capital in case business opportunities make this course desirable, and also to be able to give to employees of the company (but not to directors) opportunities of subscribing for shares in the company from time to time.

Katanga Tin

A company entitled "Sotain" has been formed in Brussels to prospect for tin in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. The founders of the company include the Geomines, Simka, Katanga, Belcamin and Cobaltin companies, and the banks Empain and Lombard. The Chairman is Colonel Heeney, until recently Governor of the Geomines company, and will act in a similar capacity in the new company.

Kenya Mining Development

Expenditure on development by mining interests in Kenya during the first half of this year showed an increase of 75% over the expenditure during the preceding half-year.

LATEST PROCESS REPORTS.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co.

The annual report of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd., for the year ended June 30, which is to be presented at the Annual meeting in Johannesburg on December 23, states that the company's properties in Tanganyika are situated at Mabuk, Maji Moto, and in the Lupa and Shinyanga areas.

Diamonds won during the year at Mabuk have not paid for the cost of winning them, and as exploratory work has failed to discover anything of value, notice of the abandonment of leases over 1,157 acres has been given to the Government, and application made for suspension of work within the remaining leased area.

At Maji Moto the company has 10 sq. miles under E.P.L., but work has been concentrated almost entirely on 40 acres, where development is proceeding in an endeavour of an irregular impingement by quartz and auriferous sulphides of the country rocks. Two shafts have been sunk to 120 ft. and 140 ft. A recent advice from the general manager reports that a crosscut extended 16 ft. from another shaft at a depth of 50 ft. below the surface has encountered a parallel quartz reef, of which driving both ways is in progress. In the 16 ft. driven the average value is 10 dwt. over 24 in. Two E.P.L.s over 2 sq. miles have lately been pegged, and reefs of encouraging appearance and values located. They are being actively opened up.

In the Mala district the company has another 10 sq. miles under E.P.L. Satisfactory development is proceeding on four reefs, and the location of good values is being maintained as development continues. An interesting feature of development on the No. 4 reef is that the average value of 225 ft. exposed and sampled along the 150 ft. level was 124 dwt. over 25 in., compared to 80 dwt. over 10 in. exposed and sampled on the 150 ft. level for 100 ft. The 4-stamp stamp battery which came into commission in July to treat this ore crushed 2,512 tons to October 31, from which 117 oz. of fine gold were recovered, with approximately 745 tons of shimes of an average value of 24 dwt. stored for treatment. The pebbling of the capacity of the treatment plant has been authorized, and the general manager is confident that the property will prove an important African producer. It is estimated that working costs, on the basis of mining and treating 100,000 tons of ore per annum, will not exceed 25% per ton, and on these assumptions an additional capital expenditure of £43,000 should result in a net profit of £70,000 per annum.

In the Lupa area 15 sq. miles of reef country are held under E.P.L. Development of the Jeweller's Shore reef continues for the purpose of examining it at depth. A three-stamp Dolly is now in commission treating the rich ore extracted from the reef, the proceeds from which will, it is anticipated, more than cover the expenditure incurred on all prospecting operations in this area.

In the Shinyanga district the company holds 15 sq. miles covering 11 sq. miles. Prospecting has disclosed the existence of five kimberlite pipes, of which the one known as the main pipe has received the greater attention of the prospectors, and from which the diamonds recovered are of good value. The installation of a washing plant has been completed to treat 750 to 1,000 heads day. A concession covering 300 sq. miles was recently granted to the company, and is being energetically explored. Twenty-two claims under option for purchase are held in the Kisumbi area of the Shinyanga district, test washing is being carried out, and a promising area of one sq. mile has been pegged in close proximity.

The 2,500 sq. mile concession at Songea has been abandoned, as careful geological surveys did not disclose promise of any economic success.

The company also holds practically the entire share capital of Kiltima Mines, Ltd., which owns 102 gold claims covering approximately one sq. mile at Lologeren. Work which has consisted of surface trenching and driving of adits to crosscut the banded ironstone formation has disclosed highly payable values over a great width, and it is hoped to conduct operations on an extensive scale shortly. A half free interest is held in a special E.P.L. covering 1,020 sq. miles in the Ngoro district, but time has not allowed sufficient work to determine the prospects there, and the company owns important mining interests in South Africa.

Accounts for the year disclose a working loss of £25,471, and after crediting £7,302 profit on sale of investments and writing down property account by £13,057, the debit balance carried forward is increased by £10,000 to £60,511.

The results, however, do not appear to be encouraging, but the company is now entering upon a stage where substantial revenue from the production of gold and the making of diamonds can be anticipated.

Tanganyika Consolidated Gemfields. *Kilwa*—A section of the Owaga division. The start of drift has advanced to 237 ft., and No. 2 Zulu winze to total depth of 65 ft.; average from 30 to 55 ft. was 8-8 dwt. over 43 in. This winze has reached tenth sulphide ore band, character to that found in winze No. 1, north of the Elion section. The last sample yielded 100 dwt. over 60 in. *Elion*—Vertical shafting No. 1 has reached the 160 ft. level and is 100 ft. above the bottom of the second level. Winze No. 1 has advanced 113 ft. and is now over 300 ft. above the bottom of the second level. The last drift, averaged 16 dwt. over 26 in. in printing out. Winze No. 2 has been started and has reached 158 ft. From the surface to 158 ft. the average value is 91 dwt. over 33 in.

Uwala—Winzes E. 1 and W. 1 were continued from the first level, but have had to be stopped owing to lack of pumping facilities. Winze E. 1 has reached a total depth of 30 ft. below the levels and averaged 41 dwt. over 30 in. Winze W. 1 reached total depth of 15 ft. below the first level, and averaged 267 dwt. over 30 in. The last sample was 5-2 dwt. over 42 in. Both of the winzes hit sulphide ore.

North Range.—The winze started on the slope reached 50 ft. and then had to be stopped owing to an influx of water. The last sample yields 4 dwt. over 60 in.

Willburn division.—*Convergent vein*. The S. drive from No. 2 drift has advanced 62 ft. to 105 ft. owing to country being very broken; the drive has been aimed for shaft No. 6, and crosscutting will follow when the connection has been made. *Intermediate levels*. Five S. ex winze No. 15 N. advanced to 108 ft., when it folded into N. drive coming from winze 1 S. The drift revealed a short shoot, 20 ft. long, averaging 21-3 dwt. over 30 in. *Willburn East*.—Drive N. ex winze S. advanced 58 ft. when it met the drive proceeding from shaft No. 1 N. on the Convergent Vein. From 45 ft. to 60 ft. average value was 18-4 dwt. over 30 in. Drive S. ex winze S. advanced 68 to 60 ft., the first 20 ft. of which averaged 18-1 dwt. over 30 in. *Willburn West*.—Shaft No. 10, situated at southern extremity of Willburn West Vein, has been sunk to 52 ft.; the W. drift off shaft is has folded through to winze 2 W. *North Reef*.—Winze No. 8 has advanced to 60 ft. and wronged it to 53 ft. averaged 10-6 dwt. over 32 in. Winze No. 9 has advanced to 40 ft. and down to 50 ft. averaged 7-4 dwt. over 31 in.

General.—Arrangements have been made for two geological parties to begin work in the northern part of the concession in the vicinity of the village Osumi. The field survey of the Luja River gorge in connection with the hydro-electric scheme has been completed, and a well is being constructed for more precise measurements of the flow to be made. Preliminary work indicates that coal will be available at the site of the mine power house.

Lologeren.—On the Major section driving has proceeded on the second level and a total of 608 ft. has now been completed. Of this total forage 100 ft. averaged 8-6 dwt. over 30 in. Two new winzes have been started from the second level, Nos. 2 W. 1 and 2 B. 1, same have reached 33 ft. and 12 ft. respectively. Sump and shaft at second level have been completed, and shaft No. 1 has advanced 22 ft. to 172 ft. On the Major Ray property No. 4 diamond drill hole has reached 50 ft. Progress has been slow owing to delay in receiving spare parts to replace those lost in a fire which destroyed the drillers' shed and store.

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Address is given on the Express condition that
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EXETER.—In the case of direct annual subscribers to "Express," each inquiry must be accompanied by the correspondence found at the foot of 10s.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters, please), but initials will be accepted if published under a pseudonym.

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

Correspondents should mark their envelopes with MINIATURE ADVICE and address them to The Editor, East Africa, 10 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

HARROW.—The market has been quiet, good capital appearing.

C. F. G. BARNEE.—The highest value of Bozawa Ridge shares in Nairobi during the year was 10s., and the lowest 6s. Kenya Gold, highest and lowest values were 10s. and 6s. 6d. respectively. These shares are not quoted in Nairobi.

JOHN R. RUCKY.—Not particularly attractive, since large blocks of the shares are known to exchange the market. Taking the long view, the shares in doubtful worth seem to be secure, but there are several East African companies with better prospects.

MUGERA RADA.—The S.A. Stock Exchange is not sharing my pessimism about No. 1, though with some faith in the other four companies. There should be opportunities of making good profits in each case. Kenya Consolidated might be worth buying at present price.

D. E. F. EXETER.—At the recent general meeting Chairman said that the Dina and Motor units had never looked in a more unsatisfactory position and the general manager who was in Nairobi on a visit from Southern Rhodesia told the shareholders that he was convinced that they could look forward to a period of continuous advances.

E. B. H. KENT.—Should hold. The shares are admittedly speculative, but if the developments now in progress justify the hopes of the board and management, both of which are quite optimistic, the company should become a really substantial producer in due course. The shares have been bought recently by groups which ought to be well informed of progress on the property.

N. Y. Z. JAHANNESBURG.—The outlook for Tanganyika Diamonds and Gold has improved greatly in the past year. Profit has been realized on the East Mara gold property, where encouraging developments are reported, and some promising finds have been made in the diamond areas. The better size of diamonds is of importance to this company, the shares of which seem a reasonable speculation.

A. R. B. WESTWARD.—No progress reports of the Bakameus' Prospecting and Development Co. usually appear on or about the 15th of the month. There was a delay in the publication of the November report, which was issued only a few days ago; it appears in this issue. The previous three reports appeared in "African Issues" of October 24, September 10, and August 23. Stock quotations have been obtained from our lists of share prices once a week, recently owing to late delivery of air mails. Every endeavour is made to include them each week.

C. B. A. LYNDHURST.—Intelligent buying of "East African gold" shares should show large profits within the next couple of years, provided always that the price of the metal is maintained, and it appears more likely to rise than fall, within that period. But indiscriminate buying offers dangerous traps to the uninitiated. Of your proposed list, only the No. 4 can be confidently recommended. Your East African friend seems to have no inside knowledge of the position of the company, so suggests, and few of them are quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

G. C. S. CHALMERS.—North Charleraine Exploration Co. shares have shown a slow but steady rise for some time, and are now quoted at 1s. od. The company owns the mining and surface rights over 10,000 sq. miles of land in North-Eastern Rhodesia, and there are those who believe that considerable mining developments are likely, though, as far from the nearest mine, prospecting has not yet proved very successful. The company paid a dividend of 7% on the Preference shares in 1930, but has paid none since. The capital is £1,000,000, in preference ordinary shares of which 500,000 are issued and fully paid.

East African Share Prices.

Uncertainty concerning the Anglo-Ethiopian dispute, and the action resulting, has led to a general feeling of caution. A new account opened by the London Stock Exchange on Monday Tanganyika Minerals continue to demand and have sold at 10s. 6d.; Helens Gold Mining Company Ltd. (either 3d., 10s. 6d.) Helens Gold Mining Company Ltd. are firm at 7s. 6d. and are asked higher; but slight decreases are recorded by Lake Malawi Goldfields, Eldoret Mining Syndicate, Heavy Consols, Goldfields, Wadsworth and Fox, Andhra Syndicate, and Kingalingi are unchanged, and 1s. 6d. respectively. "Tanzania" 10s. 6d. and Tanganyika Concessions, Rhodesia-Kalanga, and Zimbabwe Exploration are also quoted. In the Rhodesian copper sharemarket, Rhodesia Selection Trust are, as before, but Rhodesia-Roan Antelope and Selection Trust are all slightly down on the week.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 0d.	6d.
Bishopton Mines (1s.)	1s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Cam & Molys (12s.)	85s. 0d.	84s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	78s. 0d.	80s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 0d.	7s. 9d.
Eldore Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 9d.
Fabi Consolidated (8s.)	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
Gallen Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 9d.	3s. 8d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	30s. 0d.	29s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	1s. 0d.	13s. 7d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Kassala Sudan Gold (2s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Kentan (10s.)	13s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Kefayat Consolidated (5s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Kingalingi (10s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Legonwa Corporation (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 0d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 0d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	4s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London Australian Genl. (2s. 0d.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	6s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Lutu Gold Areas (5s.)	5s. 9d.	1s. 0d.
Masera Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 0d.
Mayendo (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Robin Hood's Bay Hill (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Kalanga and Zimbabwe Minerals Concessions (2s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesia Gold Fields America (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	18s. 9d.	18s. 0d.
Rhodesia Selection Trust (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Rhokoma (1s.)	10s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Rosternamaka (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sherwood Slag (5s.)	3s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tantami Gold (5s.)	3s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	9s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	12s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamond (15s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Uhuru and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Union du Haut Katanga (5s.)	gr. 100.	Fr. 105.
Wankie Colliery (5s.)	25s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
Wende (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Zambia Exploring (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (1s.)	1s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
East African Silat (1s.)	8s. 1d.	1s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (2s.)	35s. 0d.	35s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (5s.)	30s. 7d.	50s. 0d.
Kipsala Cotton (1s.)	5s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Zimbabwe (Beaufort) (10s.)	3s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
North Charleraine Exploration		
Audia Plantations (New) (1s.)	3s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cardage (1s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Vicoria Falls Power (5s.)	27s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
Wet (5s.)	1s. 0d.	3s. 0d.

Nairobi Negotiations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Mr. Charles Gatzekel, the Nairobi stockbroker:		
Edwars (5s.)		
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	4s. 50cts.	4s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfield (5s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 25cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya Ports (5s.)		
Tanga Uganda Min. Expt. (5s.)		
Tan-Malim (2s.)		
Nyanza Colombo Coal Co. (5s.)		
Petroleum (5s.)		

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WAMPALA

BLANTYRE LIMBE

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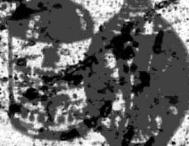
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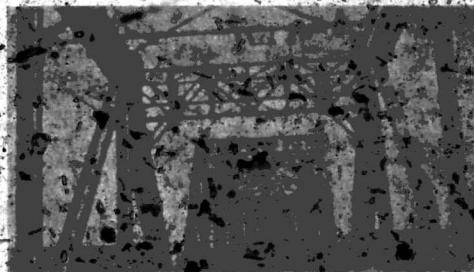
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BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

A coffee drying factory is being erected near Joshi.

A second wheat crop is to be sown in the Lusaka district of Northern Rhodesia.

In the last eight months of the year 631 wireless receiving sets were installed in Northern Rhodesia.

The sisal experiment plant at Tanganika, Uganda, will be ready for operation by the end of the year.

Rhodesia Railways Ltd. have bought £130,000 worth of railway stores in this country during the current year.

The draft of a Bill for the control of the Native and tobacco industry is being considered by the executive of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.

Steps have been taken to introduce a system of grading of guns Amnic in the Lake Province of Tanganyika and to encourage increased collections.

The Kenya Official Gazette advertises the sale of old locomotives in the Kenya and Uganda Railways. They will probably be bought by scrap metal merchants.

Natal Chamber of Commerce has urged on Government the need for more frequent inspections under the Weights and Measures Act, and for prosecutions in cases where unjust weights are found to be in use.

Barclays Bank Ltd. & Co. paid a final dividend of 5% on the "A" and "B" shares making 5½% for the year ended September 30, against 5% for the preceding year. The "B" shares are held by Barclays Bank Ltd.

Kenya's Chamber of commerce has launched Colonel Franklin, its representative on the Executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. The Chamber will in due account discuss devolution of authority.

After calling for tenders for the collection of beche-de-mer along the Kenyan coastline, the Government has accepted bids of less than £15 per tonne. The bids collected were accepted, and that the tenders were submitted at least £1,000 per ton each year.

Dominion exports from Dar es Salaam during the first nine months of this year amounted to £2,245,000 compared with £1,221,118 during the corresponding period of last year. Imports amounted to £2,094,422 compared with £1,685,140 in 1933.

The total photographic exports of the Kenya and Uganda Railways to October amounted to £101,202, an increase of 11% over the estimate. From January 1 to October 1 of October the receipts of the railway amounted to £1,242,26 more than the same period in 1933.

The Colonial Match Factory Ltd. has been formed in Salisbury. Southern Rhodesia with a capital of £50,000. A factory is to be established in the Mopani district, and it is anticipated production will begin next year. Dr. Dr. Dr. Lowenstein is chairman of the company.

Keynes' budget for the Transvaalka Railways in first four months of this year amounted to £4,570,000 compared with £3,50,205 during the corresponding period of last year.

The Standard Bank of South Africa amounts to an interim dividend of 10 shillings or 5% will be paid on January 24th. The directors state that the bank's investments standing the books at less than the market value as at September 30, and that all usual and necessary provisions have been made.

A shortage of labour is experienced in the Ndebele district of Nyasaland, and a committee of 10 traders has been formed in Southern Rhodesia.

The Colonial Office has issued a Kenya Colony for 1934 that has been published in the Admiralty Order.

The removal of Kipani Native village, near Nairobi, is being considered by the Municipal Council.

Non-official immigrants into Transvaal during August numbered 184, of whom 112 were British, 32 German, and 30 Dutch.

An intention is expressed in Southern Rhodesia that annual general banquets of Council women should be arranged in the principal towns.

The Kenya Government has decided to provide limited numbers of bursaries to Teachers' College, Nairobi, for post-secondary Native schools.

Governor's House, Fort Jameson which was built over 20 years ago and was the only two-story building in the township, has been pulled down.

The 10th Annual Cup of the Tanganyika Territory Association has been won this year by the Police team consisting of Messrs. Haller, Oliver, Legson and Kiprono.

The roadway is being laid out near the Birchenough Bridge over the Sabie River, Southern Rhodesia, for the use of visitors attending the opening ceremony on December 20.

The shadow of a canary in Lake Rudolf has resulted in a suggestion that the Tanganyika Government should protect the bird and banish the area by declaring the lake a game reserve.

The Uganda African Exposition is to open at the Science Museum, South Kensington, on December 1. The exhibition has been organised by Imperial Airways, and will remain open until the end of January.

Since 1928 the number of children attending Government and aided schools in Kenya has increased in the following proportions: European, 33%; Indian 14%; Arab and Asian 27%. The educational training has improved, however, an increase of less than 1% between 1928 and 1934.

The Royal U.F.A. Association, writing to the Home Office, London, states that it has received a copy of a telegram from the Ulster Central Association protesting against the removal of the inhabitants of the Derry area of Ulster from their ancestral lands, as recommended by the Ulster Conciliation Commission.

Mr. Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at the annual meeting of the Matabeland and Native Welfare Society, paid tribute to the Pathfinder and Welfare movements, and said that wherever they had been established and were flourishing the effect on Native welfare had been remarkable.

Passengers for East Africa.

The "Athenaeum Castle," which left Liverpool November 28, carries the following passengers for
 Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia.
 Lumbala.
 Mr. & C. Anderson
 Miss E. Apthorpe
 Mrs. Aventury Brown
 Mr. & Mrs. Bell
 Mr. J. P. Blance
 Mr. Col. Biggs
 Miss S. M. Blackburn
 Mr. W. J. Bouches
 Mr. F. M. Boulton
 Miss S. G. Bridges
 Miss S. C. Broome
 Mr. D. E. Buxton
 Mr. J. Codd
 Mrs. M. Codd
 Mr. R. Chapman
 Mr. & Mrs. Clark
 Major & Mrs. E. R. T. Clark
 Miss E. M. Danby
 Mr. Dickie-Lloyd
 Miss M. O. Douds
 Miss I. M. Drayton
 Miss G. M. Eglington
 Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Ellis
 Mr. V. Farham
 Mr. A. E. Fielder
 Mr. & Mrs. F. Gandy
 Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Gandy
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Gandy
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Gray
 Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Green
 Miss D. G. Green
 Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Hitch
 Mrs. R. M. Hoare
 Mrs. E. C. Holmes
 Mrs. Hope-Jeffrey
 Mrs. M. Howarth
 Mrs. J. Innes
 Mr. & Mrs. S. King
 Dr. & Mrs. T. H. McRae
 Mr. & Mrs. J. R. McQueen
 Miss J. N. Marion
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Mason
 Mr. R. Marvin
 Mrs. B. T. Mon
 Mrs. J. Morgan
 Major F. Morsey
 Mr. L. Muir
 Mr. R. Mumford
 Mrs. N. Mumford
 Mrs. W. N. Nett
 Mr. G. O'Driscoll
 Mr. G. Oliver
 Mr. & Mrs. W. H. M. Patterson
 Mrs. A. Phillips
 Miss K. J. Robinson
 Miss J. M. Robson
 Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Roger
 Mr. H. J. Rosenrode
 Passengers marked embarked at Marseilles

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left Croydon for East Africa on December 1 included Mr. Glenburn in Nairobi; Mr. Dobson, to Kisumu; Mr. Miller Alexander, Kisumu; Miss W. Mathop, to Nairobi; and Mrs. Purcell, to Mombasa. Passengers by the air mail which left yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. Rustin to Kisumu; Mr. and Mrs. Catto to Nairobi; Miss Patriotic to Nairobi; Mr. Peterkin to Mombasa; and Mr. Rucki to Bulawayo.
 Miss G. G. Gurnell's wife reached Croydon on Tuesday morning; Sir Alan G. Pole, from Bulawayo; Mrs. Ingalls and Miss Gurnell from Nairobi; and Mr. Alderson and Mr. P. G. Smith from Kisumu.

East African Mails.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on
 December 5 and 6.

Outward mails from East Africa are expected
 December 6 and 7.

Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia and Portuguese East
 Africa close at the G.P.O. at 6 p.m. each Friday.

Outward mails close at the G.P.O. at 6 p.m. each Friday.

Inward mails arrive each Sunday at Thursday.

All mails intended to reach East Africa by Christmas
 Day should be posted in London as follows: Parcels,
 December 14; Letters, December 15.

Launch of the Athlone Castle.

The second of the Union Castle Company's new mail
 vessels, the "Athlone Castle," was launched in Belfast
 last week by H. R. H. Prince, Duke of Gloucester, who
 was accompanied by the Earl of Athlone.

The graceful liner, the vessel accommodates the inmates
 of several classes and, again in the case of her sister
 ship the "Strangford Castle," she has a single low
 streamlined funnel and two-masts. Cruiser stern and
 arched, rounded stem. The principal dimensions are:
 length (ovolo), 510 ft.; width, 56 ft.; draught, about 20 ft.;
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 given to the provision of exceptionally extensive deck
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 class cabins contain either one or two cot beds and many
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 the gymnasium to the boat-deck. Cabin class accommodation
 consists of two, three and four-berth rooms, and is
 superior to the tourist class standard. The aim of
 the company-hence to make comfortable the main accommoda-
 tion. In all cabin of both classes running hot and cold
 water will be available, and ventilation will be by the
 sunken louvre system.

The Johannesburg Exhibit.

Major G. L. Frye, C.B.E., Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Empire Exhibition, to be held in
 Johannesburg, September 13, 1936, to January 15, 1937—in which East African Dependencies are to take a
 joint exhibit—has arrived in London to tell the British
 and South African manufacturers of the opportunities
 Africa's dependencies offer to industry in the Country.
 Lord Riverdale, Chairman of the E.I.C. Committee, presided
 at a luncheon given at the Carlton Hotel yesterday
 when Major Frye stated that the £1,000,000 needed
 to finance the project had been obtained in less than three
 months.

Hydro-Electric Transport Scheme.

The waterside of Lake Nyasa lie now nearly 10 ft.
 higher than in 1926, experiments are being made in
 the feasibility of again opening up the River Shire between
 Fort Johnston and Mpanda, a channel 4 ft. being cut
 through dense red sand and gravel. If the scheme is found
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Payan.

The 1,000-ton "Meisterk" which has been engaged on the
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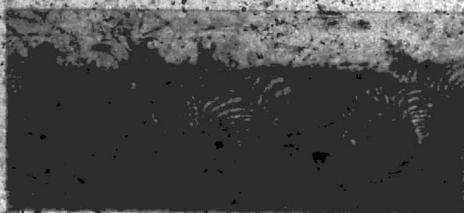
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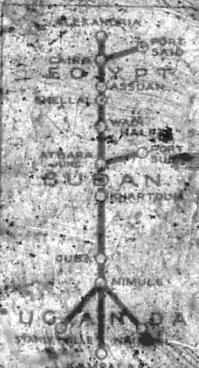


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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

RECENTLY, East African news has been exclusively concerned with the early retirement of Colonel G. A. G. Walker from his secretarial position as Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference. At the Conference, beginning soon this week, that broadcast was officially announced that Mr. Feston was appointed in his place as successor to the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Feston, himself, is one who is known to have a sense of the importance and disservice to the Colony. Once since he entered upon demobilisation after four and a half years of active military service will be assured that duties of high importance to East Africa will pass into the hands of a man who will bring to them ability, zeal, sympathy and wide experience. For some considerable time he has been dealing with East African matters in the Colonial Office. He will thus bring to the Governors' Conference valuable inside knowledge of the headquarter attitude to affairs and if his appointment should prove to be in the nature of a secondment for one or two tours of duty, then when reabsorbed in the Downing Street staff the Secretary of State will have at hand an officer to whom he can turn with special confidence for recent first-hand information. There is everything to be said for the exchange of picked men between the Colonial Empire and the Colonial Office, and we therefore welcome Mr. Feston's appointment.

East Africans, however, will greatly regret the resignation of Colonel Walker, whose tact, vision and devotion to his country have represented one of the few really encouraging aspects of a Governors' Conference which has singularly ineffective substitute for action on the

territories, and which cannot reasonably be expected to achieve much so long as it is left without executive authority. That it has disappointed those who have known it working is indisputable, that Colonel Walker is more courageous than any other of its members is probable. He has been secretary to the Governors' Conference and the High Commission for Transjordan for ten years, and although he has done all that any man could have done to make them fruitful, he must be retiring with a sense of frustration. We must look back on having helped to lay the foundations for that East African union which the passivity of recent Secretaries of State without vision will be powerless to prevent in the long run, and which it is to be hoped the present Minister will set himself to accelerate.

AT the end of October a Government spokesman informed the House of Commons in reply to a question that no water had in recent months been shipped to Italian East Africa from any British possession except Aden. We believe at the time that that assertion was inaccurate, but not possessing the full information necessary to support the challenge which seemed justified, we withheld comment pending the result of inquiries at Mombasa, whence we have now received confirmation that a few months ago the steamer "Dalmatia" made several trips between Mombasa and Mogadishu carrying considerable quantities of water. So far as we are aware, she was the only Italian ship to load water in British East Africa for Italian Somaliland. Because it is important that official statements should tell the whole truth, we ordered the correction of misleading information given to the last Parliament.

INACCURATE OFFICIAL INFORMATION

THE Government of Northern Rhodesia has been less deeply concerned about the future of Livingstone than earlier reports from the Protectorate suggested, and clearly recognises the duty to minimise the effects of the change in capital to Lusaka. Residents of the old capital very naturally stressed the losses to which the transfer of the seat of government would expose them, but their claims for compensation involved a principle which Administration could accept. Sir Herbert Young has, however, sought other means of ameliorating the difficulties, and the people of Livingstone may yet acclaim a combination of circumstances which will make it town one of the greatest of African tourist centres. Government is to give £1000 for the Livingstone Game Park, the Museum, and the Victoria Falls camp, and is prepared to grant a small loan for the enhancement of the attractions of the township and its surroundings. Being equally able to the damaging effects on local trade of a complete removal of the "official" staffs to Lusaka, the Governor has decided that a number of departments shall remain in Livingstone for five years, and there are now no officers in Lusaka as against 86 in Livingstone. Apart from tourist traffic Livingstone should benefit from the growth of new industries as a result of the provision of cheap electrical power at the Falls.

The Italo-Ethiopian War.

Intensive Aerial Bombardments.

CAN the Italian Army win the War before sanctions lose it? A military correspondent, in making this pointed comment on the military and economic aspects of the East African conflict, adds: "Effective aerial bombardments would, of course, be decisive."

With the League of Nations preparing to make its actions decisive, and especially with the threat of oil embargoes becoming daily more ominous, there has been a significant resumption of peace efforts in East and Africa.

Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval were reported on Monday to have reached complete agreement on measures to secure a settlement of the dispute. Their proposals were submitted to and, it is understood, approved by the British Cabinet on Monday night, and will now be discussed with the Italian and Ethiopian Governments. Both Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval have appealed to the Foreign Ministers of their respective countries to refrain from publication of the proposals until there has been an opportunity for further examination and consultation between the governments concerned. It was suggested, however, that France has accepted the British view that a suitable solution may lie in a partition between Italy and Ethiopia for an exchange of territory, giving Italy extensive opportunities for industrial development and settlement in Damaraland and the Eastern Provinces, while Ethiopia would obtain much desired access to the sea at Assab in Eritrea or Zeila. Within her new frontiers Ethiopia would be perfectly self-sufficient and would receive full assistance for her development and the carrying on of necessary reforms.

General Mazzolini, speaking at the opening of the new Parliament in Rome on Saturday, said he had notified the French Government that his demands were that the three provinces should be placed under Italian sovereignty, that Italy should be granted mandatory powers over the non-Arabic territories of Ethiopia, namely Harar and Ogaden, in exchange for which Ethiopia should be put into the war through force. This was not absolutely closing the door to peace, as indicated, because this must be lifted before the atmosphere cleared. He warned the people not to be too sanguine, and "speaking of variations, no sign can lead us." He described them as a

ROAD & RAIL. of the Railways, and others to devise a scheme giving the railway a reasonable measure of protection from the uneconomic competition of the motor lorry. The carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance, which was due to expire at the end of this year, will have to be prolonged, and the Transport Board has meantime advised the Governor that an experienced independent expert should be invited to assist in finding a solution. What has happened in many other countries suggests either that experts on this problem are extremely scarce, or that their advice has failed to carry conviction to the authorities, but it is certainly worth seeking an individual who can contribute to the more efficient and economic utilisation of the various transport organisations. The problem, however, is in no sense local to Tanganyika. It exists in greater or lesser degree in each of the mainland territories, and nothing like full value will be gained from any advice, however brilliant, unless it be based on an examination of East African conditions generally. Indeed, inter-territorial consultation might produce a generally acceptable solution suggested by the men on the spot.

fatal penalty of asphyxiation imposed by the humanitarians of Geneva."

Turning to Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Duce said: "Italy cannot be strong in Europe, as Sir Samuel Hoare wishes, if the problem of the integral security of Her Colonies in East Africa is not solved. She cannot be strong if she cannot display in the territories which belong to her those capacities of superior civilisation which Sir Samuel Hoare himself recognises in a previous speech. I wish to remind in the clearest manner that the conclusion of this crisis can lie only in the clear recognition of our rights and in the safeguarding of our interests in Africa."

The General Council of the League of Nations Union, meeting in London last week, decided to request the Government should economic measures not succeed, to make it clear that it would be prepared, under the collective authority of the League, to join in cutting Italy's communications with Africa. The General also expressed the hope that in the circumstances would Government concur in any proposals more favourable to Italy than were obtainable by peaceful negotiation before the invading of Ethiopia. It was also decided that a formal appeal to the League of Nations to condemn Italy's aggression.

The Raiding of Dessie.

The most difficult raid operation since the invention of aviation" is the Italian description of the bombing of Dessie last week, when the Emperor of Ethiopia, who is residing in the Ras-el-Selassie Mountains, took part in the first raid, and at the final alarm the Emperor left the town, according to some reports in a plane, according to others, to an machine gun.

Seven neutral doctors in Dessie have issued a joint declaration that the first object of struck was a hospital containing 100 patients, two wards, an instrument room, and a surgical tent were destroyed. All these structures bore the Red Cross sign. The head nurse, Miss Hayes, sustained an open fracture of the leg and her condition is serious. The doctors, protesting against the raiding on the hospital, describe them as "atrocious and cruel demonstrations, contrary to all conventions." The Emperor has also protested to the League of Nations against the bombing of Red Cross hospitals and even towns as violations of international law. Three raids occurred and some 100 Italians were killed and 200 wounded.

The Italians describe as the object of the bombing an enormous encampment of tens of thousands of Ethiopian armed men and state that "despite violent anti-aircraft action our machine-gunned out the brains of the enemy" (app with efficacious results). The Italian forces returned to their respective bases in perfect order after they had observed the effect of the bombardment.

Dr. Beckman, who was in charge of the Red Cross hospital in Ijigia, reported that Haggas Pur had been completely destroyed by Italian bombers, but that very few casualties were suffered during the air raids because the inhabitants left the town on the first alarm and scattered in the surrounding country, no two men remaining together. The Ethiopians, he states, have come to regard air raids as a sort of game with the result that the morale effect of bombing has been completely lost.

When James Robinson, the American Negro pilot in the Emperor's service, returned to Addis Ababa from Dabat, he reported that he had encountered three Italian aeroplanes which tried to bomb him without effect.

The Ethiopians made their first direct attack on the Italians since the campaign started when, under cover of darkness, a strong force attacked the Italian position near Shabroo, south of Makale. The Ethiopians, well armed and equipped with machine guns, showed spirited courage but are said to have been repelled.

A strong Ethiopian advance on the right wing of the Italian northern front followed by a vigorous air bombardment last week, though this move is regarded as one of the most important to be made by the defenders for some time, and as a possible prelude to actions along the whole front. Italian aeroplanes flew low threat attack.

There has been intense aerial activity on both fronts. Italian machines tried unsuccessfully to check the advance of a strong Ethiopian force towards Dolo in the south; an officer killed in this operation is the first casualty reported among officers of the Air Force in the present campaign.

One of Marshal Badoglio's week-end bulletins said there was nothing to report from either front, a statement taken as reflecting his determination to keep information from the enemy. There have, however, been reports during the week that he intends to consolidate on the Makale-Makkale river line until after the rains, and that light railways and proper roads are to be built meantime.

Gorogubi and Gorahai, in the Ogaden, are officially declared to be no longer occupied by the Italians, but they have not yet been recaptured by the Ethiopians, who fear a trap. The Ethiopians' initial retreat from Gorahai followed the death of the gallant commander, Gerasmach Aewerk, and was due to the cowardice of Pitorari Simu. He ordered the evacuation in the face of attack. By the Emperor's orders, says newspaper correspondents on the spot, Simu was punished at Ijigia with 30 lashes, and the other surviving leaders were similarly treated.

In Reply to Questions

The King and Queen, fully associating themselves with the anti-sanctions campaign, have offered their wedding rings to the State.

Members of the Fascist Parliament are giving gold identity discs to the State in return for duplicates of a basic metal. After his speech in Parliament on Saturday, Mussolini, with a dramatic gesture, handed in his four gold discs.

Signor Finiello has sent to the State his 1924 Nobel prize gold medal for literature.

A papal priest, sending two bells to the scrap iron collection, wrote "One bell will be sufficient to call together the Christians and to greet our just and indubitable victory of Fascism."

Italian opera houses are applying counter-sanctions. Naples and Milan operas have been closed from the winter season.

Wire sent in response to the Archbishop of Canterbury's telegrams funds for the British Red Cross Ambulance Service in Ethiopia include £200 from Mrs. W. D. Noyes and Mrs. Genvin for a portable X-ray apparatus. Another ambulance unit is being prepared and will be ready for dispatch to the northern war zone at as early date.

Subscriptions ranging from 10s to £50 have been sent by the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union for the purchase of a fully-equipped air ambulance for Ethiopia. The ambulance will be given to Addis Ababa by Lt. Commodore Fellowes, leader of the expedition which flew over the summit of Everest in 1933. It will be accompanied by Captain F. C. G. Carter, a former pilot in Ethiopia.

Supported by the Queen of the Netherlands, the Dutch Red Cross Ambulance Service under Dr. C. W. Vinken left the Hague last week for Ethiopia with two motor ambulances.

Archbishop Hilditch, formerly Abyssinian Delegate to Africa, and an apostolic nuncio to Abyssinia, has helped to found the African Council, said that unless the nations of Europe now combine to form the group of the Africa and the collective trusteeship of backward nations, there would be no peace. His attribute the invasion of Ethiopia to

the greed of European powers, but added that the rest of the world, especially Britain, thought she need not Colonise Ethiopia. British Ambassador to Rome last week told the United Nations on the Ethiopian crisis as an infringement of the case against sanctions.

Italian propaganda in England includes the distribution of an extensively-produced booklet of photographs described as vile and obscene.

Italian traffic through the Suez Canal during the week ended December 1 includes fifteen transports with 4,570 men and nine cargo vessels. A hospital ship from East Africa carried Marshal Badoglio and his staff and 210 invalids.

Sir Attilio Castellani, the Italian medical advisor in East Africa, left London last week to return to Eritrea. He stated that the health of the Italian troops was excellent.

The remainder of the 11th/14th Battalion of the Punjab Regiment is to be sent from Poona to Aden; a detachment of the battalion is now in Addis Ababa as the British Legation guard.

Princess Tenegnay Werk, the Emperor's eleven-year-old daughter, has left Addis Ababa by aeroplane to join her husband, Ras Desta, on the southern front, in accordance with the Ethiopian custom for wives to accompany their husbands to war.

Mr. Ritter, the financier concerned in the adverse Ethiopian oil concession, left Marseilles last week bound to Addis Ababa via Italy and Greece.

Lady Norton, wife of the British Minister in Addis Ababa, has made an appeal for an unlimited number of scarves for Ethiopian troops.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated by 25 British and Americans in Addis Ababa at the home of Mr. Arthur Meyers, Oriental Secretary to the British Legation.

The British Somaliland *Official Gazette* announces that during the quarter ended September 30 last the following arms were imported for export to Ethiopia: 1 rifle, 1 combined rifle shot gun, two revolvers, 200 rounds rifle ammunition, 100 rounds revolver ammunition. The consigner was Karl Heinz Schwimmer, Austrian Consul in Adulis.

House of Commons Views

Peace Problems Discussed

The Indo-Ethiopian war was debated in the House of Commons last week.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that isolated action would be not only foolish and dangerous for the country taking it, but injurious to the League, the basis of which was that all members should share in their responsibilities and risks. In the case of the embargo on oil, to which the League had agreed in principle, Great Britain was prepared to play her part. It was not true that British oil companies were exploiting this situation, although during the last quarter there had been a great increase in oil exports to Italy, and moreover had not companies in which Great Britain was interested, like Anglo-Iranian, sold any had exported to Italy less of during the first six months of this year than during the corresponding period last year.

Sir Austin Chapman urged the Government to produce a White Paper giving the whole history of the Indo-Ethiopian dispute. He was glad the British and French Governments would continue to seek a peaceful solution, which must be satisfactory to the League; but if Ethiopia refused it, would anyone be surprised when not only Italy, but also Ethiopia, did, regardless of decisions of the League? The British Government thought Ethiopia entitled to its state membership when he was admitted, as she was a self-governing and a self-reliant State, the former Government of which was not trusted because it had not the strength to police its frontier properly and prevent raids into neighbouring territories.

Sir Edward Grey said that if the formula for peace was to be the same as in other League, Italy and Ethiopia, it could not mean a return to any previous arrangement. One of the features of the League was that under Article 15, members of the League gave up their independence and became a state member throughout the world. Article 15, he suggested, that the League should reconsider the revision of arrangements, which might be much more lenient, but Article 15 was unconditional. It was the duty of each state to stand out and say "We are satisfied in our independence and autonomy, and we do not want to make clear to the Negro that

ulation of it would be ungrateful to a country which had been regarded as just and reasonable by the League; then the destruction of the League would be withdrawn. Unless this were done, there could be no other right oppose a League and a settlement, and so strain the situation in Europe to some might claim that, whatever had happened, the League and most remote part of its Empire. He thought reparation. There should be considered, and could be effective that the League could hand back people who had declared that they wished no longer to be governed by a régime whose administration in many of the underlying provinces had been brutal.

Mr. Garry Jones said that a peace satisfactory to the League, Italy and Ethiopia was wholly impracticable. How could it be possible without abrogating the sovereignty of Ethiopia to satisfy Italy? Peace won by breaking the rights of a country which had been invaded would be a bitter victory for the League. The present formulae would answer well if the League fought Italy. Italy had just grievances and legitimate aspirations, but it would be fatal to allow her to gratify them after an act of aggression.

Mr. A. R. Williams, former Kenya District Commissioner, said it was a natural outlet for population that was worrying Italy, but the question of extended sovereignty he would never associate himself with anyone who suggested the abdication of any part of British sovereignty over any part of the Empire. The League of a victorious Ethiopia was very real. Ethiopia was not a civilised country. For years she had maintained an embargo on the supply of arms to Ethiopia. Now we had not only lifted it but were ourselves sending arms which, if Italy was unsuccessful, would ultimately be used against us.

Rhodesian Amalgamation.

ELECTED members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council have decided to resign as a body if the Constitution is not altered in the manner they desire.

This movement was made in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature when Colonel Gore-Brown moved that the Constitution under which the country is governed needed amendment. His motion will be followed by one in favour of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, which all the elected members will support though Colonel Gore-Brown prefers separation.

Colonel Gore-Brown said, according to a telegram to *The Times*, that the European population was seriously, almost dangerously, disturbed by the present state of affairs. He sought to know that the doctrine of trusteeship for the Native was the main reason why the imperial authorities would not consider constitutional changes, and urged that if that ground was maintained, the people were entitled to ask for a federal and a centralisation of this trusteeship. The second of the present system, in the material or physical sense would not bear examination, nor could it be justified as an intellectual or moral advance for the Native. Colonel Gore-Brown requested the Governor to show that he appreciated the gravity of his situation and to make representations to the Imperial Government, asking the Secretary of State for the Colonies to come to Northern Rhodesia to find out conditions for himself.

In announcing the elected members' decision to resign if they were not satisfied, Colonel Gore-Brown said the statement was not made as a threat, but simply as an expression of profound feeling on the subject. He wanted to see the policy of trusteeship done away with, for unless it implied the handing of the country back to the Natives it was humbug.

Mr. J. F. Morris endorsed the statement that the elected members would resign if they were not satisfied. All the elected members supported the motion.

The local members refuted these criticisms, and the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, said he had invited the Secretary of State to visit Northern Rhodesia for the opening of the new capital, but would renew the invitation, "because I think it of the greatest importance that those responsible in the Empire for advising the Cabinet on their duties to other parts of the Empire should pay the country a visit with the object of getting in touch with the people concerned and hearing direct from them the policies that should be pursued forward."

The elected members pressed the motion to resign, which was not accepted.

East Africa in the House.

The Watch Tower Movement.

Mr. TIDWELL asked the Secretary of State whether the Coloured Watch Tower proposed to take any action in regard to the彰化割讓運動 in the year on the Copperbelt roads through the State. Tower Bible Movement Socy. Labour & Miners' Fed. of South Rhodesia.

Mr. H. H. Thomas replied that he understood the Watch Tower Movement was violently opposed to all Government and all Churches. The Commission of Enquiry which reported on the disturbances found that it was dangerous to subversive, and that it was an important predisposing cause of the disturbances. He was consulting with the Governor as to the Government's policy towards the movement.

Mr. Tidwell said Will the Coloured gentleman bear in mind the possibility that these charges may have their origin in the jealousy of more proselytising organisations, and will he also see that Labour's Witness met fair play?

Mr. J. H. Palmer. Whether the religious susceptibility which the House will always attach to me, I should certainly ask for my hon. friend to be tried.

Native Wages in Tanganyika.

Mr. Palmer asked whether information could be given showing the rates of monthly wages in the different provinces of Tanganyika before and since the abolition of the Labour Department and whether any system had been arrived at for regulating wages on the basis of the cost of living or on the prices being received by producers for their crops. Mr. Thomas replied that the Labour Department was abolished in 1921. Though figures of wages by provinces were not available, figures of average wages in different occupations were given at length in the Blue Books. The answer to the second part of the question was in the negative.

Mr. Palmer asked if it was not a fact that wages had dropped tremendously, even more than prices, and that lately there had been a rise in prices without a corresponding rise in wages was at the intention of the Government to re-establish the Labour Department. Mr. Thomas replied that he did not want to be committed on the question of wages.

Mr. Palmer asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies had considered the communications sent from the Kikuyu Central Association protesting against the removal of the inhabitants of the Ujima area from their ancestral lands. Mr. Thomas replied that he was awaiting the Governor's comments. From a communication received some time ago he understood that some modifications of the Kikuyu Land Commission's recommendations in regard to this area were in contemplation.

Kenya Indian Conference.

Over 200 Kenya Indians attended a recent Indian Conference held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of M. S. A. H. Kondapalli.

The resolutions adopted included one strongly opposing any change in the constitution of the Colony that did not provide for a common roll and a common franchise; another opposed the granting of self-government to "a handful of European settlers". A third stated that Indians were greatly alarmed at the contemplated Order in Council placing statutory restrictions on the acquisition of land in the highlands by Indians, which they felt constituted a breach of trust; another approved the principle of State assistance to legitimate farming, but expressed the opinion that no more taxes should be raised, or liabilities incurred, for the maintenance of the inefficient farming community until an effective revenue was ready, its cost to the Colony ascertained and its effect on African development assessed.

The Conference did not approve of the suggestion that the relief in native rates should benefit the primary producer only, most of whom were Europeans, objected to devaluation of the East African currency, disapproved the introduction of the Native Marketing Bill, and demanded its repeal, and asked that Indian youths should be allowed to join the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Kenya District Forces. The Conference was of opinion that an economic union would result from the reorganisation proposals suggested by the European electing members, and that the only way to economic union was to reduce colony-wide costs and replace the existing Governmental

Coffee Growers' Campaign.

How to Help the Snowball Scheme.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—You are to be congratulated on having devised and the Coffee Board of Kenya on its wisdom in adopting the scheme by which East African coffee growers in the first instance, and all other East Africans in the second, can help the industry in a very practical way and at very little trouble to themselves.

Because most East Africans are not good correspondents, and because no facilities are given to proclamation, the results, though already started by the Coffee Board to run into many thousands now that so few coffee planters have done them,

May I suggest a means of improving the results. Each leading coffee-growing district has its local association. Let the secretary of each such body place on the agenda for the next meeting the item "Increased Coffee Consumption Campaign," and when that business is reached let the Chairmen concerned have been done. I hope East Africa's initiative will be followed by me mentioned—and then adjourn the meeting for three minutes or so, when every member present, who has not already done so, shall write his list should write it together with his own name and address, and hand it to the secretary of the association. Complete lists would, of course, not be obtained in that brief period, but many hundreds, if not thousands of good new names and addresses would be secured; and, having taken the first step, many of the flaggards would find their interest aroused, and on returning home follow up their list by a supplementary one. The proper operation of your excellent idea can scarcely fail to increase very materially the consumption of East African coffee. Now it is up to East Africans themselves to make it a success. If they will supply the information, the Coffee Board will soon be able to report advances all along the line of the Home Colonies.

Yours faithfully,

A. PLANTER

Reduced Railway Freights.

Relief to Uganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Included in the articles on which freight has been reduced by the Kenya and Uganda Railways are blankets and cotton piece goods. This will benefit especially the Native of Uganda, while the reduction on such articles as cement and corrugated iron will be a boon both to non-Natives and Natives. Uganda is responsible for bringing about the reduction and deserves the thanks of the whole community, and of the Natives especially.

It is to be hoped that the new Governor, who has shown a real interest in the welfare of the country from the day of his arrival, will see his way to take off the import duties imposed a year or so ago on articles almost entirely consumed by the peasants; and thus give a little relief to a really overtaxed section of the inhabitants of the Protectorate.

Crediton. Yours faithfully,

G. G. JAMES

East African Explorers.

Did They Ever Learn Tongues?

SIR.—In the reviewer's fair and judicious article of "Whether Is the Devil?" he points out a few names which appear to him archaicistic. Those tongues he thinks, were not included in the outfit of early African explorers. Perhaps they were not, but there is no inherent reason, historically speaking, why they should not have been.

Nicolas Appert, a Frenchman, made his first experiments in preserving foods ten years before the Battle of Waterloo, and five years later published a book which is said to have remained the standard work on the subject for almost a century. In 1840 Berthoin and Mason published a Christmas catalogue on "Food," which is a list of nearly one hundred articles of food which would "keep unimpaired any length of time and in any climate, being thermally sealed in tin cases." Among these articles are six different sorts of tongues. In America it was the year of 1861 that gave a general impetus to the canning industry.

Thus African explorers might easily have availed themselves of such things as, in the late sixties, Yours faithfully,
C. O. WARDEN.

Controlling Elephants.

Tanganjika's Efforts "Disturbing."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The elephants in Tanganjika territory number about 31,000 according to the estimate of the Game Warden, who also recorded that no fewer than 1,908 were killed by his department in protection of crops during the year 1933. On the face of it the proportion seems very high, and, if continued at any thing like the same rate, appears calculated to lead to extermination. Of course every East African realist has experience has shown that once the marauders learn the penalty of their depredations they "go to" wilder spots, where they are not molested, and nevertheless the figures are somewhat disturbing.

In Uganda, where elephants are probably even more numerous and where the human population is also much denser, the Game Department killed 1,368 elephants in the comparative year, two of the number being accounted for in a special campaign in Toro. However, we are assured that except in one or possibly three areas, there is no reason to believe that elephant numbers are other than steadily increasing. It may be equally so in Tanganjika, even though the destruction of one out of every seven within a single year seems unduly drastic.

In Northern Rhodesia, it may be noted, Captain K. C. Mills, a well-known hunter, recently advocated war by the Government on theseless animals which are often rogues, but which have hitherto received unique immunity owing to their lack of wary. There is a good deal to be said for this idea.

Yours faithfully,

ARCANUS.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 13

See Page 312

December 12, 1933

Join East African Board Sudan-Eritrean Co-operation Conference with Colonial Office

Provincial Governor's Experiences

THE December meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was concerned mainly with consideration of the points to be raised at the conference with the Colonial Office in January, when it is hoped that the Vice-regal State will preside.

Information is to be requested on the action of the Congo Basin Treaties; the surrounding of former German leasehold estates in Tanganyika Territory; the establishment of National Banks; and the steps to be taken to promote the economic co-operation and development of the East African Dependencies, and the transfer of administrative officers are transferred from one post to another. The function of the Colonial Office is to be drawn to the increase of ocean freight rates since East Africa, at the very moment when reduced railway rates have been granted upon some of the commodities, except Lord Cranworth told the Executive Council that he had seldom read a more astonishing document than the statement of analysis made by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey on the transfer of administrative officers in Kenya during the past ten years, as exclusively published by *East Africa* on November 28. That subject has drawn into its course comment from the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, of which he had been a member, but unfortunately the facts now extracted were not laid before that authoritative body, which, he was sure, would have been much more critical than it was to the full extent of the practice had been made known to it.

Mrs. Bull, representing the Coffee Board of Kenya, pointed out that at a time when reductions in railway rates amounting to £15,000 had been made by the Kenya and Uganda Railways—the saving on coffee being £3,000—the East African Steam Conference had announced certain advances in ocean freights.

Railway and Ocean Freights

Sir Humphrey Legge, compromised that the £150,000 reductions by the U.K.R. would be a great benefit to the whole public of the territories' producers and consumers alike, and that much of the value of that immense concession would be lost if the steamship companies placed fresh burdens on the commodities which it was sought to help. In 1927-8 when the Uganda coffee industry was suffering severely the railways had agreed to make temporary freight reductions if the steamship companies did the same and thus co-operation had been arranged. Since the British lines serving East Africa were paid very large sums—probably between £10,000 and £20,000 a year—for the carriage of Government services and Government officials the Colonial Office possessed a particular right to interfere, and he hoped that the Board would persuade the Secretary of State to prevent the adverse side to the balance of savings which producers had just suffered.

Mr. Jenkins declared that the increase of certain ocean freights simultaneously with the reduction of internal railway rates was a pure coincidence. No British shipping company serving East Africa was making large profits, and some were not merely not earning, but notoriously depreciating their fleet. Much as they might wish to help other industries, they had a duty to their own shareholders, who were entitled to consideration as those in companies growing coffee or sisal.

Mr. Geoffrey Peto agreed that the shipping companies had great difficulties, in fact, the Board of Trade was anxious to see increases in freight rates in many trades because the shipping companies could not continue to compete at heavy losses.

Mr. Wetherrough commented that the lighterage rates on ships in Tanganyika port had been reduced only as a result of two years' struggle, and now came the increase on ocean freights on sisal. They were sometimes out of all proportion to the value of the commodity, and at one time when sisal was selling at 1/- per lb. the freight in ton cost represented 1/- of the selling price of the article.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Gellibrand (Chairman), Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Mr. E. W. Bowill, Mr. H. C. J. Bush, Mr. Theodore Chambers, Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mr. A. John, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Sir Humphrey Legge, Mr. J. L. Lomax, Colonel C. P. Parsons, Mr. G. R. A. Wagstaffe, Mr. J. A. Ross, Mr. R. B. Harvey (Secretary).

The result of Mr. R. S. E. H. Bailey's lecture to members of the Royal Empire Society last Wednesday—*The Experiences on the Border of Ethiopia and Eritrea*—gave a topicality which attracted an audience too large for the accommodation.

There was nothing sensational in his experiences in that frontier region, what mysterious areas, the only "incidents" which might easily have had international complications, such as the slaying of a bull by peace by the Native chieftain, and the uncorking of a bottle of champagne by the British and Italian administrators.

The lecture was really a talk on the life and work of a provincial governor in the Sudan, and a most helpful talk to young administrators on what can be achieved by meeting and preserving an "imperishable friendliness" between and understanding. Mr. Bailey, as Governor of the Kassala Province, came frequently into contact with the Italian Provincial Governor and other officials in neighbouring Eritrea. That these contacts were extremely friendly and helpful in maintaining the peaceful administration of the area was evident, not only in his story of the major incidents mentioned, but in other directions, and many a difficulty was solved over the dinner-table.

When a number of Italian *asharis*, in festive mood crossed the frontier and came in conflict with Sudanese Natives, with the result that two of the latter were killed, serious complications were avoided simply because the British and Italian administrators knew and understood one another. There was immediate consultation, and the Italians promptly instituted an inquiry which resulted in the payment of substantial compensation to the bereaved Sudanese. Justice was done, the Natives were satisfied and killed a bull in celebration, in another way the administrators also celebrated the end of an affair which, with less tactful handling, might have led to endless exchanges between Rome and London.

Mr. Bailey's description of the educational policy, designed to make a cultivator of the Sudanese warrior, was of exceptional interest, as showing the success of a system of essentially African education for the African. They set out, not to educate the African in the ways of the white man, but to fit him for a life of usefulness on the land, imparting that training which would stimulate in him the ambition to make the most of his own natural resources.

His excellent Indian slides gave most interesting glimpses into Native and European life in the Sudan. There were, for instance, scenes taken at a camel race meeting, showing the start of the race, the race, which was won in 1 hour 20 minutes by a specially trained racing camel.

There were some excellent photographs of His Italian Crown Prince during his visit to Eritrea and the Sudan, and an impressive picture of the train of cars stretching as far as the eye could see, which constituted the motor-safari of the Governor-General and his suite on their way to receive His Royal Highness. In striking contrast was the somewhat weather-beaten car and driver of the Provincial Governor's.

Rhodesian Income Tax Cuts

While Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, intimated in the Legislature that the budget had been balanced, he stated that, if revenue had been calculated on the existing basis of taxation, and before any provision had been made for expenditure on its services there would have been a surplus of £60,000.

Relief measures include a revision of income tax rates and a reduction of the stamp duty on receipts from £2 to 1/-, costing £5,000 and £1,000 respectively in 1937. The tax on Civil servants' salaries is being reduced by half at a cost of £5,000. The total estimates are revenue, £812,870; expenditure, £812,522.

An amendment of the Northern Rhodesia Income Tax Ordinance gives effect to the recommendation of the Taxation Committee, which desired to secure a fairer distribution of tax over the various sections of the population. The new rates are: For every pound of the first £100, 1/- for the next £100, 8/-; for every pound of the next £100, 1/-, for every pound of the next £100, 2/-; for every pound of the next £100, 2/-, on every pound in excess of £100.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"Africa does not require more than any physical exertion." — *Colonel R. H. Johnson*, writing in "West Africa."

"Portugal neither contemplates the sale nor will she sell any of her Colonies." — *Dr. J. de Ayala*, *Augustine General in Johannesburg*.

"There is plenty of evidence that in Africa the tribal ownership of land is steadily being impaired." — *Sir Donald Hall*, in his *Heath Clark Lectures*.

"We are spending £1,000,000 a year on publicity. This has certainly had the effect of increasing the number of tourists." — *The Governor of Uganda*.

"The mission bookshops in Uganda have taken in actual receipts from Natives since 1920 over £220,000." — *The Rev. F. J. J. Willis*, *Speaking in London*.

"No nation could take their reformation with greater dignity than the Ethiopians." — *Major E. W. Polson Newman*, writing in "The Empire Review."

"With Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the bonds of co-operation are being drawn steadily closer." — *Sir Hubert Young*, *Governor of Northern Rhodesia*.

"Our only criticism of the Southern Rhodesian sweepstake is on account of its conservatism. The Government seems to be ashamed of it, and is organising it on a small town scale." — *The Star News*.

"The process (of Native education) can no more be hastened than time can be forced into manhood by stretching." — *Sir Arnold Machin*, *Governor of Nyasaland*.

"I am the third Governor to have been appointed to this Protectorate within the last five years, and I expect to me that the best thing the Protectorate would require was another new prophet." — *Sir Harold Kitteridge*, *Governor of Nyasaland*.

"Some special qualities of the British race will stand for ever, public in Britain and overseas if unimpeachable, as far as it has done in the last six years, to be a feature of our national lives." — *Mrs. E. Tawse*, in a letter to "The Times."

"The legend 'Darkest Africa' may not ring exactly true these days, but the same experimental reports indicate that there are still plenty of incidents in our districts which belong to the 'wild and woolly' period." — *Captain G. R. G. Pitman*, *General Officer of Uganda*, in his *Annual Report*.

"Diamond drilling in Tanganyika East African Goldfields Ltd. has shown that the mineralisation is shear, and the values are as strong at 700 ft. as on the surface. Thus we can expect, at least now, of these major occurrences that the gold will travel to considerable depths." — *D. B. D. Price*, *Minning Consultant to the Tanganyika Government*, *Speaking in London*.

"The Journey from Tanga to Amani was a most delightful excursion. The tropical forest is extraordinarily impressive. The loops and turns of the mountain ridges over the coastal plain on one side, and over the piles of forested peaks on the other, some of the most beautiful in the whole world. Some day this Mombacho is great recreational Mecca for lovers of outdoor sports." — *M. P. Horovitz* and *Miss M. L. Horovitz*, in a report to the American Committee of International Field Life Protection.

WHO'S WHO

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Mr. Stephen Martin Langton O'Keeffe



Mr. Langton O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London since the beginning of 1931, lost no time in impressing his personality upon the City. Westminster's Fleet Street, and the Embankment, all of which soon learnt that Mr. O'Keeffe had sent as his ambassador to the ends of the Empire a man of great personal magnetism, with sound thought, wide experience, and ability to speak clearly and convincingly in public and in private.

Arriving in Basra from Ireland in 1905, he first did a fine emerged on construction work on the Baghdad-Umali railway, but he soon transferred himself to the Southern Rhodesia Public Works Department. He served in the Boer War as a trooper, and then entered the administration of North-Western Rhodesia, of which he was appointed Secretary in 1911, resigning nine years later to begin farming in Southern Rhodesia.

Previous to his agricultural development sound business had been a full share of public work, having been an officer in the Reserves of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, the Bulawayo Landowners' & Farmers' Association, the Zimbabwe Farmers' Association, the Bush Farmers' Association, and the Rhodesia Farmers' Association, of the last for three consecutive years from 1921. In 1928 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the constituency in 1930 as Member of Parliament of Internal Affairs, and later Minister of Justice and Defence.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Geoffrey Archer left Marseilles last week for Bombay.

Captain Vivian Ward reached England last week from Nairobi.

Mr. H. Shewell-White has arrived home from Zanzibar.

Mr. W. Price, Senior Assistant Secretary, has returned to Uganda from overseas leave.

Mr. N. J. Brasnett, the Commissioner of Borarts, has returned to Uganda from overseas leave.

We regret to report the death in Mombasa of Dr. A. J. Gard, the Uganda Medical Officer.

Mr. R. P. Caldwell has been transferred from Uganda to Kenya as Senior Assistant Auditor.

Mr. G. Keayman, the Accountant of the Senna Super Estate at Arusha, P.E.A., died recently.

Major Oliphant, of the Colonial Forestry Resources Development Department, is visiting East Africa.

Mr. J. Beattie, O.B.E., who has served in Somalia since 1918, and is now Commandant of Police, is on leave.

Mr. P. W. E. Ryland, of the Palestine Police, has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Uganda.

Mr. E. H. J. Hoble has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Barotse Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. J. Leethem, C.M.G., Governor and Comptroller-in-Chief of the St. Helles, and Mrs. Leethem reached England last week.

Major F. Inskip, C.B.E., a former general manager of the British South Africa Company, has arrived back from South Africa.

Sir Trevor H. Williams, who has considerable interests in East Africa, left England last week for India. He will return in March.

Mr. Vernon Brechin has contributed to *The Geographical Review* an interesting article on the Chishimba Falls, Northern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Weir, who formerly farmed in East Africa, has been appointed Captain of the Liverpool Parish Church, Liverpool.

Mr. Arthur Dawson, of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, and Miss K. D. W. Richards were married in Bulawayo yesterday.

Mr. J. St. M. and Mrs. Catherine Ramsden, who were married last February, have been spending a holiday in Scotland on their return from Kenya.

Paddy Block, formerly of the Marsi diocese, in Tigrayville, has taken up the office of Warden of the Manse House, Pontesbury, near Shrewsbury.

We regret to learn of the death in Nakuru Memorial Hospital of Mrs. Aubrey, wife of one of the oldest residents in the Solai district of Kenya.

Sir Hubert and Lady Young spent a short holiday in Nyasaland before the recent opening of the budget session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

Sir Robert Hamilton presided at last week's monthly dinner of the Royal African Society, when Madame Gabrielle Vassal spoke on her travels in Angola.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, leaves England to-morrow for South Africa in the "Carnarvon Castle."

Mr. M. D. Lyon, the well-known county cricketer, has taken up duty as Resident Magistrate in Dar es Salaam, having been transferred from the Gambia.

Canon Ernest F. Spanton, secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, is expected to arrive back in this country very shortly from his tour of East Africa.

Mr. G. F. M. Swynerton, Director of Scientific Research in Tanganyika, has returned to the Territory after a three months' tour of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The wedding took place recently in Dowa of Mr. D. W. K. Macpherson, of Lilongwe, and Miss McGuire, formerly a member of the Blantyre Government Hospital nursing staff.

Mithat Pasha Yeghen, Tahri Pasha Hesh and Dr. Fuad Bey Sultan, directors of the Bank Misr, have been visiting the Sudan in connection with Egyptian-Sudan trade development proposals.

The Rev. R. G. Headwood, vicar of Chapel Broughton, Derbyshire, has accepted an appointment in Uganda as Chaplain to the European population. He will sail for East Africa in January.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester left London on Tuesday for Ulster, where they will stay with Captain Sir Basil Brooke, who accompanied the Duke when he visited East Africa some years ago.

Dr. F. C. Etherwood, who since 1915 has been a director of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., who have close business connexion with Zanzibar, has been appointed joint managing director of the company.

Mr. R. S. Jelley, editor of "East Africa", will leave London on Wednesday, January 8, by Imperial Airways for Nairobi, on the first stage of a tour of the East African Dependencies. Correspondence should be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., told Bedford College for Women last week that large numbers of women were wanted in the Colonial Services in order to cope with the difficult problems affecting the lives of Native women.

Mr. J. MacHugh, unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council from the Lupa area, was unable to attend the last meeting of the Legislature at Mombasa having necessitated his removal to a hospital.

Sir Ian Macpherson, Chairman of the Empire Tobacco Federation, Rector of Scotland, and for many years a member of Parliament, proposes to visit Southern Rhodesia during a prolonged Dominion and Colonial tour.

The Maharajah of Surguja has just made his third visit to Kenya. He secured three elephants, with tusks averaging 84 lb. each; two weighing over 100 lb. each, and a Hunter's harpebeest shot proved to be the second largest on record.

Mr. W. Miller, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Miller of Hillingdon, Middlesex, and Miss Madeline Sandford, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Sandford, of Northern Rhodesia, were to have been married in Marlborough on December 11.

Sir Ronald Storrs, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, will broadcast on December 13 at 1 p.m. in the series of talks "I Knew a Man." He will speak of Earl Kitchener, and an electrical recording of his talk will be broadcast later in the African programme.

Sir John Percy Pyllys, the former Minister of Transport, who visited Northern Rhodesia some years ago as a member of a Parliamentary delegation, left estate of the gross value of £92,020, with net personalty £28,110. He made generous bequests for charitable objects.

We regret to learn of the death last week, as the result of a motor cycling accident, of Mr. R. Blackburn, second son of Mr. Robert Blackburn, who was associated with Captain Tony Gladstone in the establishment of the East African air service, and of Mrs. Blackburn.

When Sir Hubert Young welcomed Colonel Stephenson to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council as a new unofficial, but an old official member, he said his experience on the other side of the House would no doubt place him in a strong position to support or criticise as the case might be.

While going to the rescue of a Native girl who had been taken forcibly from her home by a man who wished to marry her, Archdeacon W. E. Owen, of Kavirondo, damaged his hand and had to spend ten days in hospital, the injury being sustained while he was trying to get his car out of a boggy part of the track.

Mr. G. H. C. Boulderson, Provincial Commissioner in Mombasa, is expected to take Home on leave very shortly. He has served in Kenya since 1912, for much of the time in the Nyanza Province. During the War he was first with the Carrier Corps and afterwards in the Intelligence Department. He is a keen yachtsman.

With the deepest regret we announce the sudden death at the age of 68 on Tuesday from angina pectoris of Sir Alfred Sharpe, first Governor of Nyasaland, and at all times a firm friend of East Africa. The news reaches us only as this issue goes to press. The full obituary notice will appear next week.

On Mr. A. S. Redfern's seconderment to become private secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, Mr. R. Kennedy Cooke, Assistant Civil Secretary, has been appointed Governor of the Kassala Province of the Sudan, and Mr. E. Campbell, Deputy Governor of Kassala, becomes Assistant Civil Secretary.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. B. H. Kealy, of the King's African Rifles, Nairobi, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Kealy, and of Mrs. Kealy, the Old Vicarage, Rochester, and Miss N. V. E. Holme, only daughter of the late Mr. A. F. Holme, C.I.E., T.G.S., and of Mrs. Birt, Bearsted, Camberley, Surrey.

The Uganda Government has appointed a local Committee to organise Uganda's share in the joint East African exhibit next year at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg. The Chairman is Mr. N. V. Brasnett, and the members are Messrs. G. F. Clay, Captain C. R. S. Pitman, and Messrs. G. Beresford-Craddock, H. R. Fraser and W. B. Hall.

We regret to hear that Captain T. H. Murray, the former unofficial member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has had a breakdown through trying to do too much too soon after his recent operation, and that he has been ordered by his doctors to return to England as soon as possible. He will probably leave Africa about the end of January.

Freemasons in East Africa will learn with interest that at the meeting of the United Grand Lodge of England last week the Earl of Harewood was appointed Pro Grand Master in succession to the late Lord Amphil, and that General Sir Francis Davies, Pro Grand Master of Worcestershire, was appointed Deputy Grand Master in succession to the late Lord Cornwallis. Both are retired from the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, to which the Duke of Connaught also belongs; both were educated at Eton.

Mr. V. R. Anley, the former Northern Rhodesian administrative officer, has returned from a European tour which included Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Switzerland and France. In Geneva he saw Dr. G. Reutter, who will be well remembered for his medical work at Sesheko, Barotseland, and who is unfortunately crippled as the result of an accident. Mr. and Mrs. Anley will leave England for Cape Town on December 20, returning via the East Coast by the s.s. "Llanstephan Castle" on February 29, arriving back to England on April 1.

DEATH.

CHARLES.—Early on December 10, 1935, at 18a, Trebovle Road, Court, Sir ALFRED SHARPE, K.C.M.G., C.I., late Governor of Nyasaland. Funeral 1 p.m. Friday at Soldiers' Green Crematorium.

Germany and Colonies.

Sir George Schuster Exposes Her Claims.

IN an address to the Royal Empire Society last week on the influence of the British Empire in world stability, Sir George Schuster dealt with the plea of Italy and Germany that they need colonies for their growing populations.

"Is this really genuine?" he asked. "I do, who is it that Mussolini has made his most important features of his national programme—encouragement of larger families and increased numbers? He is doing this just at a time when remarkable changes are coming over, picture after picture, in the European countries going down in population. In Great Britain there has been a marked fall in the death rate, though the net reproduction rates still remain steady."

"Surely this indicates that the majority nation is not fear for elbow room, but a desire to expand and make greater, in the world, the power and importance of the Italian nation. When considering this aspect of the room for population let us be quite clear that there is such a problem as a serious, acute accumulation of territories in Africa fair offer no solution for countries like Italy and Germany. If the measure of Italy's problem is given by the present exodus of nearly 1,000 per annum it is inconceivable that anything approaching such numbers could be absorbed in Africa."

As regards Germany, and her old African Colonies, the realities are brought home to us by the simple fact that the total number of Germans in these colonies before the War was less than the total of Germans in Italy."

Germany Colonial Propaganda.

General Ritter von Epp, Governor of Bavaria and leader of the Colonial Political Office of the German National Socialist Party, emphasized Germany's claim to the return of her former Colonies at a Colonial demonstration held in Hamburg last week. This speech may shadow the opening of a year Colonial campaign sponsored by the country's present-day importers of raw materials. General Göring, Air Minister and Prime Minister of Prussia, also spoke on the Colonial question in a speech to a meeting in the same city.

Nyasaland's Commitments.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. M. Murray, the editor-in-chief, said he was convinced that the country's financial resources were totally inadequate to meet the contractual obligations to which they were committed in connexion with the railway and Zambezi Bridge. He supported the suggestion that a Commission should investigate the whole position of the associated railways, the Bridge, and the contracts of the Imperial and Nyasaland Governments.

Pensions for Pioneers.

Addressing an Assistance Day luncheon at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Captain F. G. Harris, Minister of Agriculture, said that some 600 men who had borne the burden and heat of the day in the Colony and had fallen by the roadside should be provided for in their old age, and not be left to starve. There were not more than a hundred of them left, and everyone were blessed with much of this world's goods. As the finances of Southern Rhodesia were quite bad, it would therefore be a general movement, why the Government to introduce legislation providing for old age pension for these men.

The Education Bill.

In a model Workmen's Party meeting, held yesterday, Colonial Office for use of the said. W. T. Clegg, chairman of the local Government and Joint committee of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industrial African Board, Nairobi, representatives of leading insurance companies have stated that they will afford cover at a cost no greater than in England and South Africa. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa have instructed the Executive to watch closely the proposal to introduce such an Ordinance, and particularly to stress that a Governor's power to apply it so an industry shall not be exercised until the concerned community has been given ample opportunity to express its views.

Towards a Greater Rhodesia.

Co-operation Between the Governments.

REPORTING to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council on measures to promote co-operation with the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Albert Young said active steps were being taken to co-ordinate research in the spheres of animal health and agriculture; a Joint Advisory Board on Communications would shortly be set up. The creation of a common Court of Appeal was under consideration; a joint organisation for publicity was in process of establishment; the tobacco interests in the three territories were in close consultation; and every effort was being made to effect a concerted policy in other directions, notably in connection with the new Empire air mail scheme.

Mwanza Meat Factory's Future.

The Northern Council of Tanganyika has taken account of the views of the officers of the company issued by Great Britain, and the terms have been revised in favour of the producer company, established originally by the late Mr. Ernest Courtney in 1919, to supply the meat of Veterinary quality in the three East African territories.

It is believed, even in the earliest of any project for the development of the country was one of the shareholders and first directors, Mr. Montgomerie, the manager of directors, designed to be given a temporary adviser to the Colonial Office, and was succeeded by Mr. Cheshire, while Mr. J. R. Leslie, M.C., was elected to the board.

Many difficulties were overcome and much experimental work was accomplished, especially concerning the prejudice of the African owners against selling their cattle, the creation of a ranch for carrying the stock over the months of drought, the preparation of a meat ration suitable for Native entry, and climatic conditions in parts of the country where fresh meat was obtainable, and the marketing of numerous products.

The importance of the project as a means of utilising the surplus cattle of the Lake Province was early realised, and every assistance was extended by the Government to the company. Interest was guaranteed to the shareholders for the first five years, and in 1919 a loan of £16,000 was advanced on Debenture, but owing to low world prices for meat extract and other products the company became unable to continue business on a profit-making basis, and the Government reluctantly had to take possession of the factory.

One factor of which overstocking is a serious factor remains, albeit the most vital problems in Africa, and who realises that will surely regret the failure of the Tanganyika Meat Rations to find an outlet for its animal products.

Kenya £100,000 from Cotton.

New cotton ginneries have been established for the coming crop in the Kitui, Sisay, and Kibos districts. Cotton production has grown considerably in Kenya in recent years; the output for 1934 being 37,000,000 lb compared with 26,500 lb. in 1910. In 1930 the crop should stand at £100,000 to the value of the Colony exports.

A Rhodesian Educational Agreement.

The Northern Rhodesian Advisory Boards on European and Native Education took favourably the organisation of the two Departments under one head, but as the Governor believes that the present arrangement on those lines has not been in existence long enough to warrant a final decision to propose to constitute a Native Education Department to consist of a Director of Native Education.

The African of East Africa.

Mr. Oswald Lewis, who visited East Africa last year, was selected a Member of the General Election. He secured a majority of 1,176, compared with one of 11,500 in the 1931 election. For many years he was a partner in the business of Messrs. J. Lewis & Co., of Oxford Street, a well-known photographer; and was called to the Bar. His wife now abides the address of East Africa's best informed in the territories.



*They've
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Here come "X-20" and "X-21", those great travellers, and master matchers. They've been delayed at Lisbon, Portugal, where they received an enthusiastic ovation from cheering crowds, or they would have been here sooner. You wonder who the Dickens these mysterious globe-trotters like. They seem to be pretty popular, home about all over the world like that.

But, since "X-20" and "X-21" have visited every country you'll see more around your own town. Don't hesitate to ask them to let you join in their merry-making throughout the world. You will find our new announcement in the columns will clear up many things.

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Watende Annual Report.

WATENDE MINES LTD. state in their annual report to September 30 that the gold produced, amounting to £1,370, had been treated in the amounts as a deduction from the total cost of development at the mine, which amounts to £3,742, plus London expenses. A revised profit and loss statement of £2,360 has been deducted from the book value of investments in British Government securities, reducing it to £1,360. Adequate plant is now erected on the property to carry through the development programme decided upon by the board.

Results in the Carlos section are highly satisfactory, and the diamond drilling completed shows the continuation of the reef for a distance of 100 ft. from the Carlos East shaft at an approximate depth of 300 ft. The old Carlos West shaft, 1,200 ft. from Carlos East, is now being reopened and when it has been sunk to a sufficient depth connection will be made with Carlos East on the second level. A new 1,200 ft. deep section at highly payable reefs has been located at the 300 ft. level by a cross-cut into the footwall. On the Carlos section, no low values have been so far found in three shallow shafts already sunk, but the length of strike and strength of the reefs does not yet allow mining. Drilling will be carried out to prove this section, and on the results of this the future development programme will be decided. A thorough surface prospecting of the Nyamwezi Psh is now being carried out.

Mining Personnel.

Major B. L. Lightfoot, Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, expects to leave this country for the Colony before the end of the month.

Mr. A. F. Gaster, a director of Messrs. Mitchell, Cott & Co., and of Gold Areas of East Africa Ltd., has returned to London by air from a business visit to South and East Africa.

Mr. E. E. Riddell, a director of Gabani Gold Mine, Chishimba Gold Mines, and other mining concerns, is Chairman of the Burmese Hydraulic Tie, Ltd., which made a public issue last week.

Mr. P. G. Saunders, who has been in charge of prospecting operations at the Rhino Mine, has been transferred to the Rhodesia Minerals Concession at Chakwera, where every effort is being made to expedite development work.

Sir Cecil Roswell, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is Chairman of the Afri Gold Concessions (1928) Ltd., which is operating in West Africa, and which reports a loss on the year of £1,524, bringing the debt of profit and loss account to £20,476.

Exclusive prospecting licences have been granted by the Uganda Government to Mr. E. Bonini over 2 sq. miles in Kigezi; Mr. C. W. Watney over 1 sq. mile in Apoko; Messrs. H. D. Isaacs and C. R. Fairbairn over 1 sq. miles in the Ankole and Toro districts; Mr. Abibullah over 6 sq. miles in Apoko; and Miss R. A. Marshall over 1 sq. mile in Kigezi.

Territorial Outputs.

Gold production from Kenya during October amounted to 1,680 oz., making the total output for the year 19,600 oz. The production from individual districts was as follows: Bush Kaiyondo (Kalemege), 1,124 oz. gold and 12 oz. silver; Central Kitangiri (No. 2 Area), 64 oz. gold and 2 oz. silver; Central Kitangiri (No. 3 Area), 54 oz. gold and 2 oz. silver; South Kitangiri (Gosi River), 567 oz. gold and 10 oz. silver; Mau (Muiruri), 12 oz. gold and 1 oz. silver.

Gold output from Tanganyika during October amounted to 1,200 oz. valued at £1,057.

Other Mining Companies.

Anglo-Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., has been registered to mine stones, minerals, etc., in any part of the world. The authorised capital of the company is £5,000,000, in 500,000 shares of £1 each and 5,000,000 B shares of 5s. The directors are Mr. H. S. Underhill, Seaway, St. Margaret's, Kent, and Mr. J. A. March of 5, Bufford Road, London, S.W.10.

Mineral Resources Absecon.

Shareholders of the Mphaphi Rhodesian Asbestos Company have been invited to subscribe for 1,000,000 shares of £1 each at £1 each share. The issue has been underwritten by shareholders, in addition to their commission, by a joint committee for Mphaphi, consisting of the company's bankers, Messrs. Gurney & Co., of London, and their share

Euro Gold Areas.

Statement of Euro Gold Areas, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, to be presented in London in May to the seventh annual general meeting of shareholders, anticipates a detailed report by the general manager, Messrs. Bewes, Morning & Co., on the work on the Matana and Dunrobin Mines and in the prospecting in other areas of Northern Rhodesia. It concludes:

"During the year a very large amount of diamond drilling, development and prospecting has been carried out. At Matana the work done discloses a number of short lenses of marginal value, taking into account probable dilution in stoping. These were on the Dunrobin Minerals, but so far confirmed the continuity of high values encountered in the earlier boring, and shows only a limited course of payable ore." The prospects of the work in hand at Shaddock may improve the outlook, and the ore available from different sources may justify provision for mining operations on a moderate scale.

The geological complexity of the ore occurrences has necessitated a very close study of the features influencing the deposition of the ore. We desire to record our appreciation in this connexion of the technical ability of Mr. Donald Gill and his staff, in directing the exploratory work, and generally in supervising and carrying out an extensive programme of drilling and development."

"Our high anticipations entertained locally in regard to the Matana and Dunrobin properties are thus severely discounted, especially when the detailed information in the report is studied, but at Shaddock four shafts have been sunk over a length of 1,100 ft. to determine values at the 100-ft. level. From No. 4 shaft a sample length on the 50-ft. level of 10 ft. in grade 6½ dwt. over 88 in., and on the 120-ft. level 77 ft. averaged 8½ dwt. over 53 in. In the No. 3 shaft values of 6½ dwt. were encountered, and in the cross cut from it, the reef assayed 12 dwt. over 21 in. Drilling has not yet been started. Nos. 1 and 2 shafts are being sunk between Nos. 1 and 3 shafts, but are not yet reached the reef."

The authorised capital is £200,000, of which £100,400 has been issued. The consideration for the purchase of the mining rights was £65,000 (in shares); buildings, plant and stores have cost £24,610; cash at bank and in hand is £17,333; expenditure at Matana has totalled £1,635; at Dunrobin £7,787; on other prospecting and development £14,333; and other expenditure during the year not yet allocated amounted to £1,666.

Mr. F. Gibbs and Mr. T. K. Horner, the managing director, resigned from the board during the year, and Colonel A. Josselyn, who retires by rotation, offers his services for re-election. The Hon. Lionel Holland is re-Chairman, and the other directors are Captain A. H. Moreton and Mr. C. A. Lorin.

Consolidated Gold Fields.

Addressing the annual meeting of shareholders of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa in London last week, Mr. John A. Lawrence said that the Gold Field Rhodesian Development Company, in which the company held an interest, had experienced another very good year, while the prospects of the Abrahaud Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., also looked very encouraging. The monthly profit, expanding very satisfactorily as the result of the adoption of the flotation process in the treatment of the ore. Consolidated Gold Fields are also interested in Roan Antelope Copper Mines, which declared a net profit of £330,720 for the year ended June 30 and paid a maiden dividend and in the Anglo-Oriental Mining Corporation. Mr. D. O. Malcolm and Brigadier-General Sir Samuel H. Wilson, who retired by rotation, were both re-elected directors of the company.

Nigel Van Byt Eels.

Nigel Van Byt Eels, Ltd., reported a loss of £1,000,000 for the year to June 30, but the net profit since its formation in 1928 has improved since the date of the balance sheet. The directors consider that the company must look forward to a substantial balance of profits available for distribution over a period of years.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has opened new assay premises in Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. John Barker, A.M.I.Mech.E., is in charge of the technical department.

A gold nugget weighing 14 oz. was found recently by Messrs. Bowman & Gee, Umtata, in the Ndebele district of Transvaal.

Rushes to Correspondents.

A note is given on the express condition that no legal liability is accepted by "East Africa."

Printed in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa," each inquiry must be accompanied by the name to be found at the foot of page 1.

Each inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address, its capital letters, please, but replies will be despatched under a pseudonym.

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

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "PRINTING," "ADV." and address them to The Editor, "EAST AFRICA," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

R. C. C. JOHANNESBURG, South African Goldfields.

BILLET TANZANIA.—A good idea, though if you can't do so conveniently to sell No. 3 without loss, you might exchange it into something better.

M. I. N. BRISTOL.—An abbreviated report of the recent Gold and Motor Company Meeting appears in "East Africa's" issue of November 1.

M. C. P. LIVERPOOL.—It is reasonable to assume that if the present development programme is successful application will be made for the shares to be dealt in on the London Stock Exchange. They are freely quoted and listed in Nairobi at present.

M. C. P. GLASGOW.—Econtra Corporation, formed in February, 1935, has interests in the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Gahati Gold Mines, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, and other concerns. The capital is £300,000 in 4,800,000 shares of one each, of which 3,000,000 shares are issued and fully paid.

C. F. G. SHREWSBURY.—Rhodesian Selection Trust was registered in May, 1928, its principal asset being 5,471,200 shares in the Murunira Copper Mine Syndicate, of which approximately 64% of the issued capital of that company. The capital is £1,500,000 in 10,000,000 shares of 5s. each, of which 0,602,842 shares are issued and fully paid. The highest and lowest prices of the shares during 1934 were 145. 3d. and 75. 6d. respectively.

Rhodesia's Record Gold Output.

The mineral output of Southern Rhodesia for the current year is expected to be valued at over £6,000,000, which will constitute a record for the Colony. Gold is the chief contributor to the total output, but there has also been an increase in the production of base metals, including asbestos, chrome, and mica. The Government is actively co-operating with the small workers and the diamond drilling scheme has met with such great success that the Government has engaged private contractors to supplement their own efforts. T. G. W. S. Seneca, Minister of Mines, has stated publicly that financial applications for Government loans to take up unclaimed work have been made, and a conference is planned shortly to ask Parliament for additional funds for mining development in the Colony.

Mining Share Quotations.

We have received the following notices by mail from Major Charles Gaitzschell, the London stockbroker:

- Edzware Ridge (1s.) 1s. 2cts.
- Edzware Ridge (1s.) 1s. 2cts.
- Eldoret Mining Ord. (5s.) 5s. 50cts.
- Kenya Consolidated Goldmines 5s. 25cts.
- Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.) 5s. 50cts.
- Kenya Reefs (5s.) 5s. 7cts.
- Kenya Uganda Min. Fwd. (6s.) 6s.
- Kosi Mulinji (20s.) 20s.
- Luanga Goldfield Ord. (5s.) 1s. 90cts.
- Pakaneus (5s.) 5s. 50cts.

Karamaga Mine Office Closure.

The Karamaga Office of the Kenya Mines Department will, we are able to state, be closed before the end of the year, the work being transferred to Kisumu.

East African Share Prices.

The more important news concerning the East African Stock dispute has had an beneficial effect on the market. Stock Exchange, and some East African shares which have been under a cloud of impasse, intended to attract attention to Kenya, since when the shares have been active and finished off higher on Friday. Rossternau has changed hands at 8s., following the optimistic tone of last week's market, and in expectation of further news of the new finds! Tananika Minerals are at 10s. and are talked higher; Zambesias are up 1s.; and Tanksa, Kentan, and Kimingi remain unchanged as also do Lags' and Eldoret Minerals. Andura have been down to 6d. but we understand that a report respecting the position of the company will be issued in the near future. Cam and Mow, and Gold Fields Rhodesian are 15. 3d. and 6d. higher respectively, but Luiri have dropped to 1s. to 4s. middle. Rhotana have moved up 3s. 6d. and Roosa Antelope and Lection are 6s. 6d. and 1s. 2d. North Charterland have been moderately active, up 1s. 2d.

	This week	Last week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 2d.	6d.
Brighton Minerals (5s.)	17s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Cam & Mow (1s.)	8s. 6d.	6s. 7d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	80s. 0d.	82s. 5d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 9d. 5s.
Emith Consolidated (8s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Gaber Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	1s. 2d.	2s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	1s. 2d.	1s. 2d.
Gukera Minings (4s.)	6s. 6d.	9s.
Kassala (Sudan) Ord. (2s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kentan (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Keysa Consolidated	1s. 2d.	7s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Kiambuni (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Lacora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Lorraine Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Lord Gold (5s.)	8s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian & Gamb. (6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 4d.
Miner Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Mossas Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Scammon (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Kalanga (1s.)	6s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	5s. 1d.	5s. 1d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhokana (41s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Rossternau (5s.)	7s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Sherwood Scar (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 9d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 8d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (2s. 6d.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (4s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	1s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Union African (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Umtali de Haar Karamaga 6% Bds.	1s. 10s.	1s. 10s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Watkiss (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring (41s.)	7s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
GENERAL		
British South Africa (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
East African Industrial Planters (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
F.A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Imperial Distilleries (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
Kapama (10s.)	1s. 10s.	1s. 10s.
Mozambique Biscuits (10s.)	6s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
North German Corporation (5s.)	1s. 7s. 6d.	1s. 7s. 6d.
Sudan Publishing News (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tanganyika Estates (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Watt's (1s.)	7s. 6d.	3s. 10d.

1935 VAUXHALL.

De Luxe Sedan, 4-door, motor, 4 seats, sliding roof, luggage box, purchased through the East African of London. List price £325. Insurance £225. Fitted and insured. All trials, etc., in Vauxhall, Edg. Afric., 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

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Rhodesian Anglo-American Limited.

Copper Position and Prices.

By EDMUND DAVIS ON THE OUTLOOK.

The Annual General Meeting of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., was held on Monday in London.

Mr Edmund Davis, Deputy Chairman, presided, and after Mr. W. L. Gresham, representing the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., managers and securities, had read the report concerning the meeting, said:

"We present our report and accounts to June 30, 1934, and propose that our financial year should be 1934-35, and that of Rhodesian Corporation, in which we have such a large interest, the book value of our holding of 50% of the ordinary and 24% of the preference, which represents cost plus reserves, for the year ended June 30, 1934. The mid-day market price is over £2,100,000.

Capital shows a very large increase over the position last year, March 31, 1933, due to our acquisition of 50% of McKeown Copper Mining Company shares, thus increasing mounting to 1,007,352 shares, changing the total issued capital to £1,210,000 of £1 each. Bills paid in arrears, £1,000,000, in our accounts for the year ended March 31, 1933, reference was made to the sum of £750,000 of stock outstanding. Debentures on June 30, 1934, which are due in our accounts, are £1,000,000 of £100 Debentures outstanding at March 31, 1933, which appear in our accounts at that date as £800,000 have been redeemed.

Our position is that interest in Rhodesian Corporation we have substantial holdings in the British South Africa Company, Loango Concessions, and the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company. The British South Africa Company will hold its ordinary general meetings within the first two months of the coming year, and Loango Concessions at a later date. The Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company is naturally now benefiting from the increased price of the metals it is producing. Under these circumstances we will set out the dividend receivable by Rhodesian Corporation, £72,320, thus being the net figure.

Profit for the Year.

The balance sheet shows a total appropriation account of £72,000, which was used the balance shown forward April 1, 1934, £25,000, and after deducting income tax, £3,424, we have carried the balance of £41,221 to the profit and loss account as profits unappropriated.

A few words in explanation of the note inserted in respect of directors' fees or remuneration comply with the Companies Act. The figure of £1,000 has been arrived at by a committee formed by the Act, which requires the amounts to be set up the total remuneration of the directors receivable not only from the company itself, but also from any subsidiary companies in which any of them may be directors. Since Rhodesian Corporation is a subsidiary of our company within the meaning of the Act, it has been necessary to include in the figure the fees which Rhodesian Corporation has paid to each of its directors, who are also directors of Rhodesian Anglo-American. The section specifically excused managing directors of the parent company from its operation.

At our ordinary general meeting on July 1, 1934, a vote was made to obtain a large interest in Rhodesian Corporation, which then amounted to 44% of its issued capital. Since then we have acquired certain interests in the Rhodesian Kukuna Company, bringing our holding to nearly 50% of the aggregate of the ordinary and preference capital of Rhodesian Corporation, which is a substantial part of the great future of that company.

The report of Rhodesian Corporation and the speech of the chairman on October 26 show the sound financial position and great value of the subject of its mining properties, which have been brought to the production stage, and that the Wangi and Mindola mine, the main mineral deposit, is under development. From these there could be probably realized nearly 50 times their present quoted price. The market being £1,000 per ton of copper, we estimate it would be increased to 10,000 per short ton of copper, the country not having near in mind the possibility of further economic necessity for such an increase. Other mining corporations in Northern Rhodesia, Rhodesian Kukuna, African Antelope, and Mikati, also are reported to be well on the other large producers, according to their production, themselves were satisfied

when doing so that it might not be necessary for them at a later date to revert to the market basis.

Consumption of metals is increasing at a very rapid rate, and there has been a gradual reduction of copper stocks, which at the end of October amounted to 1,000,000 long tons. Should consumption continue at the present rate—that is, on a basis of 1,000,000 long tons per annum—the existing stocks should show a further reduction within the next few months; and, if so, it is reasonable to suppose that the Northern Rhodesian mines would begin to increase production, and with copper at about the present price, profits of Rhodesian Corporation should be much larger than shown in that corporation's accounts to June 30.

It will, I think, be in the interests of the Northern Rhodesian producers that the price of copper should not exceed £40 per long ton, as it would be better for these mines situated in what I consider to be the largest copper field in the world to increase production and thus make profits of something between £5 and £20 per ton, rather than make larger profits and at the same time see other miners bring into production.

At the end of September 1933, the United States production for the month was estimated to be 40,000 tons, and the production outside the United States—United States 40,000, Canada 10,000, production outside 64,000. The apparent consumption for September was about 14,000 United States and 20,000 outside, and for October 30,000 United States and 100,000 outside. In these two months production came to 116,000 long tons, and consumption 105,300, which means a decrease in stocks of about 43,200 long tons.

If the current business year's operations of Rhodesian Corporation are as good as the past year, or even possibly better, I think that you may look forward to our having some distribution.

It is now left to move. This the report of the Directors, the balance sheet, profit and loss account, and appropriated account for their months ended June 30, 1934, as presented, be and they are hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. S. Weizler: I beg to second the resolution.

Chairman Replies to Questions.

The Chairman, in reply to questions, said: "I thank Mr. E. McKeegan Duncan, who has made the kind references to what I have done in connection with the development of the Northern Rhodesia copper mines. Our largest interest is in Rhodesia because it is our ambition to set Rhodesian Anglo-American reach the dividend payout, fully attributable. We do not wish to keep up too much capital in unproductive ventures, and as far as the dividend of Rhodesian Corporation for any year's operations of June 30 is concerned, we have only those dividends, so that this company itself should reach the dividend paying stage as early as possible to bring into our own accounts the Rhodesian dividend for the same period, as reflected in our own accounts. That naturally places us in a very satisfactory position as far as the distribution of profits at an early date is concerned. Certainly we are anxious to do so, because, after all, in this company there are 9,000,000 shares issued, and on this board we represent nearly 1,000,000. Naturally it is the ambition to see this company paying dividends not only as soon as possible but as large as we can safely do."

"As regards control of Rhodesia, I hardly like to use the expression, as there is no necessity to have any control. As does not happen, that we have just upon 53,000. The Preference shares which have been issued have no vote except in liquidation and certain other special circumstances, and most sincerely hope that there will never be any occasion to let that vote used against what you call our own control."

"So to future developments, certain Concession Companies are spending a very large amount of money in Northern Rhodesia and I hope they find anything of value. I think we will have the first opportunity of finding the capital and perhaps securing large grants in that way. It is far better in the interests of this company to see others spending the money in the initial stages so that we may come in and reap a fair share of the profits should anything of a satisfactory value develop."

"We do not pay double income tax through bringing in our dividends. Rhodesian Corporation, we only pay one tax. The question of liquidation has never entered our minds and I hope it will never enter those of the shareholders. We have just entered the right learning stage, and produced a nice profit and loss account."

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman moved the re-election of his retiring directors, Mr. C. P. S. Taylor, Mr. Walter McDearmon, Mr. Fred Sears, Junr., and Mr. J. R. Weizler. Mr. T. B. Joel seconded the motion and it was unanimously agreed to.

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, importers, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of traders in this service is cordially welcomed.

An office of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association is being opened in Moshi.

Two Associations have been established in the Muhindi and Rungwe areas of Tanganyika.

The new road from Sunders in Northern Rhodesia to the Nkhalikai border has been opened to traffic.

Summer Rhodesia's 1935 winter wheat crop, estimated at 45,000 bushels, constitutes a record for the Colony.

Customs receipts of the port of Beira during October amounted to £2,372, compared with £3,381 for October 1934.

Messrs. J. A. Land & Newton, Ltd., Thomson's Falls, has been voluntarily wound up and Mr. H. J. Bellhouse of London appointed liquidator.

The Annual Report for 1934 on the Social and Economic Progress of the people of Uganda has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 2s. 6d.

East African Airways, Ltd., now provide a weekly service between Nairobi, Bulawayo, Vumba, Kibera, Minima, Entebbe, Kisumu, Kakamega, and Eldoret.

Several minor amendments have been made in order to bring the Northern Rhodesian Customs law into full conformity with that of Southern Rhodesia.

The Sugar Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation has welcomed the decision of the Government to convene an International Sugar Conference.

Imports of cotton textiles into Kenya from Japan in 1934 amounted to no less than 64% of the total textile trade, an increase of 13% over the previous year's figure.

Reductions in the postal letter charge of 20 cts. and the postcard charge of 15 cts. have been requested by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company announces that £10,000 of its £200,000 5% Deferred stock of 1937 will be redeemed in cash during 1936.

The construction of a new road from Soroti to Moroto, and certain road developments in the Western Province, are under the consideration of the Uganda Government.

Kenya's re-export trade was valued at £1,150,000 during the first eight months of the year, compared with £921,000 in the corresponding period of 1934—an increase of nearly 25%.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has referred the proposed Women's Compensation Bill to a sub-committee of Messrs. H. E. Menz, W. R. Bartholomew, and M. Bridgeman for examination and report.

In addition to the reductions in Kenya and Uganda Railway rates published in our last issue, the minimum charge of 2/- 10 cents for goods consigned has also been abolished, and minimum is now 1/- 10 cents.

Reports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during October were as follows: Sisal, 1,530 tons; sisal tow, 1,180 tons; cotton, 38,146 centals; coffee, 2,470 bags; maize, 38 tons; skins, 9,500; and groundnuts, 550 tons.

The Sudan's trade with Egypt is stable and almost equally balanced, but trade with Great Britain shows an excess of exports over imports of £1,000,000. In 1934 the Sudan's imports from Japan amounted to £1,254,600, while Japan's purchases amounted to only £E 50,000.

"Economic Conditions in Portuguese East Africa," a report by H.M. Consul-General in Lourenco Marques, has been published by the Department of Overseas Trade at 2s. 6d. post free. It contains a large amount of information on progress and development both in the territory of the Mozambique Company and in that administered by the Government.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first nine months of this year amounted to £5,302,807, compared with £4,796,207 during the corresponding period of last year. The following details will show the chief increases in individual products: Cotton, 20,044 centals (10,044 centals); sisal and tow, 2,378 tons (10,044 tons); maize, 1,025,643 cwt. (418,000 cwt.); coffee, 224,144 cwt. (121,100 cwt.); and tea, 32,399 cwt. (12,251 cwt.).

A library and reading room for Natives is to be opened in Livingstone.

A warrant has been granted for the formation of Jubilee Lodge, No. 562, in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia.

The train service from Cape Town to Elisabethville, in the Belgian Congo, is to be considerably accelerated.

Two Nyasaland stamps of 1934, printed on paper with a wrong watermark, were sold in London last week for £2.35.

An amendment to the Northern Rhodesia Municipal Corporations Ordinance permits Councils to allow discount for the prompt payment of rates.

Dar es Salaam Township Authority has arranged for the collection at least four times a year of all public service vehicles plying for hire in the township.

Representatives of public bodies in Uganda were due to meet in Kampala on Monday to endeavour to form an association of public bodies in the Protectorate.

Of the 40 young men shortly leaving England to join the Southern Rhodesian Police seven have been taken as an experiment from the Metropolitan Police.

The Tanganyika Indian Education Advisory Board is considering ways and means of raising the balance required for Indian education from the communities interested.

In connexion with the work of the new Southern Rhodesian Marketing Committee, it is suggested that a member of the Cabinet should make an overseas tour as a trade ambassador for the Colony.

One of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland survey machines was damaged to a serious degree recently after the under carriage had struck a whirlwind landing. The machine was心得ly turned. One passenger was killed and another passenger and driver were slightly injured.

Passenger for East Africa & Late Steamship Movements.

Steamship "Caledonia," which left Southampton on December 10, carries the following passengers:

Mr. J. A. Armitage	Mr. G. de Maré
Miss Barnes	Mr. G. P. Robson
Miss Davison	Mr. G. C. Rutherford
Misses Goss	Master M. Rutherford
Miss Hill	Mr. H. Thompson
Misses Hocken	Misses W. Welsh
Misses Linton	Mr. W. Winter
Misses Mc Clelland	Mr. F. W. Yule
Misses S. Hammett	Misses Mary Adams
Mr. P. J. Lampard	Mr. Fairlie
Misses L. Lampard	Mr. D. Heath
Misses L. Lampard	Mr. Mc Lampard

Passengers from East Africa.

Steamship "Asgardia," which arrives in Southampton on December 12, carries the following passengers:

Mr. G. S. Somers	Mr. W. B. Gill
Misses E. Smith	Misses W. Hall
Misses F. V. White	Misses M. A. Hammett
Mr. T. E. Holden	Mr. T. Johnson
Misses E. Holden	Mr. R. N. Crossan
Misses S. Holden	Mr. H. S. Long
Misses J. Holden	Miss J. Long
Misses F. Holden	Mr. G. Dunn
Misses E. Holden	Miss M. Macmillan
Misses S. Holden	Miss C. G. Mackay
Misses S. Holden	Miss F. M. Mathys
Misses S. Holden	Master P. McLean
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Strachan	Miss H. H. Mulroney
Misses S. Holden	Rev. G. W. Littlebury
Misses S. Holden	Mr. G. Ventile
Misses S. Holden	Mr. D. W. Wadeson
Misses S. Holden	Mrs. A. G. Wadeson
Misses S. Holden	Mr. G. H. Walford
Misses S. Holden	Mr. D. Wembury
Misses S. Holden	Miss G. S. Whitt
Misses S. Holden	Miss J. Wink
Misses S. Holden	Mr. J. Williams

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air-mail to East Africa which left Croydon on December 8, included Mrs. Verity to Entebbe, Miss O. Miles to Kisumu, Miss J. Hodder to Mombasa, Mr. Gantano Aszua to Nairobi, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Killick London to Broken Hill. Passengers on the machine which was en route included Mr. P. E. Holmes and Mr. Howard Berry to Keartons, Mrs. O. M. Kaini, to Entebbe, Mrs. Dunhill and Mr. Tomkinson to Kisumu, and Mr. Edwards to Nairobi.

INWARD passengers who arrived on December 8, included Mr. Burden from Bulawayo, and Mr. Tetherick, Mr. Astley, and Mr. Williams from Nairobi while the machine which arrived on December 8 brought Mr. D. Clark from Kisumu, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson from Nairobi, Mr. Strachan from Nairobi, and Mr. Leslie from Nairobi.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Steamship "Belfair," homeward bound, leaves Mombasa portwards Dec. 11.
Steamship "Mandela," leaves London, homeward Dec. 12.
Steamship "Tara," leaves Durban for Beira, Dec. 13.
Steamship "Barataria," leaves Dakar, S.M.A., for Durban, Dec. 14.

EUROPEAN VESSELS

Steamship "Diana" left Dakar, S.M.A., outwards Dec. 15.
Steamship "Diana" left Dakar, S.M.A., outwards Dec. 16.
Steamship "Orion" left Liverpool, outwards Dec. 17.

HOLLAND & FRIESLAND

Steamship "Diana" left Hamburg, outwards Dec. 18.
Steamship "Diana" left Danzig, S.M.A., outwards Dec. 19.
Steamship "Diana" left Rotterdam, S.M.A., outwards Dec. 20.

INDIA & AFRICA

Steamship "Diana" left Colombo for Mombasa, Dec. 6.
Steamship "Diana" left Calcutta for Madras, Dec. 8.
Steamship "Diana" left Madras homewards, Dec. 10.

UNIONCASTLE

Steamship "Castille" left Helensburgh for Durban, Dec. 9.
Steamship "Castille" left Lyndhurst for Beira, Dec. 10.
Steamship "Castille" left Southampton for Mombasa, Dec. 11.
Steamship "Castille" left Marseilles, outwards, Dec. 12.
Steamship "Castille" left Mombasa homewards, Dec. 13.

East African Mails.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zambia close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 p.m. on

Wednesday evenings, C.M.R.A.
December 10, per s.s. "Portuguese."

December 11, per s.s. "Nautilus."

Airmail mail from East Africa are forwarded on December 12 and 13.

Forward air mail close of the C.P.O., London, at 10 p.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Airmail mail will be each Sunday and Tuesday.

Air mail intended to reach Port Victoria by Christmas Day, should be posted in London as follows:

December 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Integrated Freight Rates.

East Africa is reliably informed that, in addition to the increase from Jan. 1 of 15 per cent. in the freight on grain from East Africa, the Conference Lines are to increase the rate of grainfairs without shells from 30s to 32s on Jan. 1, subject to 10 per cent. deferred commission. In the middle of October following a general increase in charter rates, the freights on wheat and maize were advanced to 3s and 2s per ton respectively in the first case subject to deferred commission and in the second case met with such commission.

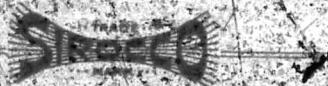
Oil Tax Subsidy.

It has been announced in South Africa that a subsidy of £25,000 is to be paid to Imperial Airways by the Union Government for carrying all first-class mail matter along the coastal route between London and Durban. The new arrangement will replace the existing agreement which it expires in 1937. Although one of the terms will be a considerable decrease in the amount of mail carried by the Union Castle Line, it is stated that the existing mail subsidy to that Company will remain unchanged.

Trade for U.S.A.

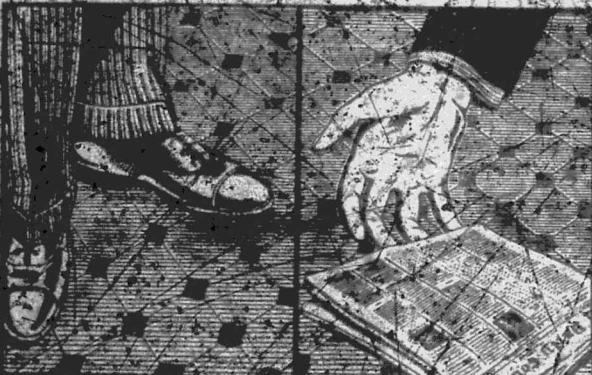
The Officer Commanding the Army Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve reported that while no difficulty is experienced in obtaining the requisite number of sailors officers from the European personnel, it has been found impossible to recruit European-lower deck ratings up to the minimum peace establishment. It is therefore proposed to recruit from Arabs and Africans of the sea-faring population, and a Bill is accordingly to be submitted to the Kenyan legislature.

The Gian Lines, which maintain a cargo service to East Africa, has placed an order for two twin-screw non-refrigerated steamers of the highest class of from 10,000 to 12,000 deadweight and capable of carrying 1,000 tons of cargo loaded.


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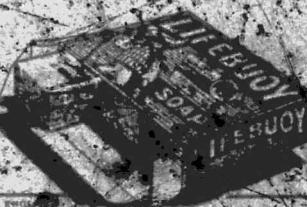
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Takoma	Moshi
Dar es Salaam	Mwanza
Elgon	Nairobi
Uganda	Nakuru
Kashima	Nanyuki
Kampala	Nyeri
Kisumu	Tabora
Kisumu	Tanga
Kisumu	Zanzibar

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GENERAL MANAGER, SUDAN GOVERNMENT (LONDON) OFFICE,
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