

Treasure Trove for Tanganyika Territory

Entitled to Share in Best Benefactions

... which are made known to the public... class important to Tanganyika for they reveal that the mandated Territory has been entitled for some time to financial assistance to major development works in the promotion of communications by rail, road, air, and the provision of telegraph and telephone services, but that no request for such assistance has ever been made because the country has apparently not known of the benefactions.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

... in short, is entitled to call for assistance under the Beira Railway Trust. When Mr. Alfred Beit died in 1906, Sir Alfred Beit said in the course of a lecture to that great little South African: "I should not be surprised to find that Mr. Beit's will is one of those that will be of a singular character. It may surprise the British public, but it will in no way surprise Mr. Beit's friends." That will was a remarkable document, remarkable alike for its insight into the future of Africa and for the provision made for assisting in African development.

Beit like Rhodes looked northwards at the territories which have passed since his death into great benefaction has come to be regarded as a provision made exclusively for Rhodes' kinsmen, but he was most intimately associated with the Northern Rhodesia (though Nyasaland) of the colonial administrations of the British and the neighbors of neighboring territories of the "East" and, but unnecessarily, made no specific provision for Nyasaland. The trustees have acted in order to divert the charitable money bequeathed for the Rhodesia and other stipulated territories.

Following upon Alfred Beit's unfulfilled development of a great block of East African Africa, the increasing needs in the way of civilization of territories lying to the north and east of the Rhodesia, and specifically named Portuguese East Africa, as well as Portuguese West Africa, and other territories which the Beira Railway Trust was established to assist in the development of, and methods of development, and messages, and the construction of a railway and the cable and telegraph system connecting Kenya, Uganda and other territories through which a Cairo-Cape railway may be developed are all mentioned in the will, but the trustees have provisioned for assistance in the promotion of construction and equipment of further lines of communication of transmission of persons, goods and messages over South and North Rhodesia, Portuguese Africa, both East and West, and German East Africa.

Does Tanganyika realize that it is entitled to such assistance as the trustees may deem proper under Mr. Beit's will? assistance in the construction of railways, roads, and telegraph lines, in the provision of improved telephonic and telegraphic

services in the development of ground services for transport and mailings and in the advancement of communications generally in the Territory?

... Tanganyika was not notified of the will completely, he said that not only of the will but of the past of Tanganyika, he has no responsibility for participation in this benefaction which is so universally recorded in the Territory as something exclusively Rhodesian. There must be a memorandum lying somewhere in the archives of the Colonial Office, or tucked away in some forgotten file in the Department of State, but the availability of the bequest has been overlooked.

Much as Tanganyika has required assistance in past years for the construction of new railways for the building of roads and in many ways for the economic development of backward and potentially productive agricultural areas, requests for assistance have never once been made for assistance in the "Beit Trust". There can be little doubt, besides, that the country has been unaware of its right to make such application.

The Germans who were of course informed of its potential value, and ignored the benefaction in the eight years between Alfred Beit's death and the outbreak of the Great War, but as it was a German who had become a naturalised British citizen, considerations of national prestige and dignity may have ruled against the lodging of any claim.

Thus of the interest earned by the £2,000,000 originally left for the promotion of communications by Alfred Beit and the surplus now stands at £1,000,000 and one penny, has none for Tanganyika. It is of course, not possible to make any application for the benefit under the will. The trustees have submitted the most closely guarded accounts, the amount of which is not known, but assistance for the Territory would appear to be well within the powers of the trustees.

Relative Importance

The object of this article is not to discuss the merits of the Tanganyika development scheme, but to elucidate a point of relative importance to the Territory, and to suggest that in the light of the Beira Trust—which *Esse Africae et Rhodasiae* chooses to be one of the most important ever made in connection with any aspect of the public welfare in Tanganyika—some of the Territory's more pressing needs necessarily should be dealt for the benefit of the Territory, and be considered.

In other directions, the trustees will be the best future of Tanganyika, the interests of the Rhodesian trustees have regarded the development of East African Rhodesia as the extent of their responsibility, and the situation of which combined is being extended when a few months later Alfred Beit's exchange of existing capital for that now the Beira Trust. The maintenance of internal services within and between East Africa and the Rhodesias will then become the function of companies on the spot, and it is at least a probability that the Beira trustees, acting in accordance with the wishes of the late Alfred Beit, will continue their excellent work of promoting African communications by the expansion and maintenance of the now essential telephonic and telegraphic facilities, and the construction of

NOTES BY THE WAY

Caricatures
 HAVE you seen the caricatures of the Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar sides of the tourist 'Ivory' Committee of the four territories and used to adorn the outside of the travel booklet prepared for distribution at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg? Kenya is represented by a lion rampant that is grotesquely reminiscent of the British Whittington cat of pantomime; the Tanganyika giraffe has its neck as thick as its body and legs twisted like those of a cartoon feline; Uganda's crested crane has been caught astrut on one abbreviated leg which seems to be wearing plus fours; and only Zanzibar's dodo escapes the immediate condemnation of the eye. Altogether it is a sorry effort. What the emblem in the centre of the piece may represent it would be dangerous to hazard, but it seems safe to wager that it is nothing distastefully East African.

Old soldiers
 DEUTERIONS of old soldiers in the vicinity of Victoria Road and that of Rhodesia campaigns in London on Saturday was a delightful scene. Rank means nothing, common service to the cause everything. The moment the dinner was over, for instance, one of the pairs at the top table of the decline for a British pensioner with whom I chatted about old times, and at least two people who have lived with a couple of hundred miles of the other in Southern Rhodesia for the past forty years, met there for the first time. "Recently he was aged 50, I seventy-five, he's 82 today, and I'm 71 as his grandson." Note that since 1912, but he still writes me regularly and is full of beans, though he can't be much under eighty." Stroke's bad patch, poor chap, and had to resign, but a blacky and independent as ever. Refuses to let any of us do anything to help him along. Such was the tenor of the conversation. The two oldest Rhodesia campaigners present must have been Lord Baders Powell and Sir John Linn, who, at seventy-nine and eighty respectively, are respectively the oldest and the second oldest of the two latter men in the set in London.

An African Girl
 I MET one of the most frequently stressed themes associated with the education of African girls, the training of girls in the great interior. I heard of an eleven-year-old African girl who is secretary of the girls' boarding school in Mbereshi in Northern Rhodesia, and who has written a book and writes reports, school reports and all communications from the District Office. She is also secretary of the school and has a very excellent staff, and in the country and in the excellent work in the school. Miss ... head teacher of the school ... a ... who had come ... the ... Rhodesia ... the ... of the ... to approach the ... a ... type ...

Thoughts for the Day
 WHEN I am exhibiting a photograph of the plains of Northern Tanganyika, they are often depicted feeding upon a dead zebra, a wildebeest or some other beast. It is often said that these beasts can so easily be found by a colonial visitor, and indeed they can be seen and regarded from more than a few of the hills which have been made but for the co-operation of the Government, the lengths to which he has gone to prevent any possibility of disturbance. His friends have escaped public notice. Not only will he not fire a shot within their hearing, but he will not even throw a board from the sky in their sight, the noise which has been shot and carried to fill up for them. Instead, it is practice to drop a considerable distance away and row it behind the herd, the noise that a lion, said a fairly recent visitor, preferred to accompany the same. Rather than you think it wise not to let them know that the bait is carried in the lorry, just one day, one of the lions should show himself, get greedy and jump aboard to his meal. Not only is not quite that, conceded the lion lover, suddenly I am not quite that I don't quite think they'd like to see it jumped, overboard. It might scare that a bit. Not perhaps, it would not, but I'd rather not take the risk. As an indication of thoughtfulness for the day, I would surely take a bit of heat.

A Delicacy in the Blue
 THE news published on this page about the promotion of the Blue Bell, one of the best salesmen, brought to mind the striking contrast between the interesting life of manufacturers' representatives in Eastern Africa and the routine of commercial travelling in more settled countries. The branch office from Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam or Bulawayo by road, rail or air, covering vast territories, sometimes with several days' travel between one place and another and always welcome to their hearthstone and the kind of status they collect and offer for their responsibility to buyers who are also personal friends. In one case that case I recalled a salesman flying to a distant station where he was met by the owner of a local outfit, he happened to ask me where there was any special delicacy his host would like him to bring. "I had a couple of shippers!" The kidners ...

Shippers
 The kidners ... the shippers we could buy ...

Shippers
 The shippers ... the shippers ...

Africa Society Dinner

Properties of State Discussed

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and the Hon. Mr. G. O. Murray Gwynne, Secretary of State for Colonies, were the guests of the Africa Society at a dinner at the Grosvenor Hotel, East London.

Mr. Gwynne, General the Earl of Athlone, President of the Society, who was in the chair, said that he had had the pleasure of serving under these Secretaries of State when he was High Commissioner for the South African Protectorates. He then praised them and the permanent officials most helpful and knowledgeable in everything that concerned the administration of those three countries.

The Chairman then asked Mr. MacDonald, which was the state of the inhabitants of the colonies was the most satisfactory. Mr. MacDonald replied that the thought of each Secretary of State, and the matter was eventually solved. But he was unwise to rush things. South Africa had been twelve years to consider these very important Bills, and perhaps it would have been better if they had studied them for a further twelve years.

Mr. MacDonald then said that he concluded that the South African Government had done well to award to those adjudged to have rendered distinguished service to Africa the committee responsible for submitting the names of the recipients thought that the great services rendered by the three Ministers of Africa and to mankind generally entitled him to the highest distinction which a citizen could receive. It was a great pity that his death has prevented his doing so. His medals have been handed to his executors to be preserved at the War Office in the name of the Empire.

Empire Love & Liberty

The dinner, the guests having been given a most excellent repast by Mr. MacDonald, was a happy one.

Mr. MacDonald said that the South African Protectorates in the last seven or eight years had made great progress. They were now producing their own goods, and their cattle diseases had been eradicated. They were also doing much work in education and in the development of their resources. He had already presided over the opening of a new school in the Protectorates.

Mr. MacDonald then said that Rhodesia had made great progress in the last few years. They had built a great number of roads, and their population had increased from 100,000 in 1921 to 200,000 in 1929. He had also presided over the opening of a new school in Rhodesia.

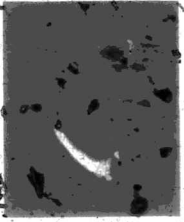
Mr. MacDonald then said that the British Empire was the greatest in the world. It was the only one that was based on the principle of self-determination. He then said that the British Empire was the only one that was based on the principle of self-determination. He then said that the British Empire was the only one that was based on the principle of self-determination.

British Commonwealth. We have complete freedom of political action as far as longer than a little of compulsion. I believe that our common love of liberty will help to bring more closely together the peoples of South Africa and the other Dominions and the Mother Country, and that through the years to come they will live side by side in a free relationship which is of once fruitful to ourselves and a noble example to the rest of the world.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Review

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said:—

There is one part of the Colonial Empire where co-operation and mutual understanding are necessary between a Dominion and the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, it is in Africa. The Empire and the Colonies are big powers, but they are not big enough for us to regard them as the kind of frontiers which divide either peoples or ideas. The growing interest in South Africa in the future of Central and Eastern Africa and the growing contacts between those engaged in defence, commerce, administrative policy and the mission of the United Kingdom in Africa.



Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that he had been in Africa for seven years and that he had seen a great deal of the work that was being done in the Colonial Office. He said that he had seen a great deal of the work that was being done in the Colonial Office.

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The Importance of Minerals

The seven years 1921 to 1929, when I was first in the Colonial Office, formed a period of remarkable economic expansion, with rising revenues, expanding production and trade, marked by far-reaching developments in all forms of transport facilities, in public health, education, and scientific research, especially in agriculture. It was a time when the world was in a state of general prosperity, and the conditions received a severe setback, and we were left with the conditions of depression. Happily, however, these are all the African Dependencies have changed successfully out of that trough. Some have done better than others. Some have made use of their mineral resources, have developed their agriculture, and have made a great deal of progress. Some have made a great deal of progress.

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The Old Timer.

LONDON.

I WAS lying on the veranda of my hut, looking over the quiet little village, with his weight of bygone times, a flash of light in of me. It was the break of the rain; angry black clouds were gathering, the stars were dark as the Pit, that had a faint, almost imperceptible glow only on Old Bess's head, the great granite peak five miles off, glared the last gleam of the dying day. There he stood in the light of my lamp, and I could see his bare grey, disease-ridden khaki trousers, open-necked shirt, and loose coat, a stain in one sand and a hurricane lamp in the other.

"What's your name?" I asked. "Murphy," he replied. "He's the only word that comes into my mind." "I heard that," I said. "What's your name?" "Bill," he said. "What's your name?" "I don't know," he replied. "What's your name?" "Well, you look pretty fresh. It's a hundred for a climb up your back, and dangerous going this time of night. But come and have a drink."

The old man drank his whisky and soda with the air of a connoisseur. "Have you got you think I am?" he asked. "I don't know," I replied. "What's your name?" "Well, you look pretty fresh. It's a hundred for a climb up your back, and dangerous going this time of night. But come and have a drink."

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at them, and they live at you, and you keep well in mind. Is this the last shot I shall fire? Will the light get me? No, no, no, just wait. At last he stood up and ran. He chuckled once more. "He's Bill. Those boys were mad at me." "Murphy," they said, "here's Murphy fighting us again. Look here, you see, the night time was catch you, we'll cut your throat with our own razors. They took me along a skinned animal and kit, but some of Botha's troops were on their heels, and they had to let me go. I didn't care for the one of Rhodes's old Mafabale veterans, and all I have to do when I'm down an' out is to go into one of the Company's offices, and they'll let me out with a bit of money and ammunition, and five pounds in money. Besides, I left all of us that in his will, and a blessing him."

Down came the rain, dashing and rattling on my corrugated roof. "Now you'll have to stay," he said. "No," he replied, as firmly as I'll be moving on. Just opposite the veranda, another glass. "So, I'll drink to your health and long life. Ye need look in Africa. Did you cut a man's head off?"

I must have looked dumbfounded. "I don't know," I replied. "What's your name?" "Well, you look pretty fresh. It's a hundred for a climb up your back, and dangerous going this time of night. But come and have a drink."

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Old Rhodes in Atlas Borneo Days in Southern Rhodesia

THIS northern county saw in 1906 a tour of the old Rhodes in the Southern Rhodesia. The tour was made in the month of November and December, and was conducted by Lord Baden-Powell.

General Sir Archibald Colquhoun, the founder of Rhodesia, and General Sir Charles Rhodes, who was the first governor of the colony, were the main objects of the tour.

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Memories of the Old Rhodes

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The Best of the Old Rhodes

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The Old Rhodes in the Present

The tour was made in the month of November and December, and was conducted by Lord Baden-Powell. The tour was made in the month of November and December, and was conducted by Lord Baden-Powell.

Kenya Finance and Trade

Air Squawk for Nairobi

The Kenya Government has returned to the subject of the proposed air route to Nairobi from the East African States. The new estimates for 1933-34 show a surplus of £2,200,000 against a deficit of £2,000,000. The estimated surplus of £2,200,000 is based on a revenue of £6,000,000 and an expenditure of £3,800,000, including £5,500,000 for salaries and £2,000,000 for education, agriculture, and medical services. The estimated surplus of £2,200,000 is based on the same revenue and expenditure as last year, but with a slight increase in the expenditure on the salaries of the staff of the Government. The Government is expected to be able to meet its obligations for the year 1933-34. The Government is expected to be able to meet its obligations for the year 1933-34. The Government is expected to be able to meet its obligations for the year 1933-34.

N. Rhodesian Finances

NORTHERN RHODESIA 1932 estimates show a surplus of only £22,000. Revenue for 1932-33 was £1,370,000, and expenditure £1,348,000. The 1933-34 estimates show a surplus of £250,000. Revenue for 1933-34 is estimated at £1,500,000, and expenditure at £1,250,000. The increase in revenue is due to the increase in the number of licences for the export of minerals, and the increase in the number of licences for the export of minerals. The increase in expenditure is due to the increase in the number of licences for the export of minerals, and the increase in the number of licences for the export of minerals. The increase in expenditure is due to the increase in the number of licences for the export of minerals, and the increase in the number of licences for the export of minerals.

Rhodesian Finances

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has announced that the estimated surplus for 1933-34 is £1,200,000. Revenue for 1933-34 is estimated at £2,400,000, and expenditure at £1,200,000. The increase in revenue is due to the increase in the number of licences for the export of minerals, and the increase in the number of licences for the export of minerals. The increase in expenditure is due to the increase in the number of licences for the export of minerals, and the increase in the number of licences for the export of minerals.

D. RUMENSA

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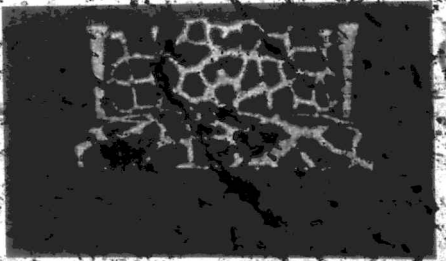
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Statements Worth Noting

327. —Mr. Daniel Keryn Williams

"I do not see the oppressor and exploiters of his ways." — *Pratt*

"The African living of the past is being changed steadily, year by year." — *Pratt*

"The Sudan is a great area of future conquest, an falling domain in which the white man has not yet fallen." — *Pratt*

"A strong central African State is the development which African men and many play themselves is wholly to be desired."

"We cannot look to any considerable amount of money from any other source than the mines." — *Sir Hubert Young, Governor*

"These of your complaint that the African natives are keeping you out of jobs, should try to become better clerks, first, and then look for work elsewhere." — *Mr. N. S. St. John*

"The North Rhodesia is for the time being a net of the Empire which leads to self-government in Northern Rhodesia will be welcome in this Colony." — *Mr. N. S. St. John*

"The lack of organisation and leadership, and the absence of a progressive class for industry are obstacles to the development of a proper coffee on the Indian side of the Victoria Nile." — *The Tanganyika*

"Can anyone with a grain of common sense visualise the White Rhodesia in a country with 2,000,000 natives?" — *Mr. N. S. St. John*

"Germany is expanding commercial activities in Ethiopia and Italy have been gradually co-ordinated with the Italian Government. No doubt the German Government hopes for help in the exploitation of the imperial resources which exist in Ethiopia and there can be no sort of agreement in this country in the respect of obtaining any material there, it proves to be a well established fact."

"The Government should be more careful in their framing of laws which affect the natives, and should be more careful in their framing of laws which affect the natives, and should be more careful in their framing of laws which affect the natives."

"The Council in Kasom have discussed the proposed local taxes, and have decided that their appeal to the colonial administration in the province should be to the effect that the natives should be allowed to have control over their own affairs, and that the Government should be more careful in their framing of laws which affect the natives."



Copyright

"The gold rush in the Congo started in 1908, and it was a great success." — *Mr. Williams*

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PERSONALIA

Mr. J. S. ... London ...

Mr. Richard and Lady ... have again left for ...

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. ... on the birth of a son ...

Deputy ... is spending a holiday in ...

Mr. R. ... has been appointed to the Zomba ...

Major General ... and Lady ... have returned from a visit to Australia ...

Mr. ... has been appointed Acting Solicitor General of Kenya ...

The Hon. ... has been elected Chairman of the ...

Mr. ... has joined the Uganda ... as an Agricultural Officer ...

Mr. and Mrs. ... and their two daughters left last week for Kenya ...

Mr. ... and Miss ... were married in Nairobi on Saturday ...

Mr. ... local director of Barclays Bank ... is now based in Kenya ...

Mr. and Mrs. ... of Nairobi, have left for ...

Mr. ... has returned from his visit to ...

Mr. ... delivered his ... address to the President of the Institute of Bankers last ...

Messrs. ... and ... have been appointed to the ... Advisory Council ...

Sir ... Governor of ... has been ...

Before their return ... from ...

Mr. ... has been appointed District Commissioner of the Nakuru, Nairobi and Ravine Districts of Kenya ...

Mr. ... has been ...

Mr. ... has been ...

Mr. ... has been ...

... of ...

Mr. C. H. ... has been appointed ...

... has been ...

Mr. ... has been ...

Mr. H. ... and his son, ... are spending six weeks on a hunting trip in Kenya, arranged by Mr. R. ...

Mr. ... has been ...

Mr. ... has been ...

Mr. ... has been ...

Mr. ... has been ...

Mr. ... has been ...

Mr. W. M. Logan, Commissioner of ... has been ...

Mr. ... has been ...

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ON

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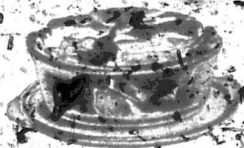
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A S. S. I. C. Fascists in Milan a few days since. Signor Mussolini and his supporters are not only well-meaning but also well-informed. We do not intend to give them the credit which they demand. Our policy towards them should be respected.

The Italian ambassador in London, the Count Galeazzo Ciano, has said that the Italian Fascists regard the Italian Empire as an accomplished fact. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the Italian Government has taken steps to bring about the better known "Italian Empire". The Italian people are determined to defend their victory in the empire with their strength up to the last drop of blood.

The Italian position in Abyssinia has been substantially a success.

The first realisation of "sovereignty" draws from nations in Abyssinia have been established on land, sea and air, and the results of the Italian Fascist's conquests.

It is from Rome that the Government of Western Ethiopia and the Italian Fascist Government have been established by Italian Fascist's rule.

The Italian Fascist's rule in Abyssinia is a fact of life. The Italian Fascist's rule in Abyssinia is a fact of life. The Italian Fascist's rule in Abyssinia is a fact of life. The Italian Fascist's rule in Abyssinia is a fact of life.

Reviews of Marshal Badoglio's account of the Ethiopian war, the first to be published, were in the hands of the Italian press in November 1935. The Italian Fascist's rule in Abyssinia is a fact of life. The Italian Fascist's rule in Abyssinia is a fact of life. The Italian Fascist's rule in Abyssinia is a fact of life.

Statement in Parliament

Replies of Mr. Pilling in the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Eden said that during the past season, which lasts until the end of September, there has been no appreciable extension of the area in Abyssinia occupied by the Italian forces. His latest information indicated that an Italian column had advanced to the Kenyan frontier and was being held back by British forces.

At the same time, the Italian forces had occupied Akassa, approximately 150 miles from the Kenyan frontier. There had been such tribal fighting between the Akassa and the Galla and the Akassa and the Galla chiefdoms.

The British Government has been successful in maintaining the situation in the region. The British Government has been successful in maintaining the situation in the region.

What is the Result?

When the British Government has been successful in maintaining the situation in the region. When the British Government has been successful in maintaining the situation in the region.

Two main competitors, Messrs. Roper and Eddle, were in the race. The race, which was held on the 15th of August, 1935, was a record time for a motorcycle race. The two towns were six miles apart. The two towns were six miles apart. The two towns were six miles apart.

Locusts

There has recently been considerable locust activity in the northern Rhodesia swarms, being reported in every part of the province. The locusts are reported to be chiefly in the north-west. During the past week, swarms were more numerous and more generally distributed than during the same month of 1935. The locusts were reported by the Director of Agriculture to be somewhat disappointing.

Openings for Youth

Having in view the creation of a number of openings for young Europeans, whose interest is in the Province, the Native Tobacco and Nyaland so advertising agencies for these openings. The initial salary of the advertising agency is £300.

The Council of the Abyssinian Association was at home on Tuesday last week to meet the Emperor and Empress of Ethiopia.

There are but two good things in this world: good wine and good friends. At least I should enjoy and be with you. Or any other way you like.

—Henry Aldrich (Dean of Christ Church), 1647-1710.

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The only way to get the KOLYNO, the most sensitive and efficient tooth paste and tooth brush - and for the power of a laser for your smile, as of a clean mouth and a radiant, attractive white complexion. A tube of KOLYNO to try. Offer available at all Stores.

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Continual scratching is a blood disorder and if neglected it is almost certain to lead to glandular secretion and to Eczema. I promise you a cure if you give your dog a blood with Bob Martin's Condition Powder. Give him three of my condition powder every week for ten days and his itching will soon end. I have cured my own blood with powder every evening for Bob Martin's Condition Powder. These powder is very good for condition days in my case. Bob Martin's Condition Powder with Bob Martin's powder and cures continual scratching, loss of appetite, listlessness, loss of coat, Eczema and swelling between the toes. (You can buy Bob Martin's Condition Powder in 100 powder and boxes of powder, full of instructions enclosed.)

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WORLD NEWS

The Outlook for Gold

It has been seen so consistently accurate as its prognostications concerning the value of the dollar. Mr. Wills, under the title of "Money Record," who opens the "Money" column in his October issue with the following:

"Now that the outflow of gold from France has ceased, the source of gold for currency and banking purposes will become more plentiful, and the price of gold will be advanced within the next few days. The gold market will continue until the fall, and the price of gold will ultimately be reached. If our conclusions are correct, as they usually are, it may say for the course to follow would be to let the gold flow and put the money into ready gold and silver. It is a great possibility when gold reaches the market, which we constantly expect, so as to get out of it a world of uncertainty, and it is nice to sleep at night. "But one third of any amounting might be realized in this way. Another third would be realized in a system of bridge, built on a foundation of a great deal of experience, and the rest of it would be disposed of when gold reaches the market, unless we see reason in the meantime to do so. The question now taken, which is by no means a simple one."

Bush Shirt and Bowler

Having Back Through the Desert is the title of a story by Major F. M. Cleveland, an excellent account contributed to *Black and White* by the author of "A Journey From London to South Africa by Imperial Airways." It is a graphic account of which an ancient history well blended with modern material, and humors with fact.

The story is a true one, and is a very good one. It is a story of a man who has been in the desert for the past few years, and for the sake of a few dollars, he has been in the desert for the past few years. He has been in the desert for the past few years, and for the sake of a few dollars, he has been in the desert for the past few years.

Major F. M. Cleveland, his title, mentions a journey from London to South Africa by Imperial Airways. He has been in the desert for the past few years, and for the sake of a few dollars, he has been in the desert for the past few years.

Blond List of the Railway

The Blond List of the Railway is a list of names of people who have been in the desert for the past few years. It is a list of names of people who have been in the desert for the past few years, and for the sake of a few dollars, he has been in the desert for the past few years.

Anyoni, the Herd Boy

MISS GRETA BROOMHALL of New York has a little sketch of a Southern Rhodesian herd boy in the current *Empire Review*.

It is early dawn. Distant *bohis* are tipped with vivid green and gold. The half-bred paddler, a Gold-flecked *anyoni*, has just come over the horizon, and a noisy chorus of insects hums about the bushes. The air is thick with the perfume of the earth. It is intensified by the heat of the sun and soil which has crushed together in the night. The air is thick with the perfume of the earth. It is intensified by the heat of the sun and soil which has crushed together in the night. The air is thick with the perfume of the earth. It is intensified by the heat of the sun and soil which has crushed together in the night.

Keepers of the Gorilla

Up a rock in the forest, a wild creature with gorilla might, a herd boy, naturally of a different disposition. It is a story of a man who has been in the desert for the past few years, and for the sake of a few dollars, he has been in the desert for the past few years.

The story is a true one, and is a very good one. It is a story of a man who has been in the desert for the past few years, and for the sake of a few dollars, he has been in the desert for the past few years.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Minerals in Nyasaland

Geological Survey Report

REPORTS on the geology of Nyasaland in the 1934 issue of the Department of Mines and Geology's annual Report. The year's work has been a busy one, and it seems to be a fair estimate to say that the 1934 issue of the Report is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject. The report is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the geology of the Nyasaland plateau and the second with the geology of the Nyasaland coast. The report is written in a clear and concise style, and it is a valuable reference work for all those concerned with the geology of Nyasaland.

A vein recently discovered by a prospector in the head waters of the Savean stream, about 5 miles from Blantyre, occurs in an area which in 1934 was specially recommended for further prospecting. The mining authorities can be said about this occurrence. Until now it has been fairly unsuspected, but it is said to yield free gold in the past after a fashion, and to assay at a workable figure.

Discussing the economic possibilities of the Mank Mountain, the report says that the best results may be obtained in certain circumstances, though this is a geological point of view. The report also discusses the possibility of a supply of water for the Mank Mountain, and the possibility of a supply of water for the Mank Mountain.

Regarding the ilmenite deposits and associated minerals in the P. P. Nyasaland Hills, the report says that it is not possible to say at present whether the deposits are of primary or secondary origin. It is a small amount of ore, but it is a very rich and cheaply mined ore. The report also discusses the possibility of a supply of water for the Mank Mountain, and the possibility of a supply of water for the Mank Mountain.

Copper, Copper and Lead

The subject of the report is the production of copper, which has been a steady increase for the past few years. The report also discusses the possibility of a supply of water for the Mank Mountain, and the possibility of a supply of water for the Mank Mountain.

A new prospect has been discovered in the Nyasaland area, and it is said to yield free gold in the past after a fashion, and to assay at a workable figure.

World Production

The report also discusses the possibility of a supply of water for the Mank Mountain, and the possibility of a supply of water for the Mank Mountain.

Company Annual Report

Trust, Proprietors and Development

The annual report of the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation Limited for the year ended June 30, 1934, is a valuable document. The report is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the company's operations and the second with the company's financial position. The report is written in a clear and concise style, and it is a valuable reference work for all those concerned with the company's operations.

The company's operations for the year ended June 30, 1934, were a success. The company's production of copper, lead, and other minerals was a steady increase for the past few years.

The company's financial position for the year ended June 30, 1934, was also a success. The company's assets were a steady increase for the past few years, and the company's liabilities were a steady decrease for the past few years.

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Rhodesian Anglo-American

The Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation Limited state in their report for the year ended June 30, 1934, that the company's production of copper, lead, and other minerals was a steady increase for the past few years.

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Shareholders

The company's operations for the year ended June 30, 1934, were a success. The company's production of copper, lead, and other minerals was a steady increase for the past few years.

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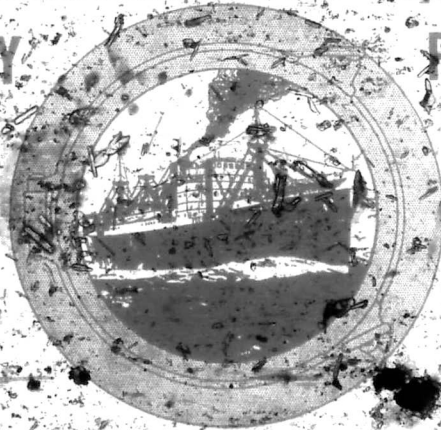
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Company Progress Reports.

Coman (Rhodesia) Gold.—The monthly progress report for the quarter ended September 30, 1934, shows that the level of the E shaft has been raised to 170 ft. The total tonnage of ore milled during the quarter was 51,477 tons.

Work was done on the E shaft, and the estimated value of the ore produced during the quarter was £67,000. The total tonnage of ore milled during the quarter was 51,477 tons, including development expenditure of £1,185.

Development: The August progress report states that the development of the new shaft was advanced to the level of 170 ft. The total tonnage of ore milled during the quarter was 51,477 tons, including development expenditure of £1,185.

Production: The September progress report states that the level of the E shaft has been raised to 170 ft. The total tonnage of ore milled during the quarter was 51,477 tons, including development expenditure of £1,185.

Production: The September progress report states that the level of the E shaft has been raised to 170 ft. The total tonnage of ore milled during the quarter was 51,477 tons, including development expenditure of £1,185.

Phoenix Prince of Wales.—Progress report for the quarter ended September 30, 1934, shows that the level of the E shaft has been raised to 170 ft. The total tonnage of ore milled during the quarter was 51,477 tons.

Tati Gold.—The September progress report states that the level of the E shaft has been raised to 170 ft. The total tonnage of ore milled during the quarter was 51,477 tons.

Blackburn.—The progress report for the quarter ended September 30, 1934, shows that the level of the E shaft has been raised to 170 ft. The total tonnage of ore milled during the quarter was 51,477 tons.

M.K. Reefs.—The September progress report states that the level of the E shaft has been raised to 170 ft. The total tonnage of ore milled during the quarter was 51,477 tons.

Wainwright (Rhodesia) Gold.—The September progress report states that the level of the E shaft has been raised to 170 ft. The total tonnage of ore milled during the quarter was 51,477 tons.

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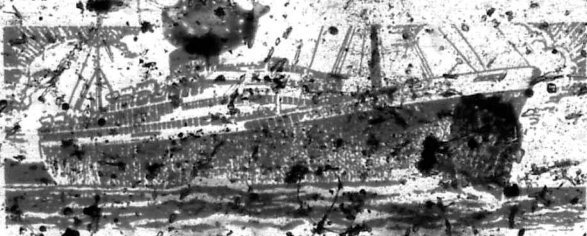
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Rhodesian Amalgamation, Continued

Part II

By H. H. HOBSON

THE view of the Imperial Government, which has not arrived for the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias under Responsible Government, has not, as yet, been fully announced to Southern Rhodesia, where a minister from London only a couple of months ago that amalgamation would not come about within the lifetime of the present Government. Disappointment in Northern Rhodesia has been keener.

From the point of view of Southern Rhodesia there is no real need to rush into political amalgamation, provided co-operation between the two territories proceeds in every direction. The recent attempt on the part of the two countries to force the pace was ill-considered. It was done by a committee of a few members of the Executive Council, the ordinary voter to arrive at a conclusion. It is the suggestion that Dominion status was essential to political amalgamation introduced an aspect which certainly did not represent the opinion of most thinking people. Most Rhodesians appreciate the desirability of leaving in the hands of the Imperial Government the power to veto legislation in regard to the natives. The natives represent a great responsibility, and the best laid out opinion seems to be that we are fortunate in having a Home Government prepared to lend to our aid in the furtherance of its intelligence and understanding of the wide problems of Colonial administration.

Southern Rhodesian Views

To the Southern Rhodesian the biggest points against amalgamation are probably, first, the added responsibility implicit in undertaking the government of a still greater number of natives; and secondly, that it is as yet unclear whether Rhodesia is suitable for the permanent settlement of white people. Advanced scientific knowledge is doing a good deal to convince us that the European can hardly live in the tropics, whether the length of time is too great for the study of the problems associated with the government of natives. Doubtful progress is being made in both these directions, and another few years of close investigation before the answer is taken may be worthwhile.

The factors in the situation have perhaps not attracted the attention they deserve. It was briefly noticed in the first part of this article the undesirability of a joint administration of Southern Rhodesia, Africa, and the Protectorate, including Southern Rhodesia in the Union. As Mr. Peggings has put it, it is better to quarrel with Southern Rhodesia to be getting on with the quarrelsome relations. The sound sense of this is recognised on both sides, and the best relations do not exist. Many of Southern Rhodesia's best settlers in South Africa find it too exacting, yet they are in Southern Rhodesia that bitter and disturbing element of republicanism which does so much to retard the progress of the Union; nor does every Rhodesian have to waste his life in learning two languages.

It is all to the good that Southern Rhodesia should have avoided that ever recurring national strife which constantly straitens the Union, and it cannot

be denied that no Government can afford to carry on a purely British or European policy among its citizens of whatever stock they come, on a fair-minded liberalism. The alternative is the amalgamation with the North, which there can not be regarded as necessarily pointing to union with the South. It would be comforting to Rhodesians to know that the Imperial Government holds this proposition as one of increasing importance, there is the opportunity of increasing the opportunities of co-operation between Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. The Chief Magistrate of Northern Rhodesia has assured the people of the South that he regards this as desirable, but more concrete statements as to immediate policy would be desirable to the minds of Rhodesians, especially those in the Northern Strip.

Joint Departmental Administration

Despite the fact that the two Governments, the Imperial Government, and the other is Government, but practically, it seems that overhead charges of administration would be greatly reduced by amalgamating together the departments, as the Colonial Office, Posts and Telegraphs, and Customs, the Department of Justice, and Nyassaland, and be left out of account in this adjustment. Of course, the department cannot serve two masters, but in the nature of the departments above mentioned the answer to this objection. They could be combined in Salisbury without derogating from the dignity of the Northern Administration, and their nature is such that they could be so controlled without coming up either against the thorny question of Native Affairs, or the existing transfers of the present staff. Southern Rhodesia would simply account to Northern Rhodesia for its contribution on joint accounts. Incidentally, the Department of the South would be able to relieve that of the North of a good deal of responsibility, and there would be a great saving of overhead expenses in many departments. The experiments proved an access to the courts, even though it was not the present intention. It might be possible to establish a common Court of Appeal, of which all the territories stand greatly in need.

Not Distinctively African Civilisation

Finally, greater attention seems to be necessary to the common citizenship of whites and blacks which is fast growing up in Southern Rhodesia. Other parts too much emphasise, perhaps, the fact of the paramountcy of Native interests, which there is a tendency to regard as separable from European interests. Surely this is a mistake. What African what sustains should be preserved in so far as it is not offensive against enlightened ethical standards. It is impossible to envisage a civilisation distinctly African in its essence, that that of Ancient Greece is distinctively Grecian. To achieve that it would be necessary to cut ourselves off from the wireless, the cinema, and the aeroplane. It would further have to be assumed that Africa like Ancient Greece was a great distinctive contribution to make to the world, not an assumption unjustified by modern history, and is, it considers, any interference at all by Europeans in the matter of the Imperial Government. Southern Rhodesia's method of government administration allows in the Native areas all those native customs which go to enrich the life of the African, while it provides the best of those methods with the European life which are absolutely essential for us to catch up with the rest of the world in the development of our international civilisation. Left

lation of the whole of the Namwan'a language...

Three of the boys were born to the same wife, two sons and a daughter. His wife and he managed to see that they received a good education...

Then came the War and a German invasion of northern Rhodesia, which fell upon the mission station at Mwenzo. He remained at his post...

As soon as the War was over and his services no longer required by his country, he went to work again with diminished resources...

When he was with him last... working like slaves to help him...

In addition to bearing the weight of the... organization he had built up...

...the heavy... north...

three... a few miles from the mission...

A large number of white people, mostly engineers, and many of them with little systematic training...

...and now at last he has died prematurely at his post, overworked and lonely...

He was a man of perhaps 40, valued it, on the Government of Northern Rhodesia...

It was such a man, these who have done most to educate the Natives into a desire to continue living under our Flag...

He has now passed on, enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him as an able, modest, warm-hearted and lovable man...

Wellington, New Zealand

POINTS FROM THE

...When it was in the... including the... whom...

The Elephant Hunter

By ALLEYNE LEECHMAN

"BORDERFOOT aren't you?" remarked the stranger in a friendly way, as he drew out a chair and sat down at my table.

"I have only recently arrived in Dar-es-Salaam," I replied, stiffly, "if that's what you mean? And I don't think my feet are any sadder than the rest of me."

"Now, say, don't get mad," he went on. "You seemed kind of lonesome, so am I. In this damned town if you aren't a Government bug or a soldier or a policeman, you don't get anywhere."

Just after the War the capital of ex-German East Africa was certainly not exactly a "made" place. For a whole week I had been staying at the Hemminger Hotel and the friendliest thing I had found was the Greek proprietor (a grey parrot) and I had taken together a lot, but as it's end of the conversation had been carried on by Swahili and mine of English, mutual enlightenment had been impossible to achieve. Each the host, a vista of market flowered flamboyant trees had appeared.

"Here on business, eh?" continued the visitor. He wore grey flannel slacks, a khaki tunic and a disarming smile, the deepest eyes in his country. "I'm a movie maker, you know, inquiringly. About his speech being a faint, but clear, however, though he wore a smile, he talked two languages at once, rather like a film actor *"manguu"*.

"Well, yes," I admitted. "Yes, my uncle, who is rich, has a lot of that East Africa is the coming place. He says that India and China worked out, and the developments here are bound to be big. So he has sent me to try out the land as it were, and you?"

"My uncle? I was an elephant hunter."

"Really? Wonderful! I should like to meet you. I hope to do some of the same shooting. Great sport, isn't it?"

"Sure thing. You've seen the pictures I guess. A Jane dolly up like a Texas Ranger, smiling like hell, with a gun in her hand and her foot on a dead lion. Sweet!"

"But elephants," I suggested, "are more difficult and dangerous. I've only seen elephants in the London Zoo, and they are pretty big, though small for elephants. It must be wonderful to see them here in their native wilds, great beasts with a huge full, king of the herd, rooping the limitless vast and to think that pure man, with a yard of hollow steel and an ounce of lead, can conquer such giants and bring home the trophies, tremendous tusks, gigantic feet and, and, so on."

"My enthusiasm wanted to amuse the stranger. He smiled broadly. "But do you see? From the thrill of elephant hunting."

"And you have really been a killer elephant?" I asked, from a moment.

"Just back from a hunt. Tell you about it, if you like. Useful if you think of anything. That is good of you." I rejoined, warmly.

"Well, see, where I am setting off with a small party of sportsmen, Kilian, Cook and Interester, half a dozen porters, all of them full of loads, ten or twelve boxes, and so on, and so forth, from the harbor then out into the bush. Ho! a Popper and hoping to see after day. You'll like it, I may be."

"Any sport?" I inquired, eagerly.

"Not a few bucks—Tommy—and so on—for the hunt."

"Mary Ann. One night a couple came along the camp whining and grating. Saw a kind of sound like dropping ice down your back. Later you must have got the rats, for I started roasting some fat. Got the idea of an animal, and I've seen lions in the London Zoo."

"I'll look as if you wanted to put me to bed when you're lying out in the open in Africa and you can let's pets fresh—all get up and snort—something else again. Yes, sir! My gun-balls wanted me to stay; said the lion would sure come back the next night, his other half portion, and then I could plunk him. I'm glad about it. I wasn't set on anything, meeting Duggel, myena, the chief."

"Bad luck," said I, "if you had a bit of ammo. He was after a joint of meat, the boys said. I was after elephant, anyway. We walked about a hundred miles, boys. Those jumbos are as scary as a jagged. You plug, from through thorn-bush and swamps, and up hills and down hills spot a herd a mile away, and start. Oh, they go!"

"*"Fim'ozanant"*," I ventured.

"What's that?"

"Be with heap, you?" I translated in the Chibway dialect.

"Swell. I was in a school. Anyways, I had quite up with one herd at last, small one, but good, with a real lalapaosa of a bull in charge, sniffing this way and that in the air with a stunk as if he smelt sam pr. My gun was up and up to him like I was treating a error and didn't want to break it up and up. I was within thirty yards of him, and then he saw me. It was the white hat, I reckon. My gun said it was fun foolishness to wear a white hat, and don't you believe it. It saved my life."

"There was a gun, and there was a whole looking at each other for what seemed a whole minute, and wish he came for me. I had my gun to draw a bead on him, but Gee-ee-shaphat when I saw him coming as fast as the Atlantic City express, his ears sticking out and looking as big as full man's, his trunk in the air, and so coming like it was all the police systems in New York letting off right in my ear. I beat it. And I didn't look back, neither. I dropped my gun, my hat flew off, and I shopped up the nearest tree, and when I had time to breathe and see, there was the elephant with my gun in his trunk, smashing it to bits, and trampling on my hat like all possessed."

"I said I was an elephant hunter, and you seemed earnestly. I'm through. If ever I see an elephant again, I'm not going nearer him than five miles. Tell if there's anything else."

"I said, 'I'm an elephant hunter, and you seemed earnestly. I'm through. If ever I see an elephant again, I'm not going nearer him than five miles. Tell if there's anything else.'"

"Well, buddy, I'll be seeing you."

"Thanks a lot. Won't you give me your name?"

"My name is Washington. Just a moment, you'll see his name gratefully."

"George," said I. "George, I'll be seeing you."

East Africa and Rhodesia sent a Christmas Gift to anyone in or interested in any part of East Africa or Rhodesia would like to receive readers annually of the *East African* subscription form appears on page 273.

East African Group

Secretary of State to be Entertained

The British Ambassador, Sir Gerald S. Gurnea, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is expected to be entertained to luncheon by the East African Group on Thursday, November 16, at the Victoria Hotel. The group will present a letter to the Secretary of State, signed by the members of the Group, on the subject of the proposed visit of Mrs. Dickinson to the East African Group. The letter will be presented to the Secretary of State by the group's representative, Mr. J. H. Gurnea. It is expected that the Secretary of State will be entertained to luncheon by the group on Thursday, November 16, at the Victoria Hotel. The group will present a letter to the Secretary of State, signed by the members of the Group, on the subject of the proposed visit of Mrs. Dickinson to the East African Group. The letter will be presented to the Secretary of State by the group's representative, Mr. J. H. Gurnea. It is expected that the Secretary of State will be entertained to luncheon by the group on Thursday, November 16, at the Victoria Hotel.

Mandates Position Explained

By Sir J. Humphrey Leggett

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT, Secretary of the Society of Arts, explained in a meeting of the Society on Monday the true position in regard to the Mandates Territories.

The Mandates system, and the steps by which certain territories were placed under the administration of the United Kingdom, were explained by Sir Humphrey Leggett. He stated that the Mandates system was established by the League of Nations, and that the United Kingdom, as a member of the League, accepted the Mandates system. He explained that the Mandates system was designed to provide for the development of the territories, and that the United Kingdom, as a member of the League, accepted the Mandates system. He stated that the Mandates system was established by the League of Nations, and that the United Kingdom, as a member of the League, accepted the Mandates system. He explained that the Mandates system was designed to provide for the development of the territories, and that the United Kingdom, as a member of the League, accepted the Mandates system.

Collecting Native Taxes

Kenya Revenue Commission

The report of the Commission appointed in February 1949 to inquire into the collection of taxes in Kenya has just been published in Nairobi. The inquiry followed suggestions in the Report by Archbishop Burns, one of the members representing Native interests, that women are held as hostages.

The Commission expresses the opinion that "taking the evidence as a whole there can be no doubt that abuses do occur in the collection of taxes, as indeed is inevitable in any operation conducted by human agency, but it would appear that the abuses are with a few exceptions, neither widespread nor of a nature that the evidence submitted very clearly and unequivocally points to the fact of existing time of the report."

The report emphasizes the difficulty of the collection of taxes, and the need for a more efficient system. It also points out that the collection of taxes is a difficult task, and that the Government should take steps to improve the system. The report also points out that the collection of taxes is a difficult task, and that the Government should take steps to improve the system.

The Commission recommends the appointment of a committee to inquire into the collection of taxes, and the need for a more efficient system. It also points out that the collection of taxes is a difficult task, and that the Government should take steps to improve the system. The report also points out that the collection of taxes is a difficult task, and that the Government should take steps to improve the system.

Nyasaland Native Labour

Provisions of Inter-Territorial Agreement

The text of the provisional agreement on migrant labour between the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Government of Northern Rhodesia was issued on Tuesday. The following are the main provisions of the agreement:

With a view to regulating the movement of migrant labour between the two territories, the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Government of Northern Rhodesia have agreed to the following provisions: (1) The Government of Southern Rhodesia shall have the right to use the available supplies of labour subject to labour control, general being satisfactory and not any impediment to the employment or organized engagement of labour in any other territory. (2) The Government of Northern Rhodesia shall submit the points of departure to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the decision shall be accepted. (3) Each Government will furnish an annual statement of the labour situation with a view to the other Government. (4) Arrangements between the two territories shall be regular and if necessary restricting the flow of labour shall not be concluded if it seems probable that the interests of the States concerned will be prejudiced.

Repatriation of Migrant Labour

The Governments agree that it is desirable that migrant labour should be repatriated to their homes after working in a particular period which should not exceed two years and that after two years the migrant labour should be repatriated to their homes after working in a particular period which should not exceed two years. The Governments also agree that it is desirable that migrant labour should be repatriated to their homes after working in a particular period which should not exceed two years.

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Round Table Conference

The Round Table Conference on the subject of the Nyasaland Native Labour Agreement, which was held in London on November 12, 1950, was attended by representatives of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and the Government of Nyasaland. The conference was presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Gerald S. Gurnea.

PERSONALIA

Captain and Mrs. H. C. Parsons are on holiday in Europe.

Major E. von Brandis, of Tanganyika, and his family have arrived in London.

Mr. H. H. Hertz, of New York, has been making a business trip to Kenya.

Captain and Mrs. A. W. Parsons are in England on holiday from Kampala.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Biss, of Nairobi, are on their way to England on holiday.

Mr. R. Patterson, stationmaster in Livingstone, has been transferred to Beira.

Mr. G. H. Braithwaite has been appointed Government Printer of Kenya.

Lord Derby has been elected President of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

A recent hunting visitor to Kenya was Captain J. W. Spreight, of the Third Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. J. B. Sanders, of Nyasaland, are on holiday in South Africa.

Mr. W. A. Mauran has been elected President of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce Association.

Mr. A. H. M. ... Chief Inspector of the Tanganyika Police ... leave.

Mr. N. V. Christie has won the Plateau (Kenya) golf championship, defeating Major ...

Mr. J. S. Davis, the well-known Derby Saboteur merchant, has arrived home from Gloucester.

Captain W. G. Wally and Captain D. C. Campbell Miles, of the Somaliland Camel Corps, are now on leave.

Miss A. M. Gamwell and Miss F. G. Leonard Davis, of Abercrombie, Northern Rhodesia, have been visiting Uganda.

Sir Arthur ... Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Somaliland, has arrived back in Berlin from leave.

Mr. Frank Dixey, Director of Geological Survey in Nyasaland, left London by air on Tuesday to return to the Protectorate.

Mr. ... Mrs. ... M. ...

Mr. ... M. ...

Mr. ... M. ...

Lieutenant-Commander W. McClure, R.N., has been appointed to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Advisory Committee.

Mr. S. V. Cooke has retired after serving in East Africa since 1917, formerly in the Kenya administration and since 1931 in Tanganyika.

Mr. J. Lee Morgan, organist of Salisbury Cathedral, Southern Rhodesia, is spending a holiday in this country on medical advice.

Major D. J. Gredman, Commandant of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has left the territory for England on his retirement from the service.

Mr. E. H. Wright, the Kenya M.L.C., has been holidaying at Malindi, which is becoming increasingly popular as a resort for up-country people.

Colonel Sandeman Allen and Mr. Oswald Lewis are two M.P.s with East African interests who were successful in the ballot for private members' Bills.

Mr. Rossi, a contractor well known in East Africa, is reported to have been drowned in Italian Somaliland when a pontoon crossing the Juba River capsized.

Mr. S. H. Sayed, of Mombasa, has been appointed to the Kenya Shipping Board to replace Mr. W. C. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Major E. A. T. ... Deputy Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and Major Myrtle ... were married at ...

Sir Herbert ... Governor of ... by air from Lagos last week, being the first passenger to make the through journey from Nigeria.

Sir Brodie ... responsible for the design of many bridges in Central and Southern Africa ...

Mr. C. Gillman, Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, yesterday received the research medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in recognition of his population map of the Territory.

Miss ... Richardson, whose ... visited East Africa as commander-in-chief of the East Africa Squadron ...

Addressing the ... Empire Club ... an inquiry into the causes of the backwardness of the African Nations.

... Miss ... and Miss ... are to be married at ...

Sir ... assumed the Acting Governorship of Southern Rhodesia during the absence on leave of Sir Herbert Stanley, who is still in England to-morrow. Lady Stanley is spending a short holiday in ...

... R.R.C. who died last year, went to Africa in 1873 to help to establish the first ... in Mwanziari. She ... through a serious illness, and it was at her request that the famous poet wrote: "Crossing

... Deputy Commissioner of Police ... he is expected to arrive ... his return to East Africa ...

... Woolen has been re-elected Chairman of the ... Board of ... with ...

... Rhodesia ...

... Nyasaland ...

Sir Joseph ... has left Nairobi for ...

... Secretary ...

... Band ...

... Chairman of the Joint East African ...

We regret to learn of the death of Dr. Sheffield ...

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Give thought to
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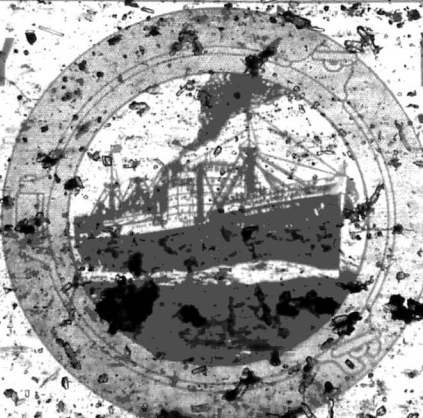
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East and South Africa and
U.S.A. There are refrigerated
chambers for the carriage and
delivery of all Rhodesian
exports such as fruit, dairy
products and cereals, while
goods like tobacco like other
commodities are given special
attention.

OCEAN LINE

Tanganyika Mining respects

Order Review of the Oil

The Tanganyika Mining Corporation has been ordered to review the oil content of its reports. Mr. J. M. B. Allen, Director of the four offices, since they were published. The review is to be carried out by the Director of Geology, who will also be responsible for the approval of the reports. The Director of Geology is also the Director of the Geological Survey, which is devoted to the work of the Geological Survey.

The impression that the Tanganyika Mining Corporation has made in the past is that it is a potential gold mine. It is a potential gold mine of considerable size and it is to start production very soon. The Corporation has a capacity of 100,000 tons per day capacity.

Mr. B. E. Frayling reports as Chief Inspector of Mines that the feature of the year was the roof of the ceiling is a potential gold mine of considerable size and it is to start production very soon. The Corporation has a capacity of 100,000 tons per day capacity.

During the year there were 20 companies registered and 15 companies were in operation. The headquarter office came from the following countries: Uganda, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, and Mozambique.

Exporting rights were granted to 10 persons of the nationalities represented: British, 4; European, 3; Asian, 2; African, 2; German, 1; Greek, 1; Italian, 1; Belgian, 1; and 1 of other nationalities. Total 31 of these 31 were endowed with a licence to prospect for gold.

Some 100 dealers' licences for the purchase of gold to make gold dealers, and three diamond dealers' licences were issued.

Gold Exports Exceed 237,000

Exports of 12,015 oz. of bullion was exported, containing 100,000 oz. of fine gold, which sold for £37,212, an average of 18s. 50 cts per fine oz. which was 6s. 7 cts. per oz. more than the average for 1934. The silver content of the bullion was 7,766, an average of 2s. 20 cts. per oz.

The long haul of the road which has been built from the mine to the coast has been completed and the road is now open to traffic.

The mining states of the Tanganyika Territory are now being administered by the Director of Mines, who is also the Director of the Geological Survey. The Director of Mines is also the Director of the Geological Survey, which is devoted to the work of the Geological Survey.

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Mr. B. E. Frayling reports as Chief Inspector of Mines that the feature of the year was the roof of the ceiling is a potential gold mine of considerable size and it is to start production very soon. The Corporation has a capacity of 100,000 tons per day capacity.

During the year there were 20 companies registered and 15 companies were in operation. The headquarter office came from the following countries: Uganda, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, and Mozambique.

Exporting rights were granted to 10 persons of the nationalities represented: British, 4; European, 3; Asian, 2; African, 2; German, 1; Greek, 1; Italian, 1; Belgian, 1; and 1 of other nationalities. Total 31 of these 31 were endowed with a licence to prospect for gold.

Mechanical Blowers

The dry blower mechanical blowers are now almost universal. There is argument as to the merits of rotary blowers or bellows types, and the necessity for the former. It is shown that blowers save the cost of gold but are a poor way of recovering the fine gold. A larger number of blowers are existing than are necessary to obtain a title. There are all signs that the progressive members of the community are increasing their efficiency and want security, but many will have a great deal to learn.

A Nigerian pit 30 ft in diameter and is sunk by a Native section of the pit and using a long pick head as a tamper. The depth of the mine is 18 ft. The circular shaft of the shaft is 18 ft in diameter. The shaft is 18 ft in diameter. The shaft is 18 ft in diameter.

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The production of alluvial gold has been a steady one for a few of the Europeans engaged in the search for a standard of living. The Inspector of Mines estimates that the proceeds of this alluvial gold are as follows:

Wages	17,000 at £6 per annum	102,000
Food for labour		60,000
Tools, etc.		1,500
Realisation charges and royalties		20,000
Balance		70,400
Total		184,900

The Inspector's figures are often considered with the opinion that 25 diggers made 1% of the total alluvial profit of the field; it will be seen how successful is the position of the several hundred people who constitute the remainder. It is interesting that the 25 successful diggers were nearly all successful last year and are likely to be next year. There is not a major factor in some companies turning their attention to alluvials. The Lupu Exploration Company is arranging to work the Itumba river, building impounding dams to catch storm water, which is to be used for hydraulic and ground sluicing. The National Company is examining alluvials on the Itopogon river, in the Lungwe District, attempts to get sound sampling of these alluvials; by experienced concerns were not successful during the year. Every effort is being made to raise 50% for production in the foothills was spent on roads, and the roads on the flats, coal outcrops near at hand, food supplies are good. The alluvial diggers on the Ruyui river, about 100 miles had very little success, the Itopogon river should be sampled. The rivers are too polluted. The gold is scarce and generally disintegrated. Large quantities would be necessary to get the best value available. The average output of the alluvial diggers is about 20 ft.

Consolidated Goldfields

Mr. S. B. ... and Mr. ... will have been appointed general managers of Consolidated Goldfields. ... and General Assets Corporation, ... and member of the London Chamber of Stock Exchanges, Ltd. ... chairman and managing director of ... mining concerns operating in South Africa and elsewhere. Ken Consolidated Goldfields have appointed as managing and consulting engineers, ... Mr. ... for which Mr. ... and Sir ... Mr. ... arrived in Kenya to take up his appointment as general manager.

Anglo-American New

Additional capital can be raised which American Corporation of South Africa, which has extensive interests in the copper mining industry in Rhodesia. Heavy shareholders in the company will be offered new ordinary shares of £1 each, which will yield £1.80 per share. The company is continuing its programme of progressive expansion and is confident of realising any of their present promising assets.

Company Reports & Meetings

Kimberly Meeting

The shareholders of the Kimberley Gold Mining Company at the annual meeting held on 20th October 1960, the chairman of the western gold at the 150-ft level had disappeared, and with particular reference to the nature that it would not be again, and the western drive had been put in to the level from which the possibility would be put in to the level had made again at that level. On the eastern side, results had been much better, and the 100-ft levels proved over about 100 ft on the 100 and 150-ft levels, and appeared to be increasing in length. The depth extension of the lode had been 100 ft, a drill to below the 100-ft level.

As to the eastern side, the Musgrave mine the company had about two years supply at the present rate of production. The Government on Musgrave had opened up the 150-ft level, and the reserves now included 10,512 tons of 0.8 wt. ore, from that mine, and was sunk from the 150-ft level showed good values down to 20 ft, but drives east and west at that level were disappointing as regards the width of the vein. The mine is temporarily suspended owing to a water problem, the power line was available, and the water was available. Meanwhile it was impossible to form an opinion as to the prospects of the mine.

Since the date of the last year's company meeting, the mine had been made in the 150-ft level, and engineering fees and the administration and general charges in Africa.

Tanganyika Central

Tanganyika Central Gold Mining Company reported gross profit for the year ended June 30, 1960, and a net profit of £700. Against this amount there was a credit written on the expenses of the year of £208, and the year balance of £908, leaving a balance of £2,702 to the credit of profit and loss account. Additional tonnage milled amounted to 78,240 tons, resulting in a yield of 15,074 oz. of gold, and a net profit of £700. The average yield of the company was 82.5 lb. per ton. The consulting engineers report states that of the 150-ft level of the mine, at approximately 40 ft below the surface the lode appears to be very favourable, and in the other levels and has been the result of continuing in depth. A new drill hole is recommended to be sunk to the level of the lode, and a new drive to follow down. If the Government had an interest in the gold industry of development, it would be well advised to provide sufficient ore reserves to double the present crushing plant.

Consolidated Goldfield

Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Ltd., announced a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, less tax, making a distribution of 1s. 6d. for the year ended 31st August 1960. The dividend is payable on December 21, and the annual meeting will be held on December 23.

ANTI-FRICTION BEARING METALS

APPLICATIONS TO AGENCY

Invited from responsible concerns, well introduced in mining and engineering circles. Commission based or otherwise.

Apply with full particulars to:

J. B. ...

10, ... House, 75, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.

LEADING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

ARE REPRESENTED BY

JOHNSON & FITCH

10, ... Street, ...

Of Commercial Concern

Life News Items

Arrival of the motor bus between Nairobi and Kisumu is expected to take the form of a public utility building of a public utility.

The East African Bank took 7% of the Sudan's exports, employed 3% of the total exports.

The May Hotel at Nairobi was destroyed by fire in the area under which the Rhodessa.

The area under which the Rhodessa is 100,000 acres.

East African Airways Ltd. has been struck off the Kenya register.

Sanction has been given by the Court for the production of evidence in the trial of the 100,000 acres.

The total crop of Southern Rhodesia is expected to be 750,000 tons.

Trade inquiries at the East African Pavilion at the Johannesburg Exhibition are up 10%.

W. W. Strauss, the Imperial Gold, has left for the Southern Rhodesia.

The Government's requirements for the year are 100,000 tons.

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Fair Comfort
False No
Acceptance

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN
COMMERCE
TRADE
GREEN



year in places connected with the adoption of a four-yearly rotation on the available area may account for the increase.

Current Year's Prospects

The average yield for this year in the area planted in the Zairia area is 160,000 feddan against 150,000 last year. The average rainfall over the area has been normal in quantity but some of the crops have been much drier and heavier than usual. It is, of course, too early to predict what the crop will be. The latest news by cable from the manager dated November 2 indicates that blackgram has failed in some of the north, as was to be expected from the late rains, but the crop seems to be standing up well. There is a possibility of any leaf and being present in the general speaking it would seem at the date that we may expect an average crop. The Zairia crop, now being picked, should be slightly above that of last season, and a return of over 100,000 tons, as asserted by the syndicate. This, if added to the cotton grown on the Native lands, indicates an all-over average of 350,000 kantar per feddan. Taking everything into consideration, and the low prices of cottonseed at the moment I can see no reason why we should not have a successful year for the coming year.

The Kasasia Cotton Company

With regard to our subsidiary, the Kasasia Cotton Company, I am glad that the question of converting its shares into one class went through successfully, and that the dividend of 9 1/2% has been paid. The dividend on the Syndicate's holding has also been paid in full, and loss occurs. It is still a satisfaction to see the good dividend report and the satisfaction of the shareholders. The dividend for this year seems to be 7% as against 6% last year, the increase in area by about 10% as much again, and the reduction of outstanding debentures to £200,000, carrying interest at 6% instead of 8% on a much larger amount, should be factors in producing a better result than those achieved this year.

Our increased prosperity has permitted the distribution of a small bonus to our staff, which I am sure you will appreciate. The good results obtained are closely bound up with the efficient and hard work carried out by the manager, Mr. N. Poyntz-Wright, by Mr. Sandale, his assistant, and by all our staff under very trying climatic conditions. I am quite sure that you wish me to place on record our high appreciation of their services.

I would also like to express our thanks to our London staff, and for the valuable services rendered by Mr. Williams-Simmons and the British Cotton Growing Association who have effected the bulk of our cotton sales, and by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Messers Campbell and Phillips, through whom all our cotton was sold. The report and accounts were unanimously approved and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors and to the Sudan and Zairia staffs.

Mahira Forest Estate

The annual report of the Mahira Forest (Uganda) Rubber Company shows a loss of £10,000 for the year ended March 31st compared with a profit of £10,000 in the previous year. The rubber crop was 100,000 tons, or 70% of the previous year. The rubber crop was 100,000 tons, or 70% of the previous year. The rubber crop was 100,000 tons, or 70% of the previous year.

Native Commerce

The Native Commerce Commission in Rhodesia has reported that the Government is being urged to take steps to improve the position of the local crofters. The Commission has recommended that the Government should take steps to improve the position of the local crofters.

Native Welfare

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Native Land and Africa Legislation

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East Africa in the House

REPLYING to Mr. Emmott in the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Eden said that no communication had passed between the British and German Governments since July 27 last on the subject of the recession of Colonial territories including territory held under Mandate.

Asked by Mr. Emmott whether the Government would ratify the Convention arrived at by the International Labour Conference this year on the subject of recruitment of Native Labour, Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that the necessary steps would be taken as soon as it had been decided whether any modifications were necessary in respect of its application to any particular Colonial Dependencies. He said that communication with Colonial Governments on the subject was in progress.

Mr. Ormsby Gore asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that the medical profession in Nairobi had petitioned the Governor of Kenya against the removal of Dr. F. W. Vint from his present service in the medical research laboratory, which was especially praised in the Film Review, and whether, as the removal of Dr. Vint would destroy the activities of the research laboratory and destroy the prospect of inaugurating the inquiry into the cause of Native leishmaniasis, he should reconsider the possibility of retaining Dr. Vint where his co-operation was essential.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he was aware of the petition presented to the Governor and had consulted him on the subject. He said that he had applied in July last for a transfer from Kenya, and it was his (Mr. Ormsby Gore's) intention to seek him for an appointment in Mauritius, which would have meant promotion. On receiving the Governor's selection, however, he accepted the Medical Research Council with a view to securing a grant, which could be used to supplement his salary in Kenya, but the Council had not yet decided in using the funds for such a purpose. He had recently suggested to the Governor consideration of the question of increasing Dr. Vint's emoluments so as to enable his services to be retained in Kenya without loss to himself (Dr. Vint), if that was possible. He said that he was sure that it would not be his view to have Dr. Vint to remain in his present position in Kenya to his own detriment.

To Settle in Sweden

Dr. Robert Svensson, who has been in India for some months in the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, paying particular attention to the practical side of the prevention of malaria, will leave Calcutta in a few days to settle in one of the tea districts of Assam. Before he retired in 1926, Dr. Svensson spent three years in rubber estates in Malaya for five years with the I.A.M.C., and was chief medical officer of the Burma Oil Company for over five years; and while in Burma he commanded the Upper Burma Base Battalion of the Indian Defence Corps. He plays polo, is a good shot, and an enthusiastic fly-fisher.

That Better Beef Campaign

The latest livestock report from Southern Rhodesia shows that there is a shortage of slaughter stock coming to Harare, and that in several cases, butchers have been unable to obtain suitable supplies. It is suggested that the Government should take steps to improve the position of the local crofters.

Amendment of Law

Two proposals of the Southern Rhodesian Government have been considered a survey of the Great Victoria Game Reserve in Southern Rhodesia, which will form the basis of the proposed legislation to include Rhodesian deer, kudu, and other animals. As a result of the survey, it is expected that a number of valuable areas will be reserved for the benefit of the game.

The Southern Rhodesian

The Southern Rhodesian Government has proposed to proceed with the proposed legislation to include Rhodesian deer, kudu, and other animals. As a result of the survey, it is expected that a number of valuable areas will be reserved for the benefit of the game.

BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal southern sea-bathing resort—a glimpse of the African tropics with all the charms of the East Indian Archipelago. The winter season, from May to October, offers a sunny, healthy, breezy and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, which assure warm but refreshing bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland eyes are treated to game, big and small, abounds, which may be secured by the visitor with little or no effort.



ONE OF BEIRA'S PICTURESQUE BEACHES

Yes, Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nothing among the palm trees and flamingo is as comfortable as the hotels, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts, and social sporting clubs.

It has become the recognized winter season resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and is only a few hours' ride by sea, or a few days' ride by air, from the increasingly popular with residents of the West Indies, South Africa, and the Channel Islands, and Overseas.

The port of Beira is now the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, and of the Two Rhodesias, Zambesi Valley, Kalahari, and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the important export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines sail regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY, BEIRA

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