

# THE EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHEN "East Africa" was established exactly twelve years ago, it was decided that

### Why East Africa and Rhodesia?

Quasaland were to be the outermost considered with our scope. In the intervening years, both Rhodesia and Kenya have developed to a high degree, so that, in addition to the building of roads and bridges, there is a definite trans-boundary movement of frontier, while in a comparatively short space of time, a close and co-operation between the British State between the Nile and the Limpopo became established. This can more definitely be seen in the form of a solid foundation for their common alliance instead of magnifying their individual importance. Some of the new problems facing Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, for instance, are in many respects similar; yet the last 10 years, if one could say that, has been dead set, planned in such a way as to try, even among most public-spirited people, to believe that there is a double responsibility for the volume of correspondence which has greeted the extension of our scope.

During our 10 years in East Africa, our main aim has been to keep our readers up to date with all that concerns the affairs of the two countries, but also to bring to the attention of our readers the consideration of them by taking into account the views of the public and trying to interpret the policies of the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

As pioneers of white settlement in a tropical and sparsely populated area, Our tasks will be to maintain the British Commonwealth and to develop the Empire, to encourage the independence of the colonies and to develop the Empire in the best of all the territories the experience of the British, who do their best to foster British trade. We believe in uniting Uganda and Tanganyika and that the two Rhodesias and Kenya are destined to form another Rhodesia, which will be the nucleus of a future colony in South Central Africa, Southern Rhodesia, which may in the form of a greater federation, pass on to African States. In Native policy Southern Rhodesia must look south or north, and she has definitely given up her view to look north. As there are differences of opinion in any one country, so there are differences of opinion between the different countries. In such cases our endeavour will be to seek the truth as possible and we shall adhere to our policy of giving a fair hearing to our correspondents to enter fully into our point of view, so our readers may hear both sides of any subject of importance.

THE PRACTITIONER of Colonial propaganda is not a practical inevitable. What would not be surprising if he did for the purpose of getting attention from foreign countries? Propaganda, the subject, is the most important in the world at the present time. The concentrations of the Nazi Party have been held before these world

print, and, although the British Press has been uncommunicative on the point, it is known that Dr. Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, laid emphasis during his recent visit to Paris on his reiterated plea that Germany requires the restoration of her former Colonies in order to produce raw materials for her industry. French Ministers, it may be said with confidence, gave no encouragement to such ambitions.

In all discussions of the possibility of providing Germany with Colonial outlets one crucial consideration is ignored. Every Mandate cannot those sentimentalists who, blind to Transferred, to all the moral, material and strategical objections to such a course, will forthwith transfer British subjects and British territories to Nazi Germany, would presumably be prepared to do so only if a Mandate from the League of Nations. There are very people who have insisted—and out of season—that a territory so late as Rhodesia is possessed of a status very distinct from that of a Colony or Protectorate, and they cannot imagine a transfer with a better title than none exists.

But Nazi Germany must be regarded *ab initio* incapable of discharging the obligations of any Mandate. Article 111, para. 1, of the Treaty of Versailles, for each provides that Totalitarianism—the Mandate shall ensure the Decent Transfer of Territory, complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship which are consonant with public order and morality. How could the Germany which denies freedom of conscience and freedom of worship in the Reich be expected to maintain such freedom in non-European Africa? Indeed, freedom of conscience is the antithesis of totalitarianism, which would regard Africa primarily from the stand-point of air and submarine bases and as a great recruiting ground for black armies. Had the British Government said unequivocally long ago—as we have now done—*that German Colonial claims were nullus*, it would have strengthened the hand of Hitler in his tussles with his own Colonial prophecies and would have served the best interests of the British Empire and Germany at the same time.

VARIOUS public bodies in Southern Rhodesia, following the lead of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, have asked for the extension of Sir Herbert Stanley's term of office, as Governor of Southern Rhodesia, paying the highest tribute to his services to the country, and at a time when amendment of the Constitution was under discussion. He

During what might have proved difficult stages in the development of Responsible Government, Sir Herbert Stanley's wisdom, experience, frankness, tact and accessibility gave him great service to the country, and at a time when amendment of the Constitution was under discussion. His

knowledge that a had a firm and understanding friend and adviser must have been invaluable to the Cabinet. When he was admitted to Sanatorium, it was widely hoped that he would fail to him to prepare the way for Rhodesia amalgamation, and it has not become a political possibility. His personality and his previous service as Governor of Northern Rhodesia had facilitated the securing co-operation of the two Rhodesias and Natalised

If further building is to be undertaken on those foundations within the next few years, Sir Herbert is manifestly the first and best choice as Architect to supersede the work of the present Under-Secretary; that task is not to be begun until the measurable future, when he would be an ideal successor to Sir Joseph Tyrrell as Governor of Kenya if entrusted also with the Special Risks of preparing the way for that East African Union which must come, and we trust in due date. While fully sympathising with the new Rhodesia's desire to retain a Governor, Sir Herbert's qualities are those of a Governing State, we are confident, and those which make him could surely have as African Governor, which Sir Herbert is so particularly fitted for. Admirably supported by Lady Stanley, his determination to promote a healthy and helpful outlook in social, cultural and religious life, His Excellency has won the respect and affection of a country in which he must in turn be deeply attached.

**T**HAT the colonial teams of the Transvaal and the Cape of South Africa have high crime problems is the best in Eastern Africa. It has previously been suggested in these pages

**Tanzania.** Such being the case, it is Unofficial Business essential that the Unofficial members should be the strongest and most representative, and the Unofficial can provide if it is representative a strong Unofficial and the present staff of three. If it becomes necessary, the officer of the Unofficial population. It is therefore our strong suggestion that we view the two latest appointments to the Council—Major G. C. G. Smith and Mr. Jasmin Sunderland—not merely as a fair spirit of popularity of the section concerned, but because other individuals of the same rank and degree in the particular communities which approach the Unofficial. Please, Sir, add to the Unofficial side of the Council a man who is representative of the Unofficial population of the Government departments, and a man who is representative of the Unofficial section of the community. It is suggested that Major G. C. G. Smith should be appointed to the Unofficial opinion side, and that he should be given an appointment. Dr. Smith, however, as an official member while he was Director of Education, was the first to take the Territorial and when this appointment was promptly appointed the following year, the opposition of seafarers and traders was unanimous. And the new member did courageously to his credit the rest of his

consistent support of, and pressure on Government to pay due regard to unofficial opinion, because a valued member of Council and an able and willing cooperator with responsible public bodies.

Knowing something of the difficulties experienced by Government in the past in filling unofficial vacancies on the Legislature, we write with confidence of this Government's ability. We have known cases in which Government has issued one or more orders after another to people unable for one reason or another to accept the proffered honour of a member of the Council, and it may well be that some difficulty has again been experienced, and that these appointments are not those which the Governor and his advisers would most have desired. Be that as it may, we welcome the continued association of the mining community, and especially of the skilled workers with the Legislature by the nomination of Major Grundy. As to Mr. Kassum, under certain circumstances Indians in Eastern Africa are known to be more generous in their friendships with members of every section of the community, or more generous in support of any good cause, without consideration of race or creed.

SIR ALAN PIM'S Report on the Financial Position and System of Taxation of Kenya is a judicious, painstaking, dispassionate document meticulous in detail and broad in principle. It points the way to considerable economies in public expenditure, and therefore to reduction of taxation, but, as we noted at the time of the Commissioner's appointment, the possible scope of his recommendations was seriously circumscribed from the outset by the limitation of the inquiry to Kenya. Had it embraced Tanganyika Territory and Uganda also it would have enabled the whole question of union to be examined afresh from the standpoints of finance and increased efficiency. Sir Alan Pim's terms of reference did not permit him to deal with that fundamental issue or with questions of military expenditure. Kenya, which has to bear an annual military charge of approximately £500,000, may fairly claim that that expenditure is necessitated largely by considerations of Imperial policy, and that a substantial proportion should be paid by the War Office, the vote of which could be increased by, say, half the bill without material detriment to the taxpayer at Home, whereas the relief to Kenya would be great. Garrisons are maintained in Gibraltar, Malta, and other Colonies at the cost of the Imperial Government, which might likewise bear at least a share of the burden now supported by Kenya. Sir Alan Pim shows how the Administration could save Kenya nearly £50,000 per annum and postpone income tax; the adoption of which would divert to Kenya large sums now paid to the Inland Revenue at Home. If suitable rearrangement of military finance could be made, the relief to Kenya would be considerable.

We write with confidence of this Government's ability to meet the situation. We have known cases in which Government has issued one or more orders after another to people unable for one reason or another to accept the proffered honour of a member of the Council, and it may well be that some difficulty has again been experienced, and that these appointments are not those which the Governor and his advisers would most have desired. Be that as it may, we welcome the continued association of the mining community, and especially of the skilled workers with the Legislature by the nomination of Major Grundy. As to Mr. Kassum, under certain circumstances Indians in Eastern Africa are known to be more generous in their friendships with members of every section of the community, or more generous in support of any good cause, without consideration of race or creed.

The one recommendation likely to arouse much opposition in the Colony is that in favour of the introduction of income tax, which we have always believed to be the soundest form of basic taxation for Other Taxes. We have always believed in the Place of the Colony, and which we first advocated as a minority of one among the East African Press. Sir Alan considers and rejects the arguments against the tax roundly condemns the existing graduated non-Native poll tax and the trade and professional licences, and is emphatic that he advocates not the superimposition of an additional tax, but a more equitable alternative to an admittedly inequitable and hazardous system of direct taxation. His income tax—which would be coupled with a basic minimum annual payment of either 50s. or £3 by Europeans and Asiatics—would replace the graduated poll tax and the education tax, permit substantial modifications to the Trades Licensing Ordinance, and abolish, or at least reduce by half, the levy on official salaries. The country will certainly, and quite rightly, expect the recommendations to be implemented wholly, and will not be content to see the Government evade the economies suggested while adopting that portion of the report which is more palatable. The Colony, the Commissioner says, cannot afford another income tax fiasco. That is true, and since the present Secretary of State declared in the House of Commons a few weeks ago that he believed that income tax would be to the benefit of Kenya, instructions will probably be given for its introduction. On this occasion the public will not be stampeded into vociferous opposition.

The Secretariat system did not impress Sir Alan, who recommends the appointment of three Secretaries to Government, each with responsibility for a group of Departments, and each standing in the same relation to the Governor, though the Colonial Secretary would continue to act as Chief Secretary, Deputy to the Governor, and Head of the Administrative Service. The titles proposed are Colonial Secretary, Secretary for Native Affairs, and Financial Secretary, and it is urged that the last-named should be consulted much more frequently than at present. This system of three secretaries recalls the arrangement made thirty years ago in the Transvaal by Lord Milner, that far-sighted statesman, whose innovations have so greatly influenced Imperial affairs. Sir Alan examines in detail the emoluments of the Governor, and concludes that they are not excessive. He advocates reduction of the European administrative staff, increased local recruitment of subordinate European staff, the greater use of Arabs and Africans after proper training, substitution of the Native hut and poll tax by a better alternative, and considerable amendment to the system of local government. This, then, is no spectacular flash-light, but a reliable signpost to the road which Kenya must make in her mind to travel.

# WELCOMING "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

The Rt. Hon. W. C. A. ORMSBURY-GORE,

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*East Africa* has for many years provided an independent and courageous weekly newspaper for all those interested in the welfare and progress of those territories under British Administration between Egypt and the Cape.

Each of these territories has much to learn from the experience of the others, and all of them have one common problem, however diversified by reason of history or the composition of their population. I am sure the change in title of the paper will be welcomed mainly, but especially by those who realise the interdependence of all those who look to the ports between Port Sudan and Beira as their bases of sea communication, and to the Imperial Airways mail route as their all-important air link.

"As one who has felt the weight of responsibility, I wish all success to Mr. Joslson and his paper in its enlarging sphere of activity."

The Rt. Hon. MALCOLM MACDONALD, B.A., M.P.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1935, and now  
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

"Southern Rhodesia and the British territories of East and Central Africa have many common interests and problems, and I feel that the enlarged scope of your periodical will do much to enhance its value, and to increase the number of those who look to it for information and comment on the affairs of the parts of the British Empire. I wish to express every success in its new form."

The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF LINLITHGOW, P.C.,  
Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1934-1936.

"I am glad that one of the first things you will do as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies is to write you this line to acquaint you on this new development in your journal. I am sure your decision to widen the scope of your valuable paper will be greatly appreciated by your numerous readers in this country, East Africa, and the two Rhodesias."

The Hon. MARTIN HUGHES, F.R.S., M.P.  
Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, 1933.

"I am very pleased to send a message of welcome to *East Africa and Rhodesia*. The work of its predecessor *East Africa* is too well known to call for any eulogy from me. The new journal will undoubtedly serve a very useful purpose."

"Although the territories to be served by the journal may be separated by defined boundaries and have different systems of administration, the same troubles which confront us are very closely linked and we are all members of the same Empire. We travel on the All-Red route as we do the time-honored road when more attention should be paid to the co-operation and the ultimate goal of a federal Commonwealth."

"Recent events in Kenya have brought the affairs of East Africa into the spotlight of international politics, reminded as all of us of the weakness from a certain point of view and shown how dangerous it would be for all of us if we came under the control of a single Government. I sincerely thank God for the British Empire, and I am grateful to the United Kingdom for preserving

The Rt. Hon. L. S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1924-1929, and  
a staunch friend of East Africa."

"Every success to *East Africa and Rhodesia*, whose new title is an indication of the ever-growing community of interest which is destined to link all the British territories in Eastern Africa in common material progress in the development of their civilisation, and in the eventual addition of another great and characteristic element to the diversified structure of the Empire."

His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir JOSEPH BYRNE,  
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.

Governor of Kenya since 1934.

"I cordially welcome your decision to change the title of your paper, for the more we in East Africa know of the trend of thought and the flow of events in Rhodesia, the better."

His Excellency Sir HAROLD LITTLEMASTER,  
K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Governor of Nyasaland since 1934.

"I am representing Nyasaland, particularly, to welcome your decision to include the Central African group of British territories in the scope of your paper, for it seems to me that this Province, situated as it is, in a position to link between South and Central Africa, both politically and commercially, is more connected with the Rhodesian basin in many respects than with the East African group. Your increased interest in the Central African provinces, and in particular the Malawian and Nyasaland districts, Africa has suffered in the past from too focal a study of the Southern provinces, and anything which tends to widen her point of view is an advantage. I hope that the extension of your activities will make each of the two groups more conscious of the other."

His Excellency Sir HAROLD MACMICHAEL,  
K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Governor of Tanganyika since 1934.

"I am very glad to hear that *East Africa* is to become *East Africa and Rhodesia*. The links of friendship binding us to the British territories to the south of East Africa are yearly drawing closer, and it seems very appropriate that the process of attraction should be reflected in the title of a paper which so admirably serves the interests of our groups."

Excellencies PHILIP E. MORRIS,  
K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Governor of Uganda since 1934.

"I am very glad to see the change of title to *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which is widely welcomed in the Colonies as an indication of the growing sense of common interest throughout British Africa. The stronger that feeling grows, and the greater the solidarity in this part of the Empire, the better will it be for all of every race who live in these countries and can be benefited by freedom, justice and opportunity, which are rapidly diminishing in our world."

**His Excellency Sir RICHARD RANKINE, K.C.M.G.**

British Resident in Zanzibar since 1920.

With East Africa all success in the extension of its activities. It is a journal highly regarded in East Africa and I am confident it will be warmly welcomed in the Rhodesias.

**His Excellency Sir HERBERT STANLEY, K.C.M.G.**

Governor of Southern Rhodesia since 1935 and first Governor of Northern Rhodesia 1922-1927.

I am very glad to learn that *East Africa* is to be published in East Africa and Rhodesia. Here in Southern Rhodesia we welcome any prospect of reliable information about the affairs of our Colony being made available as widely as possible in the British public. I wish your enterprise an abundant measure of success.

**Mr. S. J. MANNION O'KEEFFE, C.M.**

Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia since 1934, and formerly Minister of Internal Affairs and of Justice in Southern Rhodesia.

Very welcome news indeed that it has been decided to enlarge *East Africa* and to deal more fully than in the past with Rhodesia, its affairs and problems. I wish you every possible success.

**Major G. H. VALE, O.B.E.**

Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Five and Information Office in London.

I come to you to know how much you always bear in mind the interests of East Africa at heart, and to offer to help them through the influence of your paper, and that of the other journals which tend to give a more closer co-operation between the various East African territories and Southern Rhodesia, particularly from the economic point of view, certainly in the interests of all interested in that continent.

**Mr. J. E. LORINGUGARD, B.C. D.S.O.**

Colonial Secretary, Northern Rhodesia and Entebbe under British Governor of the Uganda Mandate, January 1936-1939.

I welcome your decision to make the occasion of British East Africa's 10th anniversary an opportunity to extend the influence of your paper.

**The Rt. Hon. Lord GRANTHAM, M.P.**

Member of Parliament and author of *A Short History of the Making of Rhodesia*.

In addition of East Africa's importance on extending the influence of your paper to include Rhodesia, I would like to add that it is exerted on behalf of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Tanganyika, whom down here sincerely induces help to all classes and races residing in the territories, and it seems right that the Rhodesias should also have the benefit of the services your journal will further our interest of this new Colony would seem to be an honour which those you already serve did not step back to do something great. I trust them to speak with one voice when the occasion warrants, must be to the mutual benefit of all.

**SH. WILLIAM F. GOWERS, K.C.M.G.**

Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies since 1933 and Governor of Uganda 1929-1933.

My earliest public service was in Rhodesia, my first time in East Africa, with a long period in West Africa between. I have therefore had a very good opportunity of realising the similarities and dissimilarities of the problems presented by different parts of the continent, and also of the study of those of others, and as help to the solution of those of another place, for this reason, and also as an old Rhodesian, I welcome this broadened scope of your paper, of which I have long had a high appreciation.

**Mr. SIR WILLIAM LEATHES, K.C.V.O., M.C.**

Leader of the Unopposed Members of the Legislative Council.

I am most gratified to hear that our old friend *East Africa* is to become *East Africa and Rhodesia*. To those who move steadily and constantly towards the creation of a more important and economic unit of the British in Eastern Africa, I feel sure that a broadening of the basis on which your paper has now been founded in the past will be an invaluable help. May every success attend your venture.

**Sir GEORGE JOHNSON, J.P.**

Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, Allen Jones President of the Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, and Vice-Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, Ltd.

I welcome the scheme which will forge a new link between the Rhodesias and the Old Country. It will be well received by all interested in the trade and commerce between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Great Britain. A new channel is opened for the transmission of news regarding the present situation in South Africa, material aid and manufactured products, and other commodities for increasing both imports from England and exports from Southern Rhodesia to the Old Country.

The continuation of the journal in the Colonies will also provide a new and useful advertising medium for manufacturers who wish to establish connections in Rhodesia, and for those who produce articles already been introduced, particularly in the countries each East Africa and the Rhodesias in the continent.

I wish you the greatest success. Sure you will

**SH. LIBERTI QURE, O.B.E.**

Managing Director of the London Committee of the Rhodesia Company, Chairman of the Beira Development Co. and the Trans-Rhodesia Railway Company and director of several other Eastern African companies.

The main object of Rhodesia is to become East Africa and Rhodesia. I have always read *East Africa* with the greatest interest, and now that it is going to cover still more widely the hinterland of Beira, I hope it will increase the services it has rendered to the development of that part of Africa to which it devotes its energies.

Many similar and greatly appreciated measures have been received, and a further selection will appear in the next issue.

## *East Africa and Rhodesia*

*Some Impressions of a Long Tour*

By J. S. JOHNSON

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

THE outstanding impression left upon me by my recent long and comprehensive tour of East Africa and Rhodesia is that those British Dependencies, two of which have had an excellent record, and the two others are so interdependent that it is difficult to consider the merits of either group alone, as to produce a distorted picture.

Parochialism has been, and in lesser degree still is, the main obstacle to progress in the British African territories, though where general conditions and problems are concerned there are between the Natives and the white population mutual benefit to be gained by closer co-operation on a broad international basis. The Natives are reaching a stage seldom seen before, according to men on the spot who are competent to judge, and no official policy has not more than half a chance of seeing for themselves what the negroes are doing.

The vast majority of Southern Rhodesians and Natives seldom remember that they are fewer by more than ten thousand the total population of all the other British Dependencies. Dependencies together are looking more and more seriously which still hankers after union with South Africa is losing ground first, because the Natives realise that it would be a great danger of a flood of poor whites from the South; secondly, because the Rhodes tradition is still so powerful that amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia has a strong sentimental attraction; and, thirdly, because it is increasingly clear that the two chief potential partners will probably drift apart, with loss to both if they are not soon brought into the closest cooperation and collaboration.

A much advertised objection that Rhodesia wants to embrace Nyasaland in order to obtain control of her Native labour has no substance. How can there be when there is at present a mere voluntary outflow of sub-labour? Almost all the Rhodesians with whose subject was disclosed—and they included most leaders of all shades of public thought—felt that after some years after amalgamation there would be enough to go to bring Rhodesian administration into a state of greater efficiency. They certainly do not cover Nyasaland, and it will have to be that Protectorate which seeks incorporation, not the other party which will demand it.

### *East African Union Desired*

The closest possible investigation from all angles revealed nothing to weaken but much to reinforce the conviction held since the end of the War that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territories should be administered as the one economic and political unit which they unquestionably form. No chartered company, if given control of them, would dream of establishing three separate and complete headquarters in Nairobi, Entebbe, and Dar es Salaam, and that comparison with a chartered company administration is not to be dismissed as futile.

For the British South Africa Group, down to the Natives and Northern Peoples, with such splendid public services that more than a few of the old-time officials and governors declared that the past was not less good than that of to-day.

Now, their substance is the confirmed assertiveness of independence, which precludes union. The Sierras' unusual complications, of which are, unfortunately, compared with those of the territories of the British Isles, some 1,300 miles from north to south, with the distance from the north-western extremity of Uganda to the south-eastern corner of Tanzania being more than 1,000 miles, while the administration or settlement of any importance in Kampala, Uganda can now be reached well within a day's travel in similar terrain. Distances of a day's ride or road-stage, if the average is 10 miles, might not make which count, as the same considerations already crowded with difficulties that type of Government generally has admission to a union, rapidly an efficient and mutually beneficial form of union.

### *Kenya and Uganda in Union*

There is no more measure of agreement over the need for one nation in its government than could be found without further reference to Sir Joseph Rottnest's term of office as Governor of Kenya, drawing to his nose, the moment is chosen to unite Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and there would be general satisfaction at such a step in the most practical which could be taken to counteract German Colonial propaganda, the Imperial German Reich's failure to answer what has so disturbed Britons overseas, of certainly nine-tenths of whom the during his absence from London broached the topic at an early stage of his son.

A complete union is desired, but if it is not to be implemented at present why should Kenya and Uganda be merged, leaving the Mandated Territory to be incorporated a little later? To suggest that Kenya and Uganda could not be jointly administered under terms fair to both parties is to belittle the bankruptcy of British statesmanship. Our far-flung territories are groups of very different conditions, each adjusted to meet special circumstances, and there is no reason to suppose that a change suitable to East African conditions could not readily be made.

### *Not Explore the Ground*

Indeed, in the present Governor Sir Edward Maitland will be the task of endeavouring by consultation with all the interests involved to see if there are any of union generally satisfactory. There is little doubt of his executive ability and frank lack of bias would overcome such fears as Uganda harbours, and introduce a practical scheme. His six months in this present post have won Mr. Maitland universal respect in the Protectorate and a wide measure of co-operation. His, who, in his long service in Tanganyika gave him unparalleled knowledge of that area. He is thus peculiarly fitted to explore the ground. Dr. J. S. Johnson in a reader's note on this issue, experienced an administrator as Sir Herbert Stanley might approach the problem from Kenya.

If this problem be not faced now, it may be too easily be prejudiced by the vested interest created by the nomination of a new Governor of Kenya, who would be nothing more than that, a communication with East African opinion is most anxious to be avoided. The great constructive work waiting to be done in Eastern Africa is inter-

rewards are too meagre, and the best man available may be the last to be chosen. Indeed, if the average test of experience, tact, with tact, judgment and, above all, determination, leads to the almost universal view to-day, Africa and Rhodesia as the King's Representatives in the two principal groups of territories a sufficient piece of practical Empire Building in Africa is likely to see in the generation.

Another necessary organisation of Thinking Departments on Plains Division; for the territories themselves as in the colonies have been taken by some Government or other, establishment of Development Committees, the bodies charged with greater responsibility and with a wider outlook could exercise a much more potent influence. The trouble with the present administrative system is that it throws so much routine work upon those senior members of the Government team who take their duties seriously—and the others are scarcely kept in the thinking mood about the welfare of the state that they cannot find the time for systematic thought of other matters. The one man who has time, if he has the necessary Departmental heads, is the Governor, but the tendency of the last few years to place African territories under Governors who have had no experience of Africa has raised obvious difficulties and dangers in this connexion.

#### *More Miss Territories*

The ignorance of some Departmental heads of what has been, or is being, done by others engaged in similar work in the colonies, or overseas, is astonishing. It is not that they keep close to their own preserves, and are suspicious to the idea that theirs is the territory which really matters, but it is regrettable that the consequence should sometimes be lack of knowledge of what has been learnt elsewhere.

Thanks to the excellent internal air services—so far apart of the Empire is more advanced than Africa—it should be easy to arrange annual inter-territorial conferences of senior officers of almost all the technical Departments, the results of which would be enhanced by the careful preparation of material, the printing and circulation of the same, paper in advance. All the discussions might be the *finis* of considerable thought rather than of momentary inspiration. Selected members of the general public with a birth advantage be invited to attend most of such meetings: where specialists foregather there is often an inclination to treat their subject as in a vacuum, to which tendency the presence of outsiders would afford a healthy corrective. Admirably have invited to this year's Provincial Conference at Conference in Northern Rhodesia, with excellencies from the government standpoint, and that precludes us one worth of gladness.

A meeting which will encourage co-operation between governors and governors is to be recommended. In some territories great strides have been made in the recent past, but elsewhere relations are far from satisfactory. That the Juntas are by no means one-sided, beside the point, but it is certain that the right spirit could speed a more harmonious life.

#### *An African Colonial Service.*

No one of the many people with whom the matter was discussed disagreed with the suggestion that the time is ripe for the formation of an African section of the Colonial Service. Entrants having opted for Africa, would normally spend their life in East or West Africa, with consequent ascent to British Africa, and themselves, as now, could not

too think as "good Africans," a highly desirable development.

At least one able young man, having started in Uganda, may be posted in succession to Fiji, Barbados and the Falkland Islands, and then, when he has won his spurs, be brought back to Africa as a major or senior officer. A man surely no less disputed than he would have seen a far more useful servant of the public cause in all human probability than a man if he had been allowed to follow his calling in different parts of Africa, which offers an endless variety of conditions for the development of the specialist, whether to be an administrator, law, medicine, agriculture, mining, horticulture, finance, or transportation. If an African Colonial Service were formed, it would form a class of élite from which in the not distant future be possible to supply the African Dependencies with all their senior Civil servants.

Because it has been so frequently emphasised in this paper, the subject of the future of the Tanganyika Mandate is omitted from this short resume. It is, however, a matter of life and death to British Africa, and is recognised as such everywhere between the Indian and Southern Rhodesia.

## *Life is Crowned.*

*as new buds put forth  
For glad new mornings bring.*

The swelling seed pods form a boot,  
The bursting bud its leaf.  
Massed bloom beset the sapless sheaf.  
Ripe grain weighs down the shaft  
And brims the sacks in very broth  
Nature clamours. Life is Crowned.

When the great Founder toward the  
Looked on with eagle eye,  
And sent his youthful tuners forth  
To prove her Destinies,  
Twas he prophetic visaged who  
Claimed "Life is Crowned." Not Empire.

III.  
There hung along the hillsides  
Like giant's shields gleam;  
In gloom, Stand the swampy boughs  
That dip to Zambéz's stream  
In Ben's old forlorn  
Zambéz, Lusaka, Abesere.

IV.  
Timbers joined, trees  
Wise old beacons  
Greet new winds  
Large old bonds loose  
Old trees live and mark  
To us, ambitious. Life is

Glorious.

## *On New Cover Design.*

THE cover adopted by *East Africa and Rhodesia* for this number, the first of a new annual volume, was designed by Mrs. F. S. Johnson, who has requested that the prize of five guineas offered for the design adopted should be divided between the East African and Rhodesian Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

# NOTES BY THE WAY.

## *Lord Lugard and Uganda.*

A RECENT first leader in this paper commented on Lord Lugard's great service to British Africa in general and to British East Africa in particular. He is one of the two outstanding men who, though they wrought immeasurably valuable work in and for British East and Central Africa, remained less well known to their fellow countrymen than many who followed in their train and never acquired anything like such status. Who, for instance, could compare Stanley's work for Africa, despite all its magnificence, with that done by Lord Lugard? It was the simple modesty of Lord Lugard as of his late Sir Alfred Milner, the second of the pair which kept them in the background. They were content and concerned only to work for the good of that East and Central African Empire of the future, of which they believed to have already the foundations. Owing to their share of credit in the building did not worry them that less worthy folk could engage and seemed to them worth while.

But for Lord Lugard, or as he then was, Captain Lugard, Uganda would not be British to-day. Why should not Uganda, with that thought in mind, receive the graceful, as it would be a very richly effective gesture of a little presentation in token of its gratitude? There is no thought of any attack of intrinsic worth. The world of Africa behind the scenes has its own sense which would be appreciated by the recipient, and it is the idea rather than the actual article of presentation, which would, I hope and believe most commend itself to Uganda.

## *Koenigsberg's "Good Luck."*

HAVING read almost everything published in English about his experiences during the War in the *Admirals' Cruiser* "Koenigsberg," a good deal of what was already printed in Germany, and having in the course of Intelligence duty at a later stage of the campaign in East Africa examined several dozen British officers and men of the crew, I was surprised to find Mr. Malcolm Smith, in the *Admiral's Cruiser*, had a conception of the extent to which he had favored the Germans. His record is broken down, I am sure, by a German who served aboard her, Lieutenant [redacted] and whose narrative rings true, owing to its only immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities. German surveys of two passages into the Rupunji, which could be negotiated by the cruiser—and this only at the exact moment of spring tide, when the water won the low of 17 ft. 9 inches, a depth she left the "Koenigsberg" at a margin of no more than three and a half feet.

So far as I can see, this discovery at so opportune a time from the German standpoint was it that the cruiser scurried to cover after sinking the "Pegasus" in Zanzibar roadstead at daylight? She should have sailed over the low of the Rupunji precisely at the moment of the "spring tide" on September 26, 1914. Had she appeared as she came the ships of the "Dartmouth" class which were searching the coast for her might have put paid to her account with our government, as she had rearranged the old "Pegasus." Had she appeared a little later, her career as a commerce raider would certainly have been short.

Good luck still attended her. Once in the river, much of which was uncharted, five streams suddenly showed up ahead at a time. When if the wrong one had been taken, the cruiser would have been driven ashore by the fast-flowing Lubo-stream. The fateful decision of the pilot was right. For long the engines had been clanking on wood, but they kept going until the ship was moored nine miles direct from the sea, but thirty miles according to her log. That was the end of the luck for a crew of which there was now bound to take heavy toll in a modern battleship which had to remain bottled in what should prove her death-trap when in the following summer the motors of the *Severn* and *Severn* arose from Europe and speedily put an end to her career. No, there was still the consolation that when British gunners had set her alight from stem to stern, the survivors of her crew could take to the shore after preparing to fire two torpedoes abreast in the machine, thus themselves sinking her with her burning.

## *When the Just Shall Go—in Bed.*

COURT-HOUSES are quite frequently held in local court-houses in East Africa. Mombasa has now provided an instance of a court of justice of importance than that of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa—being held in a hospital. Mr. Justice Hall, C.J., Justice of Uganda, was taken ill during his recent visit to the court for the sittings of the Appeal Court, which consequently moved into hospital when His Lordship was sufficiently recovered to attend to the cases on the roll. In what department of the hospital the court was held report does not state, but it does not burden the imagination to speculate on the measures of success which might have been achieved with hospital witnesses if the operating table had become the witness-box, and if X-rays had been trained upon Natives giving their version of the latest witchcraft outrage. The Court of Appeal, having seen the fashion, the local authorities might usefully popularise the idea in their campaign for a new Native hospital. Cannot they invite the legislature to meet in the hospital, or stage within its walls an interterritorial medical conference?

## *The Machine-Gunned Elephant.*

WHO was responsible for the machine-gunning of a herd of elephant in the neighbourhood of Wimulu, in the Southern Sudan, a few years ago? Reference to this "sport" is made in the current report of the Game Department, which suggests that the chief survivor of that episode formed the nucleus of a legend, the habitual tendency of which is to run away on the ground of a sort of fast and as far as its date in their memories stimulated with never-to-be-forgotten horrors of the past. That reference, it will be noted, credits the elephant with a memory of some decades, an interesting speculation. The report results that the Southern Sudan, said to thirty years ago, was constantly machine-gunned by troops garrisoning the locality; and it is a pity that more detailed information is not given of what must have been one of the most disgraceful chapters in the history of big-game shooting in East Africa. It is not the British way to check even marauding elephants with machine-guns.

## Humbling the Savage Spirit.

By W. R. BEATTIE, F.R.G.S.

**O**WACHI, chief of the Kitosha, had so long withheld the grinding hand of the white man that he suffered from a severe attack of swollen head. To the District Commissioner's repeated orders to come into Mumias for a conference he returned insolent replies, and Musuas saw him not.

The D.C. was determined to humble Owachi's spirit and took his head in the dust, but he was puzzled to achieve his object without force which he was loath to employ. Finally he fell back upon bluff, and on several days paid no more attention to Owachi, hoping that the latter would think he had scored and that the white man feared to punish him.

A week passed before a trusted messenger invited the turbulent chief to a friendly visit. It was on the following afternoon, hunting at a distance, in presence of coloured bedes for his many wives. It was a winning move. Owachi, who only signified that he would come to Mumias, accepted the invitation and accept the promised present.

The D.C. sought his brains to find a way of humbling Owachi and chastening his spirit. He did not until noon of the day of the chief's visit did light penetrate the darkness. Then a Government inspector of telegraphs arrived to test the line, and the D.C. explained his difficulty. The telegraph inspector had a plan. This was outlined and after lunch they set to work to prepare the stage for the meeting with Owachi.

The inspector cut the wires from his test battery and an induction coil into an enamel basin of water. Then, by means of a simple contact (which the chief would be obliged to stand connected to) the other end of the circuit, it would be possible to get Owachi's blood as the electric current passed through his body. The D.C. furnished the bait, dropping five silver coins into the basin of water.

Owachi reached Mumias at the appointed time, accompanied by his numerous wives and the elders—an invincible collection of almost naked savages. His escort was a body of fifty spearmen. The D.C. had a short species of telegram and handed over the present of beads, which Owachi received with an air of indifference, making it clear that he was dissatisfied and expected other gifts. While he lodged this protest, his greedy eyes searched about him with ill-concealed eagerness.

Indicating the basin of water and the coins therein, the D.C. remarked slyly: "Take the coins from the water, Owachi, and the money is yours own."

The chief made a gesture from where he squatted on the D.C.'s veranda, and walked in dignified strides to the enamel basin. The D.C. and telegraphist watched facts close in broad grins. The chief plunged his hand swiftly into the water to grab the coins, but his expression changed from greed to pain, and he let forth a terrified yell. Withdrawing his hand at once, Owachi stared in amazement at the D.C.

"What troubles you, Owachi?" he asked quietly.

"There's a devil in the water," Owachi growled in mingled anger and fright.

The D.C. rose abruptly to his feet, and at this the telegraphist disconnected the wires without being observed. Then, plunging his hand into the water, the D.C. held up the coins before the astonished chief's face—and dropped them back into the water. "It is as I said," he remarked

serenely. "There are no devils in the water, Owachi."

And Owachi, regarding the D.C. with a new respect, advanced to the basin and lowered his hand into it cautiously. This time nothing happened. Sheepishly he withdrew the hand and shook his head in astonishment.

"Pick up the money and it is your own," suggested the D.C. with a smile, and signalled the telegraphist to reconnect the battery, which action passed unnoticed, for all eyes were fixed on the basin.

With renewed confidence, Owachi made to grab the coins, but let out an agonised howl and withdrew his hand instantly, the coins remaining in the bowl. Owachi stared fixedly at it, but saw nothing unusual. Then, his curiosity and greatly puzzled, he confronted the D.C., who stifled his amusement and pretended not to see the man with fear.

The chief recovered all his dignity, and asked in a cold voice: "What is this thing that bites and yet again does not bite?"

"Unless you have an evil conscience, Owachi, nothing bites you," the D.C. retorted乾shrewdly.

Even more Owachi tried to grab up the coins, shouting commands, but the electrical shock was too much for his nerves. He turned about, retired to a safe distance, and cried in a voice that trembled, as did his body, in acute fear of the unknown power: "What is this thing that cannot be seen, yet bites like a thousand scorpions?"

"It's the God of the white man," the D.C. called him sternly. "You see that no harm befalls me, but to you shows the hand of wrath. Look at my hand, sir, in this box. Within is the god. When I lay upon him, then the god acts. You have seen it, so." The chief stared doubtfully at the battery, but was obviously impressed by the power of this white man's god-box. "Take hold of the box's hands," the D.C. urged, indicating the two wires, "and you will see that the god of the white man will protect me from my enemies."

Owachi, plainly frightened, seized a wire in each hand with a "do or die" expression on his face; he must not show fear before his warlords who had eyes wide open and watched the proceeding awfully true.

As soon as the chief had the wires firmly in his hands, the telegraphist turned on the battery to full strength. Owachi, writhing and twisting and yelling aloud in mingled fear and pain, could not release his hold, strive as he would. Seeing he had had enough, the D.C. signalled for the cutter and switched off, and the chief dropped the wires as if they were red-hot embers.

"Great is the god of the white man," he cried, and all-powerful is the white man. "He creates and will do his bidding" and instantly.

The D.C.'s bluff had worked. Not slow to take advantage of the victory, he issued rapid orders as to the future conduct of Owachi and his people, whose conduct thereafter was exemplary, the mere threat of the god-in-the-box being sufficient to bring them to heel if there were slight signs of unrest.

Had they but known, the telegraphist, returning home to Kisumu, had taken the god-in-the-box with him.

### THIS MONTHLY FUNNY BOOK.

That Is—Our Empire's opinion of "In Darkest Africa and Darker Europe." By S. B. Williams.  
15s. ed. from "Self Service and Thrift."

## An Appropriate Quotation.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir.—Your paper, under its more composed name, will be increasingly welcome in Ethiopia, where although we are relatively removed from the daily twilights of European diplomacy, we are many aware of the gathering clouds by the wireless, the telegraph and the press.

The establishment of Italy in Ethiopia and her decision to raise a great Native army, and Germany's ardent campaign for the restoration of Tanganyika Territory—an ambition which, as you have said, cannot possibly be gratified by Great Britain without betraying this Colony to a horde of Kenya, Uganda, Abyssinia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo—brings closer the curtain of world-wide trouble, and makes one cry with despair.

O for a long life to the darkness  
Some boundless company to abide,  
Where ruffian, oppression, and deceit,  
Or insurmountable and successful war.  
Might never reach me more! My ear is pain'd,  
My soul is sick, with every day's report  
Of wrong and outrage which the earth is full.  
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart  
It does not feel for man the natural bond  
Of brotherhood; it serves him as the day  
The world is astir.

Yours faithfully,  
Southern Rhodesia.

## Kenya Coffee 200 Years Ago

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir.—In some ancient Swahili manuscripts I have come across what may be the earliest recipe for making Kenya coffee. It occurs as a short song which was sung at Swahili wedding festivities at Lamu in the early seventeen hundreds.

The recipe, written in Arabic script and in the dialect, reads:

*Manda mumiuni, kifasati kufudhi;  
Kifasati kufudhi, kifasati kufudhi;  
Kifasati kufudhi, kifasati kufudhi;*

(Translated)

*Take two portions of mumiuni—the same honey is put in.  
To your taste of cloves add indifferently ground  
and shallot coffee; truly which is  
to be drunk.  
Or an excellent without blemish for presenting  
a visitor.*

On the favouring mentioned, honey, cloves and saffron are all East African products easily obtainable. The mumiuni is a pseud-magical medicine to be bought in the bazaar of Mombasa and Zanzibar. It is said to be composed of a hundred names of God, the ingredients of which are unknown. It is usually by wayfinding Native visitors to the coast who do words from hooray, and other such robust stuff without the aid of a dictionary make it robust. As

when swallows house like sun-shots or sunbeams a species of timber or wood, so mumiuni rods are cut in the degree as necessitated. With the following most people would doubtless feel the power to be sufficient to robustly defend the colonies of humans against it robust. As

many Kenyan coffee planters have assured me how ever, that they sweat hard to produce their trees and are drained dry in the process, *insufficient* side-line should result in difficulty.

The coffee, distilled by the recipe, is drunk black and very hot in quantities of an eggcupful served in small, shallow glass saucer cups; and I can testify that it is excellent.

The old Swahili custom of giving coffee to guests at weddings, and at public functions—when everyone from Sultan downards used to join in the refrains—seems to deserve the close attention of the Trade Commissioners.

In London, for instance, the Kenya Coffee Choir, composed of planters' home children might sing a roundelay of "Hail my Queen of Sheba" to the throne, the first outside St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the time of popular matrimonial events. They could scarcely fail to attract widespread attention to the young domesticable team.

Electric light, steamship, railway, and telegraph

## Feeding Habits of Snakes.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir.—Not long ago a considerable loss of eggs from my chicken runs caused me to take more interest in the activities of my poultry, and one day I discovered a large snake in one of the runs. I had a long shotgun and the shape of the egg was evident and the snake certainly looked uncomely. Hence I killed the snake—and found inside it a clump of eggs which had been removed from a hen's body.

This incident has caused me to suspect snakes do not seek their food by either taste or smell, but also by sight.

Yours faithfully,  
Kenya Colony, A. R. McCRAE.

## Marching Coloumn of Ants.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Some recent observations of march columns and columns of ants in transit under my notice caused me to write a note to a neighbour near Ngongere, Tanza, in A. Colson's district, whose wife and son were feeding young oil-seed black ants principally the tell-tale ants of our country, we understand the bearish pointed tail of which distinguishes the column. There were many columns of these ants marching in single file, compact of course, in apparent pain, and in less than five minutes the whole column was foursquare and in arrest. A march column was perfect.

Yours faithfully,  
Kenya Colony, G. E. T. WILSON.

## NOTES FROM LETTERS.

Editorial Criticism.—Comparatively to the editor on his Eastern African tour. "Such imitative is much more likely to draw foreign and East African persons closer together than to alienate them from their critics." From a former editor of "The Standard," writing on the West African tour.

The Mombasa Press.—Our trading colonies seem to have been visited originally well done, but now that those who have served on various newspapers in the past months are quiet, they give the impression of being the author of a large amount of work. From a well-known East African

OUR BOOKS

## "Matabele" Thompson

### *Stirring Times for Rhodes.*

THE name of Francis Robert Thompson is kept alive by the descriptive "Matabele." But his life and contribution to Rhodesian development have been obscured by the more spectacular personalities and events of his period.

There has long been need for an authentic record of his life, and this has now been produced in the form of an autobiography, edited by his daughter, Nancy Routhard. Significantly, Cecil Rhodes's name is mentioned in the first twenty lines of the book, "not because I wish to throw any fresh light on a subject already well-studied, but because it was impossible to have lived in close contact with so remarkable a man without my life to some extent being coloured by his. As a young and well-patriot, he fired my imagination when we were merely lads together."

Matabele Thompson was born in South Africa in 1857, was trying his luck as a digger at 13, and four years later had his farm in Griqualand West. The farm was wiped out in a Native rising, the attacking party being mounted on grey horses, and wearing European helmets and military coats.

Thompson, his father, brother and three Natives held off the forces of the rebels until the King of the homestead eventually drove them off, and they were forced to run for their lives.

"I saw my cousin captured, and my father surrounded, and several shots fired into him at close quarters. Africa had claimed him as a victim of the evolution from barbarism, affording no other instance than the Zulu share in that task, and the irony of being murdered by those he had befriended. Yet such are among the authentic memoirs of Africa, from which none hereto can be truly told."

Having lost all he possessed, Thompson joined the Imperial Civil Service in Griqualand West, where he carried out a completely Nelsonian disarmament campaign, each two men being given a plough in return for the surrender of their arms.

In 1886 Rhodes asked him to organise the Native compounds in Kimberley, where things were chaotic. Before the institution of Thompson's compound system, little or nothing was paid by the diamond mining companies in dividends, and De Beers' £10 shares were obtainable for between £2 and £3. In the first year under the new system £12,000 worth of diamonds were recovered, and the company was soon paying a dividend of 30%.

Thompson had returned to the Civil Service, supervisor of all compounds in the mining areas, when the great adventure of his life began.

"I received a telegram from Rhodes asking me to meet him in the Houses of Parliament that evening. At the meeting began a history of the Chartered Company."

Rhodes's scheme was that Thompson and C. D. Rudd should go to Bulawayo to try to clinch from the all-powerful Lobengula the sole concession for mining minerals in his country, and to bring the events which changed the whole face of Southern Africa. ("Matabele" introduces a little human touch which shows, though probably not intended for that purpose, how eager Rhodes was for his colonization, and how careful Rhodes's boulder was in matters of detail, even in so vast an undertaking.)

"My first reply to Rhodes's suggestion," he writes, "was, 'I must ask my wife.' — somewhat weakly, I might say. 'I must think it over.' Rhodes with a smile

pulled a letter from his pocket and said, 'I knew you would say that,' he said. 'Here is her written consent. I got half an hour ago.'

The syndicate was accordingly formed, the initial cost of the venture being £37,000. Thompson describes in considerable detail the interview at which Lobengula signed the concession. While Rhodes went to England to lay the document before Government and to endeavour to secure a charter, Thompson held the fort at the King's kraal, and, save meantime, misunderstandings and difficulties arose with the Matabele *indunas*, who insisted on seeing the original of the concession.

Thompson received his due portion of shares in the Chartered Company, and under Rudd's guidance sold them "at the right time."

"This fortune made me nervous as to me, including Oxford. I entered Keble College where I was promptly named 'Grandpa' and in many respects was mistaken for the professor of Natural and Mineral History by authority."

Subsequently he returned to South Africa and entered politics. When he died in 1927, his autobiography was partly finished and partly roughed out, but "Matabele Thompson" is not so much an autobiography as a record and an invaluable one of events leading up to the political origin of Southern Rhodesia. It comes to the same abrupt disappearance and that has characterised other works — including the fine "Rhodes of Africa" — in early Rhodesian days, and is not sufficiently informative as to subsequent events to reveal to the world how far-reaching have been the developments based on the work of Rhodes, Thompson, Rudd and others, and how much their successors have made of the opportunities they created.

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# Mr. Alan Page's Report

## Proposed Reforms in Income Tax

In the course of the last year the Commission has been considering the financial position of the Colony, and it is now proposed to submit a report on the financial position of the Colony for the year to investiture of the first Governor of Kenya.

The Commission has submitted a Report and Report on the Financial Position and State of the Colony of Kenya. It will be necessary to consider the financial position of the Colony as a colonial territory, and the best way to approach the problem is to consider the financial position of the Colony as a separate entity, and then to consider the financial position of the Colony as a part of the British Empire. In this connection, the following has been suggested and is being introduced for the consideration of the Committee:

### 100. *Annual Savings Scheme*

*Local Taxation Authority Cap. 70, 1930.*—The total amount of taxation imposed annually by the Colony, namely, twenty million pounds, is to be reduced by one-half, so that the amount of taxation imposed by the Colony is to be avoided.

*Interest Tax, Recommended.*—With regard to the present position of Kenya Government interest and the gravity of a modification in the existing system, it is recommended that the Graduated Woods Tax, Police and Education Taxes should be abolished, and that Trades and Professional Licences should be increased, so that the levy of official salaries should be reduced by at least half. In their place, an Income Tax would be introduced, including a basic minimum of £10. The rate of taxation on extra income would be 10 per cent. This estimate should also be reduced by half.

*Conversion of Bonds.*—Conversion of Kenya bonds on terms advantageous to the Colony will be difficult. It cannot in any case be considered a present because of the future liability of the Colony for sum spent on the original construction of the Uganda Railway, a liability which has been accepted by the Colonial Office. It is recommended that the Colony should be relieved from liability.

*Annual Loan as Temporary Exchequer.*—To guard against the uncertainty of the effects from the proposed Income Tax in its early years, and from Native Tax and oil tax, also in view of the gradual reduction of the annual grants-in-aid, it is proposed for certain inevitable increases in expenditure in the next few years, by the Colony to have temporary relief in the form of conversion of the existing short-term charges. This cannot be done at the present time by conversion of the existing loans, or by a reduction of the sinking fund. The only immediately practicable method of securing temporary relief appears to be to draw an annual loan of such an amount as would fully protect, with regard to the uncertainties of Native Tax, and would permit of some arrangement being made towards the accumulation of a reserve fund. This would not remove any fundamental unsoundness in the financial position, although the present cash position is unsatisfactory. It would be a safeguard in tiding over a difficult period of transition. The loan would not affect the working of the Railways or of operations in the Colonies. Government would not, in the original scheme, be liable to pay interest on the loan.

### Important Reorganisation

*Central Government.*—The Secretary of State for the Colonies' advice concerning the main proposals affecting the terms of service, and attention is therefore specially directed in this report to the reduction of the numbers of officers to such extent as is safely possible, and to the reduction of the number of men necessary to posts which are not at present adequately filled locally.

*Statistical System to be Modified.*—The central organisation of Government should be maintained, subject to the financial arrangements which can satisfactorily be made, providing financial responsibility to the Colonial Secretary. In this connection, it is proposed to follow the English system of having a statistical staff under the Native Affairs Commissioner, and the statistical department will be given independent status.

*Financial Department.*—The financial department of the Government, or Native Affairs Commissioner, will be the department for fiscal Government. Lands of the Colony will be absorbed in this organisation. Native

affairs will be the major charge of the Secretary, the executive responsibilities being largely delegated to Provincial Commissioners. The resulting economy will be considerable.

*Provincial Commissioners.*—The number of Provincial areas and of Senior District Commissioners should be reduced, including the Coast and the Masaai areas in neighbouring provinces. The posts of Provincial Commissioners should be retained, but the posts should be given wider and responsibilities commensurate with their functions and experience. The post of Provincial Commissioner of the Coast Province should be combined with that of District Commissioner, Mombasa.

*Reduction of District Officers.*—The general district organisation should remain as at present, but the number of District Officers should be reduced by nine, mainly by combining several districts. Ten other posts of District Officer should be reduced by the substitution of Special Officers largely recruited for the purpose. The total savings in salaries would amount to £100,000 per annum.

*Administrative Costs Recommended.*—In addition to the reductions proposed above in the number of officers' posts in districts, the Administrative costs may be further reduced by 10 per cent. as compared with the 1930 budget. The result of this would be a saving of £100,000 per annum.

*Revenue of General.*—The number of taxation posts should be reduced to 100, and the same should be distributed among the various districts fairly.

*Local Government and Local Suggestion.*—Attention should be given to the training of local government staff to whom more responsibility of posts than is now open to them.

### THE NATURAL RESOURCES

*Reorganisation of Agricultural Dept.*—The position of the Agricultural and pastoral departments is described with reference to the duties of the Agricultural Department of the European settled areas and to the Native Reserves. In the former the essential requirement is an adequate scientific advisory staff, in the latter a basic investigation and supervisory staff with practical agricultural and lower scientific qualities of executive officers, particularly both in the plant and the animal industries in the Native Reserves the fundamental problems including the maintenance of the fertility of the soils and the check of soil erosion.

It is recommended that the headquarters' organisation and research stations of both European and the Native Reserve staffs be reorganised in the field organisations should also be reduced and be reduced to some extent either by the reduction of posts or by the substitution of locally recruited officers for officers recruited from overseas. The effect on the staff in the Department is reduced, and the resulting savings are estimated at £100,000 per annum.

*Native Department.*—This deals with the subject of much difficulty, arising chiefly out of its relations with the Railways and the Colonies. Any organisation for the Native Department must take into account the work-life destiny. The inclusion of government in the scope of the Native Reserve Commissioner must be accepted, although their descent in local government exists, which have no responsibility for raising any part of the funds are extremely difficult.

The possibility of economies in the Department is considered, and certain recommendations are made which affect the Native Department. The reduction of the research programme of loan work on strength of the staff will have to be undertaken. A large amount, say 100,000, should be available for the reduction of the system of working through contractors for the purpose of road construction and maintenance, the latter should be increased by 25 per cent. to the success of the state contracts in countries with similar problems. The area of responsibility for roads to European District Councils or to District Officers can only be made to a limited extent.

*National Service Desirables.*—In the Native Department, as in all parts of the defence service, economies are to be made in the extent of the staff employed. This will be done by the reduction of posts in the Native Reserve Commissioner as the result of a large increase in the number of officers, the mean percentage of posts reduced by 25 per cent.

**Some Rhodesian Problems.***Proposals and Criticisms.**From Our Rhodesian Correspondent.*

BETTER times for farmers and the forthcoming abandonment of the policy of controlling tobacco production by quota upon individual growers have just been promised and announced respectively by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture, both of whom are personally interested in farming in the Colony.

The competition on the auction floors will therefore be more intense, but inflation will never expand the market demand for salt in Great Britain towards anything like its pre-war position for years, and although the services established in Salisbury may not be more than matched in importance by their associates in the towns, it is however now easier than distinguished their responsibility.

*Farmers' Protection.*

It is good news recognition of the fact that farmers are not constituents of a class community, a class which can be definitely guaranteed that nothing is in a sense a privilege which should be limited to those who can carry it on with a certain minimum standard of profitability. The scheme of protection imposed on cattle slaughtered in Government abattoirs for the benefit of the export trade has been criticised on the ground that the middleman uses it as an excuse to suppress prices to the farmer and to increase his own profit, and some experienced cattle breeders believe that only controlled by their industry is the enforcement of fencing and lighting in order to fight disease.

This suggestion is that there should be no protective tax on cattle sold at auction, and that all cattle should be sold at auction only—“at a time and place where they have a sufficient sale” and that they be free from trading in cattle from dispersed areas or those without regular markets. In this precise word the proposals may be a little thin, but they seem worthy of investigation in a Colony in which recurrent outbreaks of disease have so handicapped the local industry.

*Road Traffic Problems.*

Should a low-grade road be more heavily taxed in any respect than a high-grade property yielding twice as much income? Should a farmer merely because he requires a large area of pasture, have to pay 15/- per acre as a disfavouring arable farmer when their earnings are almost identical?

Such questions arise out of the new Roads and Road Transport Act, which is divided in three major counts. One is that the central government should take over local roads, another that when made without financial help of the very poorest car when used Britain is bound if it chooses to transfer control of State Railways of miles of roads from local authorities to the central government.

The second is the basis of taxation adopted for the road elements bearing relation to the capacity of the taxpayer to pay. In the case of the motorist it is based on the number of his passengers—so that a low-grade road may pay more than a more primitive high grade

**A League of African States.***Union Has No Designs on Rhodesia.*

GENERAL SMITH, speaking at a banquet given to the delegates attending the Southern African Transport Conference in Johannesburg yesterday said:

“We are sometimes subjected to designs upon our young British neighbour to the North.” A significant reference in view of the formation of a League in Southern Rhodesia to oppose the incorporation of Rhodesia in the Union.

Let me assure you all that we are not in opposition to the Union of South Africa, or any other form of political union, but I am sure that your initiative is in your own hands, but it is the firm determination of the Union to be by your side grasping out as helping hand. Let us in Africa see in the birth of a small People of Nations from whose relations all race and sectional strife banished, those who try to transplant to Africa the barren fields and poisonous racism which is paralysing Europe do the greatest disservice to our continent.

General was unable through illness to preside over the “Transvaal Conference,” which was opened by Lord Clarendon, Governor-General of South Africa. All the East African Governors were present, having been flown to Johannesburg by South African Air Force aeroplanes. Mr. Duncan, Minister of Mines, and Mr. Brows' press agent adds, might emphasise the value of co-operation in services, and emphasised that the Transvaal would be in daily contact with the new state.

*Farmers' Commodity Committee.*

Mr. Frank Fletcher, presiding at the annual meeting of the Natives and District Farmers Association, said they had formed the Southern African commodity committees for all the principal branches of the economy. The committees bring together constituents of states that have received church support throughout Southern Rhodesia.

(Concluded from previous column.)

property. Acreage of the basis of class writers—so that a farmer who owns land in excess of his acreage may pay less than a neighbouring farmer. Similarly, the land and earnings above the same income.

On the other hand, when a farmer possesses another crop of vegetables, for instance, a goat farm worth an output valued at £1,000 a year may be taxed by the local road council to exactly the same figure as a farmer making £500 a year. These discrepancies are naturally arousing discussion. The Minister of Mines and Works has asked Parliament for a committee's suggestions in regard to the taxation schedules in the Act mentioned in its present form.

The chief argument, however, is that the impost imposed on the central authority is too high and is calculated to render the local commodity committees in the towns unnecessary. By the enterprise of the entrepreneur, however, who has only so much to provide cheap transport for farmers, especially in areas not served by the railway, is left by the local road transport.

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**Convenience  
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DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDROOMS  
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## Statements Worth Noting.

"They chose new gods, then war was at the gates." —*Judges*.

Umlali is one of the most beautiful places in the world. —*Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.*

There are more elephants in Uganda today than in 1933, more than in 1924 when elephant control began, and more bulls and yearlings good or better.

*The Uganda Game Report.*

It has been estimated that in some districts of Nyasaland as many as 60% of males between 18 and 55 are absent. —*Geographical and Statistical Survey and Sanitary Department of Nyasaland.*

Wages are not the elements which affects the Native most. —Food, ample and of a proper nature, would be the kindress and consideration determining factors which entice him to an employer.

*East African Chadishi.*

Perhaps the time is not far off when the natives of Uganda, both African and European may awaken to their opportunities, afforded by a railway through which lies so close to them. —*Mr. D. Tombolini's Principles of Makindye College.*

With the full support of the Company and the Jamaican Government, we have determined efforts to level up inter-trade, and I think a fair amount of success has crowned our efforts.

*M. Bakede, a Japanese shipping line representative in Mombasa since 1928.*

In my 18 years' association with the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, I have often expressed the view that all advertising advocates should not be permitted to engage in trade or in any activities which may bring them in conflict with their clients. —*Mr. F. R. Greener, Chairman of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.*

As it is the only station of its kind in the Colonial Empire, it may be claimed that for the first time in history coffee research has been placed on a sound footing in the Colonies. —*Mr. S. M. Gilbert, Chief Scientific Officer of the Lynching Coffee Research and Experimental Station, Tanganyika.*

Our common founder, Cecil Rhodes, is as deeply admired and loved in Northern Rhodesia as in Southern Rhodesia. We admire his vision and the wonderful energy and capacity he had in which he laid an name after him on the map of the world. —*Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia speaking in Salisbury.*

A stock farmer of South Africa met to decide putting up a monument to their greatest beneficiary those from the tsitsise areas in Natal would not budge for a monument to Mr. F. R. Harris, inventor of the Harris trap, which has proved a completely effective method of controlling the tsetse fly. —*The Star.*

The destruction of grazing and agricultural land in Africa has already set in to a staggering extent. The right measures are: (1) The introduction of a conservative system of farming in place of shifting cultivation; (2) compulsory reduction of stock; (3) planting of trees and other constructive methods to reduce run-off. African Colonies have responsibilities to the Natives, and far from being assets, require a long-term plan to develop their herding facilities. —*David H. Smith, speaking in Durban.*

319. — The Rt. Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.R.



Sir Ormsby-Gore, who has now survived the call of Africa, travelled rapidly in that continent, maintaining close personal contact with African affairs since the end of the War, and officially and privately has always retained his influence on the part of a scientific approach to the great problems demanding solution. In constituting a committee for the Association during the meeting of the African Research Survey.

He served in Egypt during the War, became Parliamentary Private Secretary to Lord Milner and Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet, was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1922 to 1924, Chairman of the Inter-Continent African Parliamentary Commission (the report of which remains one of the outstanding State papers of the African Union), became for the Colonies Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Middle East.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore has been a tireless worker of Captain D'Oyley's ambitious "New Deal" designed to assist people in and out of Parliament to help to meet the difficulties which faced Africa and has done much to further the cause of the wise development of the British African colonies. Protectors and Mandates.

## PERSONALITIES

Mr. William E. Williams, who has been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

Lady Byrne is expected to leave Kenya shortly by air for Europe.

Mr. G. Mordaunt has been appointed to the Yangon District Council.

Mr. W. R. McGlashan has been appointed District Commissioner for Zanzibar.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Hartley, who left Southern Rhodesia, is now in this country.

Mr. Tom Campbell Black will pilot Liverpool City in the London-Schamberg race.

Major G. N. Andy, V. Anderson and Major D. Escombe are recent arrivals from Nairobi.

Dr. J. E. Hartmer, the well-known Northern Rhodesian medical officer, has arrived in England.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Laro are taking over a new Tanganyika hotel at Comoro, near Moshi.

Lord Chesham will, we learn, fly out to Southern Rhodesia again within a few days for a short visit.

We regret to report the death in Berlin of Mr. R. Bowles, wife, is the secretary of the local golf club.

Mr. R. E. Robins and Mr. J. H. Baker recently bolted off in one on the Davies Salam Gymkhana golf course.

Captain Law Bursten of Wilson Airways has left Dar es Salaam for London to return to Imperial Airways Ltd.

Prince Aly Khan, Disembarked at last on his estate in the Northern Rhodesian bush, has been holidaying in Kenya.

Mr. G. H. Parker has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Royal Engineers and placed on the retired-list, took part in the 1939-40 campaign of 1939-40.

Miss Francis Scott, the Kenyan settler-leader, is home from Nairobi on September 21st. Johannesburg for three days.

Captain and Mrs. J. Fleming, who have returned to the United States, Captain John retires from the Army after seven years.

Mr. E. M. Milner, who founded the foundation stone of the Jamatikawa being built by the Shuriya League Council, 11th June.

The Rev. Canon Fred Winspear, who has served on the I.C.A. of Nyassaland since 1936, has accepted a position of Stire.

Mr. E. Williams, British Vice-Consul in Lubiza, who is well known to many Rhodesians, was appointed to Africa on October 9.

Mr. J. Rademeyer has been elected President, and Mr. F. E. Jackson Vice-President, of the Eastern Victoria Farmers' Association.

A Lieutenant in the Household of the Coldstream Guards has been appointed to the Transvaal and South African Rhodesian Mission Committee.

Mr. J. Berry Webber, who designed the new Southern Rhodesian Parliament House, is the architect for Peterborough's new £25,000 town hall.

Mr. L. F. Carter is expected back in London next month of October from his present visit to Southern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Miss E. Quinn of Dublin, will shortly leave England on a Cairo tour on behalf of the missionary organisation known as the Legion of Mary.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Pitt has purchased a farm in the Nyeri district, where he intends to settle on the retirement from the Army in about two years.

Lord Lewes, Lord Justice of England and Lady Hewitt, are greatly impressed by the influence of the Victoria Falls, which they have just visited.

Mr. C. Gillman, Chief Engineer of the Tanganjika Railways, is bound for Switzerland. He expects to arrive in England towards the end of October.

Dr. A. Mervyn Fleming, Chief Medical Officer of Southern Rhodesia, who recently arrived in England, is staying in Scotland until the early part of October.

Major J. E. M. Wolpert, who has concealed for over a year members of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, is leaving for England.

Mr. Ernest P. Sinden, director in Rhodesia of the firm of G. & O., sails to-morrow by the Edinburgh Castle for the Cape in full charge of his family.

Mr. George Mance, who is investigating East African transportation problems, is expected to return to Nairobi this week from a tour of Uganda and Tanganyika.

Mr. Miles Watts, who has been appointed Conservative agent for North-East Derbyshire, was formerly on the staff of a tobacco trading company in Nyasaland.

Mr. W. R. Bent, Superintendent of mines (provincial Commissioner) 10th October, will leave England without 15 days on the conclusion of his leave.

Has a boxer in Africa ever previously competed at an exhibition in England? Mr. F. H. Dowling, of Pineway, gave a leaf to the Daily Dispatch in London last week.

M. G. A. Stoker, who was formerly with the Central African Transport Company in Nyasaland, is now an instructor pilot with the Aeroplane Company at Stanmore.

The Board of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company has now co-opted Lord Catto, Sir Ernest Harvey, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Mr. C. D. Dahlzel as directors of the company.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Elsom, of Turbo, Uganda, are now living in the Arusha Chini area of Tanganyika, Mr. Elsom having been appointed to the management of the Kiyungu Sisal Estates.

Major Kraut, who was for some time second-in-command to General von Below-Vorbeck in the East African Campaign, has been revisiting the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

Colonel J. L. French, who served with the Indian Army in East Africa during the Campaign, has retired from the command of the 4th Battalion (Territorial) The Essex Regiment.

The Hon. George Kinwart, who is touring the East African Territories on behalf of the Overseas League, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Brian Macdonald during his visit to Kampala.

Mr. W. H. Cheshire, a son of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who has long taken keen interest in East African affairs, is to represent the Chamber at the Johannesburg Exhibition.

Colonel J. W. Horning, M.C., R.A., British in British Somaliland, and his Staff Captain Major H. M. Whitty, have left Berbera on termination of their appointments in the Protectorate.

Mr. A. W. Northrop, Deputy Comptroller of Customs of Northern Rhodesia, who is now in England on leave, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. R. Montague Jones, R.E., and Miss D. M. Gough, youngest daughter of General Sir Hubert Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., and Sir George

Captain H. A. J. Kershaw, who recently commanded the "Tome Castle," has recently sailed for New York, where for the past seven years he has acted as marine engineer to the Union-Castle Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas O'Brien Connolly, who were gained through East Africa a few years ago, have been in China for some time collecting material for a new book. They reached London on Monday.

Mr. F. Procter, a director of Messrs. Mitchell, Cott & Co. Ltd., and of Gold Arcas of East Africa Ltd., left London yesterday with Mrs. Procter for Nairobi. They will spend three months in East Africa.

Mr. T. L. Townshend, who for the past 14 years had farmed in the Shamva district of Southern Rhodesia, taking a leading part in local affairs for many years, has left the district to manage a new hotel in Cape Town.

To commemorate the life work of Cecil Rhodes it is proposed to establish a Rhodesian museum in the house of Mr. Babbitt, in Bishop's Stortford, Rhodesian. Rhodesians are forming a permanent committee to further the object.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary to State for the Dominions, was temporarily blinded by a burst of lightning last week while motoring in Scotland. The lightning affected the retinae and his eyes skinned violently across the iris.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Manby, Royal Engineers, has taken place at the age of 75, serving in the Egyptian War of 1882, in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 and in the Sudan in 1896-98. He has taken part in operations against the Boers in South Africa in 1900.

The award of the Order of the Star of Africa to the Farquhar-West Adjutant General of the Southern Rhodesia is composed of Mr. A. W. Johnson, Chairman, Chairman of the Bank, Bank Board, and Messrs. W. P. Currie, Duncan Black, John Prendergast, F. G. Brooks and E. W. Popkin.

Mrs. Frank Washington, mother of Northern Rhodesia, is arranging a performance of "Dr. Johnson's Mrs. Thrale" to take place to-morrow at the end of this year in aid of the South African War Veterans' Association. The King, Princess Alice at Athlone, and Major-General the Earl of Athlone are patrons of the performance.

Mr. J. G. Baring, Barrister-at-Law, Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary in Kenya Colony and Colonial Secretary in Uganda last year, has taken up the Governorship of that Colony and the Acting High Commissionership of the Western Province. He will, we understand, act until the arrival of a new Governor at the end of the year.

Padre Jones, of St. Mark's College, Mombasa, Kenya Colony, has made some gramophone records of African hymns sung in the Bemba language by boys in the college. Copies may be obtained from the U.M.C.A. in London at 3/- each. Each copy carries the Scotch translation of the hymns and supplied with each record.

Mr. K. Munger, an Australian farmer who went to Tanganyika during the war and developed single-handed one of the most efficiently organised sisal estates on the Central Railway, will visit London after the Johannesburg Exhibition in the course of a world tour following the sale of his sisal interests. He will probably settle in Australia.

You're ALL the  
better for  
**BOVRIL**

## The Sutherland Memorial



A touching and moving tribute to Jimmy Sutherland by his friends in East African.

When Esau's first child died from heart failure in the Southern Sudan, and announced it, many messages of sorrow reached us from East Africans, and at the suggestion of Mr. Basil Gled of Tanganyika we expressed our willingness to accept donations for the erection of a memorial over his grave.

Subscriptions totalled £20,125.70, and were spent wholly on the bronze monument which is illustrated by the accompanying photograph. The memorial was raised free of charge from Port Sudan to the place of erection. In the Sudan Government Railways and Standard Oil the photograph is now exhibited in the office of the chairman.

The contributors were as follows:—  
Major G. H. Anderson £5.5s.; Mys. M. Bright, Mys. E. MacKenzie, and Sir Powys Mosley £5 each; Mr. Basil Gled £5.0s.; Messrs. Westoe, Hutchinson and Co. £10; and Captain W. S. Ross £10.0s.; Major J. H. L. T. Captain H. C. H. H. Watson and A. G. Audierne £5 each.

Captain James Sutherland, whose name is anathema to the rebels, with those of Sidi, Kerey and Karkomeja, "the belt," had probably shot well over a thousand of the great pachyderms. Living at the Cape in 1866 he moved steadily northwards through Portuguese East Africa to Nyasaland where he set up a store. Soon, however, he yearned to be moving again, and so he went through the Rhodesias to the Highveld.

Coming into what was then German East Africa he assisted the Germans so materially during the Maji-Maji rebellion so thoroughly that he was given permission to shoot elephant where and when he pleased, and of that freedom he took such advantage that he claimed to have shot 447 bush elephants in one year, and that was Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Sherriff, who has recorded that on one occasion Sutherland shot four elephants and counted one another dead before the gun barrel touched.

During the East African campaign he was with

Major General Sir George Gatacre.

## Mrs. Markham's Flight

KENYA is again closely associated with Mrs. Bertie Markham's solo flight across the Atlantic for she has lived in the Colony for many years and was taught to fly in that country by a now Past Minister, Mr. John Carter, who organised the supporting syndicate, has lived in Kenya for years, while Major R. S. Mowbray, their two business associates with a number of several others, visited the Colony, handled the publicity side of the flight.

Leaving Abingdon at 6.45 a.m. on Friday, Mrs. Markham reached Nova Scotia on her "Perival" Gull, climbing during the last two hours to a height of 12,000 feet, and then descending, head towards Long Island, the only place she could land in safety, as possible. Her plane was badly damaged when she forced to land near Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, owing to lack of petrol, and the sustained slight facial injuries. Afterwards she obtained her flight to New York in an aeroplane.

We are sorry to state which do other newspapermen not done—Mrs. Markham refuted principally in Kenya coffee (black) for sustenance during the flight.



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older, younger, loveliness so mingled as to be lovely. In the soft, velvety perfume of "Evening in Paris" lies the glamour of perpetual youth. The Powder gives a fine silken finish to complexion, and the oil, the delicate, subtle fragrance and texture like the softening effect of sun-dried photographs.

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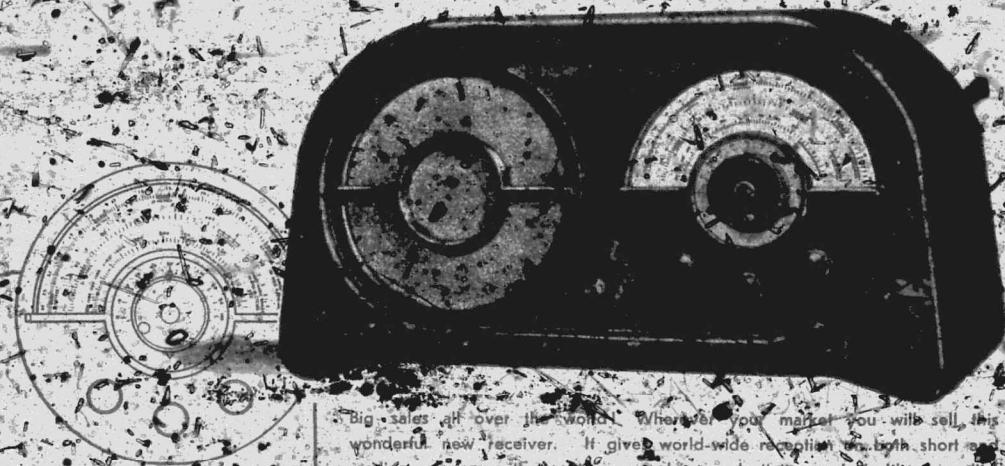
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**BRITISH MADE**

Big sales all over the world. Wherever you market you will sell this wonderful new receiver. It gives world-wide reception on both short and medium waves, with great power, keen selectivity and faultless quality. Designed to withstand extremes of climate, its absolute reliability is assured by the meticulous care which is taken throughout its construction.

High-stage superhet circuit (for A.C. power).

Three waveband ranges:

15 to 28 metres

27 to 60 metres

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Waveband changing by switch, no knobs in case are used.

Nine-inch high-fidelity moving-coil speaker free from resonances.

Magnificent moulded cabinet. Impervious to heat, cold, damp, or excessive extremes and insect侵害. It is built of choice wood, 444K varnish or lacquer and aluminum.

Simple to build and operate. Only six cut holes. Working at 110 volt electrical system.

Automatic volume control, switch on wavebands.

Continuously variable tone control and tone compensated volume control.

Gramophone pick-up socket, with switch.

External speaker jacks with internal speaker switch.

For A.C. voltages 110/235 and 200/250.

Three broad component coils were selected, transforming into a speaker-field coils vacuum impregnated, non-resonating paper laminated and throughout sealed joints triple sealed.

Output 1 watt.

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## Germany and Africa.

### Painted Question at Geneva.

DIG did not see how there can be complete stability so long as the idea that the Territory might one day be returned to Germany continues to be held. What is not more towards pacification? How Mandate powers were to state definitely, once for all, that this is out of the question?

M. Orts, Vice-Chairman of the German Economic Commission, asked the question at the last session in Geneva of that body, when it had before it the report on the administration of Tanganyika and South West Africa.

Mr. de Wet, representing the South African Government in Mandate for South West Africa, replied that that was a question of right, with the most irreducible consequences; that the Germans administering those territories were exercising the greatest caution in making announcements, and that the Mandate Commission must be aware of their difficulties. M. Orts's proposal to have the same kind of consequences as suggested in the Treaty of Versailles applied to the German elements in South West Africa, but, on the other hand, a mere declaration would not settle the issue. The question would be settled, not on the narrow platform of South African policy, but on the wider platform of world policy. The matter was one of extreme delicacy, and the Government of the Union of South Africa had decided for the moment not to make a statement.

M. Orts referred to the fact that the number of German visitors to Tanganyika was considerably larger than German subjects having entered the Territory, 120 as visitors or persons in transit. He asked if it was true that Germans had formed a secret society, and had set up their own courts to decide disputes between them. Had the British representative any knowledge of the arrival of agents from Germany to stimulate the national sentiments of Germans in the Territory? Had rumour that the country was to be handed back to Germany provoked any trouble or dashed hopes expressed in German quarters round any among the Native population.

Mr. G. F. Sayce, replying as Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, said that so far as he was aware, these rumours had had no effect on the Native population, but had resulted in representations by the non-Native population, and in particular by business people who feared that the uncertainty as to the status of the Territory might prevent the entry of capital and discourage investment. It was agreed that, if it had been decided to hand over to Germany, it would be better to do so now, as it had been decided in 1924 that courts of honour should be formed in certain German communities, but if such courts had ever operated, he did not think they were still operating. He had no knowledge of the entry of German agents into the Territory.

## Sir Alan Farn's Report.

(Concluded from page 1)

of economy in the progressive training and employment of African service. Co-operation of judicial research and of some other branches of research or education on an East African basis is recommended."

*Local Government, Lands, and Settlement.* It is proposed to reduce the posts of Commissioner of Local Government Inspector, Surveyor-General, and of two superius posts and one critical post in Mombasa. It is suggested that the contributions of local bodies require examination."

*Police.* The strength of the Force is not excessive, but its cost is relatively heavy as the result of the special local conditions. It seems likely to be increased by the growing problem of the tribalised Native, and of the semi-cultivator. The possibilities of economies are discussed. Additional responsibility for inspectors and assistant Inspector is recommended; also an improvement in the training of the subordinate staff, more especially the African staff.

*Prisons.*—The organisation of the prisons is in various respects defective, more especially as regards the nature of the buildings and the separation of different types of prisoners. Economy is possible to the amount of £1,000,000, unless the prison population remains at its present level, the saving being only temporary. The organisation of the detention camps is to be determined by the Judicial Department. It is suggested that the Resident Magistrates and Subordant and Assistant should be per-

mitted to undertake the administration of the prisons, or parts of them, in accordance with the recommendations of the clerical staff are also to be considered.

Two systems of education for the four communities—European, East Arabic and African, are discussed and the reasons for the relatively heavy cost are explained. The organisation of certain forms of co-operative societies is recommended.

*Game Department.*—'Abolition' of the post of Game Warden is recommended, the resulting savings being £600.

*Cultivation and Exports.* The existing Colonies and Exports organisation and its relation to the territories of Tanganyika and Uganda are described, and the possibilities of economy are discussed.

*Taxation and Poll Tax.*—A place is given to the system of native taxation requires amendment by an extension of the system of gaoling, the reduction of the payment on account of extra dues, and the raising of the taxable age.

These suggestions are only preparatory to the consideration of a proposed system of Native taxation which is recognised as potentially revenue-producing.

*Local Native Councils.*—Local Native Councils should be relieved of expenditure connected with Native Affairs, and of a share of expenditure on Native Chiefs or headmen should receive some increase of payment in recognition of their increased responsibilities.

*Native Registration Systems.*—The abolition of the system of Native registration is suggested as a possible economy. The retention is considered as essential by a large majority both of official and of non-official opinion. The system of registration of domestic servants is more questionable.

Editorial reference to the Report is made under Matters of Moment.

### Albino Baboon.

During a walk in the region of the Murchison Falls a game ranger saw a group of water monkeys very excited, and expected to see a baboon, but it was only a pure white baboon which started in among them. He reads in the annual Game Report of Uganda: "An old male baboon was also an albino, with the exception of few dark hairs round his lips."

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*Uganda's Farm Schools.**No. 4. Stereotyped Plan. Uganda.*

As any sound Native agricultural policy must be based on the family-unit and the economic development of smallholdings, the introduction now being given in Uganda is welcome. The Agricultural Department's late annual report, though experimental, it must be realised that it is not desirable that a stereotyped lay-out and system of cropping should be laid down.

As experience is gained, modifications will become necessary, but the basic principles of conservation of fertility by the rational use of livestock, increasing fertility by periodic withdrawal of land from cultivation and resting under grass, or other suitable cover, and the prevention of erosion are essential elements, and these principles are the foundation of the holdings at the agricultural training centres.

Other Native, like other immigrants, is very conservative and suspicious of changes, and in such circumstances it is difficult to win over and round him to demonstration is essential. The key is to train selected intelligent natives, and in the completion of their course can be established at strategical points, and there is always value in the methods which they teach. It is the act of spreading of this knowledge amongst the people amongst the surrounding peasants, another factor is the Uganda application of what Dobombawala has been doing through his native instructors in Southern Rhodesia.

Short courses of two or three months' duration were given to teachers of the secondary, middle, and elementary schools, the aim being to make the students conscious of how nature study can be applied to agriculture, to show them how a model garden should be planned and tilled, and to teach them a few simple principles of correct cultivation and soil conservation. Nature study is steadily taught in many schools, and these courses are worth far too much to do more than touch the fringe of a large subject, but they do at least something to all the rans.

With regard to ploughing as a factor in Native agriculture, the Advisory Committee for the Development of Native Agricultural Production appreciates the fact that increases in production of cotton have not in Uganda always followed the use of the plough, but considers the plough on the whole may be beneficial, and that the use should be encouraged by reasonable means.

*Building Activity Notably Busy.*

The activity of the building trade in Southern Rhodesia may be gauged by the value of building permits granted in the six leading towns during the first four months of the year, the figures in parentheses showing the corresponding year. Bulawayo £6,200 (£2,150); Salisbury £1,100 (£1,142); Gwelo £1,000 (£1,000); Fort Victoria £881 (£85); Gaborone £6,650 (£2,150); and £1,500 (£1,500). So the total is £12,137 (£4,742). In a country which is so much British in its origin this extension of building is a clear indication increased opportunities for the sale of many articles manufactured in the Old Country.

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*Occupation of Ethiopia.**Military Activities Resumed.*

BAD weather continues to impede military movements in Ethiopia, but some anti-aircraft fire, the early and widest and resumption of the task of occupation. A third, if not a half of the country remains in the hands of the armed groups under Ras Tassew, who are continually attempting raids on Italian outposts.

British troops under white officers and levies under Gen. Haile have already begun bombing operations over Addis Ababa. The British ambassador in Addis Ababa, the Emperor who has returned, has received a letter from Gen. W. Stirling-Maxwell, reporting that Gen. Haile is now acting as leader of the Government, and that in the western areas remain calm and peaceful order. The letter adds: "In conformity with the instructions given by Your Majesty, a bombardment has been ordered, and with the aid of God our Father we have carried out all the God-given commandments."

The Italian army is reported to have withdrawn from Addis Ababa, and thence all that remained was a group of chicken explorers. Gen. Haile, the Emperor of Abyssinia, has been received by the Italian Ambassador, who has received orders from the Emperor to withdraw all the Italian forces from the country. The cost of living in Addis Ababa has increased enormously, largely formerly six a penny, now costing 1d. each, while other products are proportionately high.

For a short time last summer Mrs. H. Gordon, the wife of a London books' man, in one of the complaints and accusations of gifts have been received by the French pilot who attempted to fly from Addis Ababa to Ethiopia last April, has been found to be a member of the French air navigation, flying a biplane in France without a permit.

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## Farming & Mining in Kenya.

M. R. D. K. WILKINS, who settled in an Eldoret district long before the East African railway was built, and who has latterly interested himself in gold mining in the Nakamega and Nyeri districts of Kenya, recently gave a most interesting broadcast by courtesy of the R.B.C. We are able to quote the following passages:

"The land occupied by European farmers in East Africa was not taken from the Natives. Practically the whole of what is now known as the White Highlands was occupied by herds of wild animals. The natives had to leave the warmer, the more fertile lands at lower altitudes, where two or three crops of food could be raised in one year. At Njoro, for example, maize does not ripen, while in the Kavirondo country it will ripen in three months. In the springing of the rainy season, when there is an abundance of good food can be gathered, a minimum of gold and clothes are not necessary, a protection against the savages is all that the colonist needs, and the cool climate of the highlands is a great attraction for him.

"The training for a man to go to Africa to take up farming is to acquire a knowledge of the principles of modern farming, and to work for some time in Kenya, or elsewhere, before he goes. In our own country, however, the alarm caused by the invasion of a colony of the islands or the Highlands, and that of the gold miners, really brought about a previous aggression and invasion of stock-raising."

In spite of the well-advised Government campaign, which probably had the result of locating the locusts, they continued to do their damage, etc., locally. The time of the final crop was destined during the month of January, and the Governor sent a despatch from South Africa to his superiors, cautioning them that "the last door was disappeared, the washing hung out to dry was soon to rags in a few minutes, business houses in the town had to shut their doors and windows. I rather hoped the late locusts would attack the birds and demolish the records of man's creation." There are many great opportunities for the development of frontier small-mining, wire-mine capital, and there are some wonderfully rich gold deposits.

## Total East Africa.

THE "Traveler's Guide to Kenya and Uganda," just published by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, is obtainable from the head office of the offices in Nairobi or from Mr. MacHarg, the London representative. It contains drawings of the principal towns, maps of the railroads, illustrations of the animals, and is supplied with a good colored map. Its attitude is sensible and the illustrations are of interest.

Although the M.V.S. and Uganda Railways was a pioneer line, world travelers were of the seasoned type who counted misfortune and hardships as part of their normal experience. The modern visitor is the life of the place, and so does his wife. This doesn't mean that she is the way from London or New York to be had. She is, however, more than over hundred miles from the nearest hotel, and tourist route, in those countries makes comfort and speed the motto of the publicity appeal.

A few interesting points in connection with great East African explorers are as follows: The first to cross the continent from west to east seems to be included the great names of the bold blunder of Sir Samuel Baker, Mr. Richardson Burton, Eric Passmore, Dr. Grant, David Livingstone, Lord Lugard, Sir H. M. Stanley, J. H. Speke, and Isidor Thomas King. A few words about Mr. Cameron: "It is doubtful if anyone would think that Sir Frederick Murchison thought he was the man principally responsible for Livingstone's journey, and assumed not even the hundred thousand men who accompanied him (Rocky, 'Owen'

"Rocky, etc.), to General Sir Evelyn Wood at Alderhot, and in 1863, as a gentleman in 1863, won the Grand National, and first went to Uganda in 1865. In 1866 Paul Paull and Standish, a Belgian, with a force of armed Sudanese, beat off Senni's troops from Egyptian Equatoria, and Senni, reinforced them in 1867 to move with them into Toro, where he built a line of fortifications, and joined with the Sudanese under their leader Selim Bey. There were 600 troops and a vast number of women and followers, aggregating in all 8,000 people. When Sir Gerald Portal came he found that the Sudanese, while awaiting a decision regarding their future, had used the I. & A. as headquarters from which to seize the country. So Portal sent his brother, Captain Raymond (who died shortly afterwards) and Major G. C. H. H. (now Sir H. H. H. of Uganda) to expel the Sudanese from Uganda. Selim Bey had hundreds of thousands among the Natives, and, however, found himself cut off in Toro from his headquarters, but with great courage and coolness he held out for several months until relieved. After he made a raid down the Nile to Lake Albert, he was in a steep boat, and after nearly losing a leg, and being captured, suddenly the rebels, anticipating any Belts of Steel, cut him loose from the Nile."

Our day readers regarding our twelve outstanding pioneers of East Africa and in Rhodesia.

## Identities of Rhodes and Livingston.

"We can well understand the identity of Rhodes and Livingston together, and, perh., the requiring policy into practice, the problem of the relationship between the white and the Negro communities will no longer be a theoretical question, but will be resolved on a basis so firm, that none could shake it," said Sir Hubert Evans, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when he addressed the Rotary Club in Salisbury last month.

"The white settlers," he continued, "are anxious to stay in this their home, and they are increasing, though not at the same rate as the Native. Their importance is proportionate to their numbers, but it is only through the wise use of capital and the Native that the territories can be truly developed, and the Natives themselves get the best of all their own inheritance."

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## Livingstone—the Man

"I thought on Livingstone," he said in letters written to and to him which are to be exhibited at the Northern Rhodesian stand at the Johannesburg exhibition which was reviewed in last Friday's *Times* by Sir Hubert Young, the Governor.

"He was pre-eminently a man," wrote Livingstone's friend William Cator. "I went with him on his way by inches, but never swerving from it, gradually, brotherly to the children of the land—absolutely calm and unaffected amidst danger and difficulty, and satisfied to see but the one step in advance. If ever man carried out the Scriptural injunction to make no thought for the morrow, that man was David Livingstone."

He had no use for meanness and pretence, and he discharged a naval officer whom he took to theshire in 1859 because he attempted to ride rough-shod over all authority, partly perhaps because

He was an old bore from extra ostentatious piety-associated with a terrible forgetfulness of statement. His private devotions must needs be performed in the most awful place in the vessel."

In a letter written in 1858 to Professor Sedgwick of Cambridge, Livingstone wrote that he was returning to Africa.

"With a mind intent on meeting both the African and my own fellow countrymen, I take a practical mining, an eccentric botanist, a naive physician, and a moral agent to my African brethren, for anything that may follow. All this makes very bad, for its ostensible object the development of African trade and the promotion of civilisation, but what I tell to them but such as you in whom I have confidence is this—I may result in an English Colony in the heart of high hills of Central Africa."

The compression of his exploratory writing was extraordinary, one letter of 1,000 words being crammed on the two sides of a large sheet while more than 1,800 went on a sheet of foolscap.

## Satisfying Native Subts

An excellent instance of the usefulness of a well-edited Native newspaper is afforded by the latest issue of the Northern Rhodesian *Mutanda*.

A schoolboy in Broken Hill wrote to ask

- (a) What price have to pay us to us, for a large meal instead of os, which was the price before we control was introduced?
- (b) What price will my brother in the Leve get for his meat?
- (c) What price will the European farmer in this district give for the same type of mealies?
- (d) Is there a difference?

The editor gives the following replies:

(a) You don't have to pay more for your meal; it is your employer who pays. You are not in employment, you can still buy from Native at their own prices. The price of mealies has gone up to help the people to grow more, but in future the price will not be so high, very low and sometimes very low, but it will be the same like the year round.

(b) This year your brother in the Leve gets a bag of mealies if he sells direct to the Leve Main Control Board.

(c) The price of mealies in the Leve last year will have been the same as the year before, and the same as the year before, which he will get for each bag of mealies. He will sell mealies about 7s per bag. The Bushman would eat mealies at the same price as your brother in the Leve.

(d) There is a difference because the maize cobs are very much bigger than usual this year. Next year if the European farmers only sell their mealies at the same price as very likely that they will be the same tone for which the European farmer. They may even increase the price, but the same with all the time we are getting too many also so much is produced.

In this you know what happens.

in mind there was too much copper in the soil, and the mines had to pay a heavy price were uncertain because there was because many people used to buy their copper.

Such simple instruction in elementary economics can do nothing but good, and is the best antidote to discontent arising from ignorance of the intention behind price fixation and other Government actions.

## Germany and Tanganyika

Writing in the London *Evening Standard*, the *Londoner* says:

"There is one factor which suggests that Germany has immediate designs on Tanganyika. The German banks, I believe, have recently been foreclosing on the mortgages of German shareholders in Tanganyika. It is unlikely that they would do so if there were a question of Germany claiming the Mandate. As a result, a number of Germans have been forced to sell out their interests in Tanganyika, and real-chairs are strong on the London market."

Even if it be true that Germans are foreclosing on some of their mortgages, on sisal estates, a political motive need not necessarily be the cause. It is clear that much of the finance provided through German sources for German agriculture in Tanganyika has been diminished or at least unavailed, by the Nazi State, which may see in the vast high price of sisal an opportunity to safeguard its commitments, and perhaps to dispossess certain of its nations who have not been sufficiently subservient to the Nazi Party and its officials. That strikes us as the most likely reason for such foreclosures as there may have been. The estates could then easily be worked by other Germans whose attachment to National Socialism is less suspect.

## An African Service Order

The institution of a special African service Order suggested by us on several occasions, has drawn from *The Nyasaland Times* this comment:

"Contemporary East Africa has avowed the institution of a special African Order. We endorse the suggestion of an excellent one. In a group of the same size as that the lowest, or at least some division of the Order should be reserved specifically as a reward for long and unceasing official service, something like the medal awarded to militia, police and firemen for similar service. The higher divisions of the Order should be reserved, first, to officials who have performed some really noteworthy services outside mere routine, and secondly to the many non-officials who, without pay and position, follow and often at considerable sacrifice, the Colonies of their adoption faithfully and well in a public capacity. Unfortunately, absent the ranks of non-officials are as rare in Colonial Honours Lists as primeval black-pudding."



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The Secretary, Kenya Association  
(1932), P.O. Box 825, Nairobi,  
Kenya

## LATEST MINING NEWS.

*East African Mining.*

The Gold Mines of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Owen Fletcher's latest book (Watson, 1936), has been published to commemorate the hundredth of Johannesburg, and most of the 200 pages of printed pages are in English. Devoted to the mining industry, it includes brief chapters on the East and Central African territories. French, though interesting and useful, are scarce, and sometimes misleading.

For instance, Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., easily the most important gold mining company operating in East Africa receives a mention of only three lines in the Tanganjika section, in 1933. Kenya Development, Ltd., which ceased all its active operations many months ago, and the Eldoret Mining Syndicate which has also ceased its exploratory work there are stated to be operating extensively in the Musoma field. More curious still, East African Goldfields, Ltd., is not even mentioned in a section devoted to the Lusalu though it has done far more development there than any other company and its leadership is of great importance to that promising field.

In the chapter on Kenya there is no mention of the Roseman, Kavirondo Goldfields, Kenya Gold Mining, or Watende companies, though they have been the subject of much public and their shares are quoted on the London Stock Exchange, and there is no indication that the number of gold miners in the Colony, large and small, is now over two score.

It is, however, good news that the stream of discoveries in the Kikuyu area is continuing. A suggestion of the 1935 Annual Report Director General Surveyor, a geologist who was followed up by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Delphine, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stans, and Misses Anna, Anna, Anna, Alice Collins, and Generalis Hollywood.

The Kikuyu record is not yet satisfactory.

*Watende Disappointment.**Chairman's Explanations to Shareholders.*

At the meeting of Watende Mines, Kenya, Ltd., agreed at an extraordinary general meeting in London last week that the name of the company should be changed to Watende, Ltd.

The chairman, Mr. J. E. H. Holman, said the company was formed to work certain concessions and claims in Kenya and Tanganyika as far as possible. He had gone to prove the feasibility but the results gave no hope of developing a mine of sufficient size. Since 1934 Africa has had mining history and behaviour of development could not be predicted by other mining results in the British Empire.

Over 7,000 ft. underground sinking and drilling and 5,000 ft. of diamond drilling had proved the pegmatites to consist of short lenses, varying greatly in width near the surface, with values steadily decreasing in depth. The Carlos east vertical gave the following results in the same vertical cross sections: 110 ft. to 40 ft. down over 200 ft. to 160 ft. to 100 ft. down over 100 ft. to 60 ft. at 100 ft. and over again. Borehole 1 at 300 ft. was drier than Borehole 2 at 100 ft. and dry at 100 ft.

The oxidized zone continued only for a short distance beneath the surface. The sulphide zone was carried through in a general pyrite, which reported, it turned out to be a very reasonable good oxidation in the present stage.

Original estimates of reserves were founded on the expectation of reasonable continuity of ore bodies such as occurred in many other fields. This expectation had not been fulfilled, and the board had therefore decided to

cease operations as soon as the present visible payable reserves had been treated, which could reasonably vary within three months.

 *liquidation or a new Policy.*

The board was faced with two possibilities—liquidation or the company attempting to change its name. They preferred the latter with the possibility of obtaining other proposals and the greater the ultimate success. The first business which appeared sound was acquisition of the lease of the Lysaght mine in North Wales, whose active operations were taken in place, which seemed promising. Other proposals were before the board.

The company had about £17,000 in cash, and to that sum £10,000 in stock was available for machinery, tools, and stores at Watende. Commander Bigard-Leakey had been asked to examine those assets in the best advantage. All good proposals came before the board, and it had always been found to finance them with the help of personal responsibility for the flotation of the company. He knew how disappointed they were when Watende had not succeeded in its explorations, and he also knew how anxious some of the largest shareholders in the company were to see the company on a sound basis.

A shareholder asked when it was discovered that a "pup" had been sold to the company? It must have been known to all that something was far wrong with the company. The chairman asked the board to inform shareholders of the position of all their shares immediately. "We are not going to sell the company," he added.

The chairman suggested that to call this property a "pup" exceeded the limits of wisdom. After hearing the company had been visited on the recommendation of the engineer, and he had seen reefs at the surface had held in great awe. The information given by the engineer fully convinced him that his fellow shareholders how the company would be steadily worse, so the better it would be for them to obtain hope from the company eventually strike something good.

In the end the company became larger, shareholders

were pleased to hear them. A great deal of what was said and done could reasonably be expected that the misfortune of other shareholders had been their misfortune.



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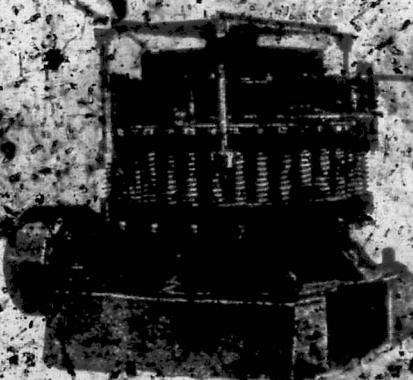
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## Prospecting in Rhodesia. Company Progress Reports.

In Northern Rhodesia there is no mining or smelting and prospecting for mineral locations is all that is other than coal, mineralous limestone, sandstone, dolomite and iron-ore bearing, is supported. The areas of Minungwazi, Mafinga and Lunotown fall under the Rhodes-Katanga Company and cover 17,000, 6,500 and 1,311 square miles respectively. The areas have been surveyed and geodesy and diagrams have been made available by the Director of Surveys and the Commissioner of

#### **Departmental meetings**

I would like to say a few words in connection with the  
mines of the Department of Mines on the site of the  
proposed New Glarus Gold Mine, located in Clinton  
County, New York. The Southern Rhodesia Mine company  
has been exploring there, and certain people have alleged that  
a man or more of employees had radiation burns, smothered  
in the mine. It is believed that the bodies of the men should  
present a good sample for the Department of Mines to examine  
and see if any radioactive material was present.  
To carry out these examinations the Department of Mines  
is being under a reorganization to allow them to inspect  
the ground where the New Glarus Mine is located.

#### **Whiting Personnel**

Mr. R. C. E. Salter, Honorary Director of Geological Survey in New Zealand.

Mrs. David Hayes - who has considerable mining interests in the Upper Goldfield of California - is the mother of Mrs. A. C. Hayes, the wife of Senator George L. Hayes of San Fran. She is the mother of Senator George L. Hayes of San Fran.

"Habitat of the A. S. Spangler specimen, as based on the notes of Dr. M. C. Mitcham and the information he gave while during the fall of 1905

卷之三

Dr. Beebe, Colgate, Minn., said, shortly  
after his return from the Arctic, according  
to the "Open Mouth," chairman of the company,  
had visited Bellavoya.

*Journal of Clinical Endocrinology*

卷之三

The Union Government has appointed a  
Missionary, Lemire and K. Carl and F. W. Smith  
to direct operations in the Akoko District, and to make  
a McAllister, on the River Akoko.

...and for August were 1,046 miles, or a flying time of 636 hours. All gear recovered, 7,200 settings as far as date of approximate survey, 1,046 miles. - Dispositions for August  
are a few wing A's, 10 ft. wide starting to get over 20 ft. at Liverpool. No. 10000, 14 ft. wide, driven 1000 ft. deep, over 20 m. in. The  
isen assaying set up at 28 m. in. An 18 ft. E  
wing assaying set up at 26 m. in. A 3 ft. long  
cannister assay set up at 24 m. in.

**Costilla**, October 14—Left town at 8 a.m. were  
joined by Mr. F. C. Dickey of the U.S. Geological Survey  
and his wife, Mrs. Dickey, who was assisting him. At Macmillan  
they left the highway and followed a trail through the woods  
toward the south, passing a vein of iron pyrite and chalcopyrite.  
A westward sloping reef started in the ancient workings  
of the mine, continued south, and sank at a gradual angle  
into the bedrock, leaving a dry

John and Peter Gold - Environment for August: Came  
back from the mountains so we flew west coordinate 141°  
South 35° East and down to the Inca River 50°N 101°W  
on the 2nd North drive 30 miles west of  
drive 10 miles up river to the 102°E  
sub-lake of the Inca River. Between 101°E and 102°E  
there was a 67 mile gap in the road wall.  
The structures of the Inca River were  
so good I think about 3000 feet of  
the road wall.

卷之三十一

was the first company to do so. The Goldfields' Amalgamation has been completed. A correspondent of *The Standard* writes: "It appears that there has been no difficulty in the financial interest since September 3 last year, i.e., Asbury Goldfields Ltd. of 64,431 £sd. West African 35s od to 7,000s on; Gold Coast Selection 112,000s on; Martini-Bell 600s to 12s Johnnies 1,650s od to 10s and Royal Antelope 17,000s od to 10s. Rhodesian Selection 100s to 12s Empress 125,131 to 10s and Saffron 125,000s od to 10s continuing the same up to 1933 and 1934. In 1935 the remaining 100,000s will be merged in the new company." The directors say fit to adopt a pursue a policy. The break by value amounts to mere than the present market valuation. The market takes to view that the latter proportion of revenue is obtained by some "fishing." A view that commends itself to me is that the street is that the shares are generously well-thrown until such time as the good things in store

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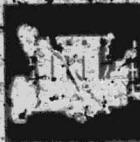
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## Latest Share Prices

## **Great Activity in Thistle City**

The past week has been marked by a gradual shake-down in East African gold mining shares, most of which were marked down on the London Stock Exchange by Berlin. Kenton have been active and most affected, on a bargain price of 75/- per share, though the mid-week price was 78/- per share. The 100 shares have declined in Nairobi during the week, and since the market has down to 75/- per share. Rhodesia Consolidated and Zimbabwe Minerals have been sold from 125/- to 25/- ad. Kimingi, Lays and Tanks Freight and Goldmines are at higher prices. Copper shares are bettered. Khokana and Roan Antelope are up 10/- and 15/- respectively, while Rhodesian Anglo American Petroleum Corporation, Rhodesian Selection Trust and Selcom just also show a strong Rhodesian gold mining shares. This is the main active and on one day 14 bargains in the shares were recorded. Cam and Motorcar are at 10/- ad. Globe and Phoenix unchanged, and Shaw and Stark advanced 5/- per share. In the Kenyan market the price of 78/- per share failed on the last account.

	Last week	This week
Cape & Motor (12s.)	9.30	7.5.6d
Cape Consolidated (1s.)	7.75	8.5.10d
Exploration Co. (10s.)	12s. 6d.	11s. 5d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	12s. 7d.	11s. 5d.
Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7.3s. 6d.	3s. 2d.
Globo and Phoenix (5s.)	8s. 4d.	8s. 4d.
Gold Fields (Rhodesia) (10s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 7d.
Kagero Mines Ltd. (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Kasai (Rhodesia) (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Mondolo Gold Mines (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Nkantam (10s.)	9.4d.	8s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 4d.	2s. 6d.
Kimberley (10s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Loangwa Concentrates (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 4d.
Leonton Corporation (5s.)	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.
London Astoria (Rhodesia) (5s.)	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 10d.
Lulu Gold Areas (5s.)	15s. 7d.	15s. 5d.
Mashonaland Astoria (5s.)	15s. 7d.	15s. 6d.
Reende (1s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 9d.
Rhodesia Bauxite (10s.)	15s. 10d.	15s. 7d.
Rhodesia Minerals (Confession) (5s. 6d.)	8s. 3d.	3s. 5d.
Rhodesia Mining (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 11d.
Sahara Gold Corporation (5s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 9d.
Sandstone Selection (5s.)	3s. 4d.	1s. 1d.
Rhodesia (5s.)	15s. 3d.	15s. 3d.
Ross Antelope (5s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Westerman (5s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.
Sherwood (5s.)	7s. 6d.	8s. 3d.
Tanampi Gold (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Tanampi Central Gold (5s.)	10s. 7d.	10s. 7d.
Tanampi Gold (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Tanampi Diamonds (5s.)	6s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanampi Minerals (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tuli Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 9d.	12s. 6d.
Transvaal (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 9d.
Walton Colliery (10s.)	21s. 9d.	22s. 6d.
Wesdale (5s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Zambian Copper (5s.)	0.3	0.3

South Africa	18,500	100
Central Transvaal	19,500	00
Angola	20,500	00
S. African Steel Plate Mills	75,000	00
Power and Lighting	18,500	00
Imperial Airways	18,500	00
Anglo Companys	25,000	00
Mozambique (Beira)	10,500	00
North Westland Explorations	10,000	00
Sisal Estates	15,600	00
Anglo Sisal Co. (incl. 2,000 paid)	11,500	00
Sugar Plantations (New)	32,500	00
Anglo-Saxon Cordage Co.	35,000	00
Colonial Walls Power	15,000	00

We have received the following prices by air mail from the "East African Miner's Journal":

## Eliiswers, to Correspondents

Advice is given on the lawless and on law no longer

inability to accept by "East Africa and Rhodesia".  
Except in the case of our annual subscribers to  
"East Africa and Rhodesia" each inquiry must be  
accompanied by the edition to be found at the foot of

Every newspaper has its "Scribner's" column  
and it is published under a pseudonym.  
Advice will be given over telephone, telegraph,  
or by letter.

*Correspondents should mark their envelopes with  
ADVISER and address them to The Editor, B.  
Africa and Rhodesia, Standard Bank House,  
London, W.C.1.*

A. A. Hart - Do not advise a purchase.

H. S. G. BULAWAYO, is not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

TESTIMONIALS.—The ironical nature of the share is  
not to be overlooked.

S.E. of CHELTENHAM. (1) A fine morning. (2) As a  
John leach with his larks. (3) Esse  
A.M. R. EDINBURGH. There have been further falls  
in Bushy and Kentish bush, presumably on account  
of the general cloudiness.

On Weds. The mine seems officially admitted to be nearing the end of its life, so far as ~~can~~ be judged, and a purchase would be in the nature of a gamble.

R. E. A., NARROW.—As has been said repeatedly in the course of the purchase of East African mining shares, it must always be regarded as primarily a long-time master. Should not anyone who purchases either of the three you mention as certain for a quick rise, but all would probably show a good profit if acquired and put away for a year or two.

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**Of Commercial Concern.**

Rising sharply now, tea terminals and maize grinding factories are appearing.

Cotton gins have been shortly to be established in Bulawayo and Mopani.

Gwelo Town Council is offering a prize for design for the proposed town hall.

The Mombasa Coffee Exchange, Ltd., is now operating with offices in Mombasa.

The extensions to the Kilimandjaro Coffee Guring Works have been formally opened by the Governor of Kenya.

The Upper Congo Great Lakes Railway Company has extended its Lake Tanganyika steamer service to Mfumbiro.

A three-day loaner's auction was recently held in Fort Jameson to realize powers to dispose of the residue of the farm.

Four stands for which purpose about £3,400 is available, have been obtained in Murembeza, a seaside home for Rhodesian children.

A business reply card and envelope service is to be introduced in Kenya on January 1 at the charge for each article delivered being 5 cents.

Two programmes of aid and reconstruction of cassiterite were exhibited last week from the Ruanda-Tanganika Province of the Belgian Congo.

The proposal to form a Red Bell Game Association in Kenya has been followed by the dispatch from His country to the Colony of nine Red Bell bulls.

Total estimated revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during July amounted to £184,219, compared with £179,416 during the corresponding period of 1925.

Mombasa Municipal Board proposes a one-year loan of £3,500 at 4% for the building of municipal offices. A local Municipal Authority is prepared to advance a sum on those terms.

Exports of tin ore increased from Tanganyika during the first half of this year amounted to £1,704,250 compared with £1,201,538 during the corresponding period of 1925. Imports amounted to £1,441,430, compared with £1,321,474.

The Native population of the Belgian Congo is now given as 9,627,643, and at the beginning of this year there were 18,682 Europeans in the Congo, of whom 12,634 were Belgians while the Portuguese numbered 1,147, Italians 1,025, British 601, Greeks 600, and Americans 523.

**News Items in Brief.**

European visitors to Nyasaland during May totalled 1,125.

A Kenya motorist recently encountered a pride of 13 lions on the Kilimandjaro.

Proceeds from the Salisbury Air Rally totalled £38. They were devoted to charity.

A committee is investigating the question of the future of Kenya rivers to prevent them from coffee factories.

H.M.S. "Enterprise" and H.M.S. "Enterprise" cruisers in the East Indies Squadron are now at Colombo.

The Development Committee appointed by the Governor of Kenya has submitted its report.

The s.s. "Wingstone" and the s.s. "Lugard" carried 300 travellers to the Murchison Falls, Uganda, last week.

A fourth experimental shipment of Rhodesian pork, consisting of 100 packers and 100 baconers, has just reached England.

A small reformatory for juvenile offenders is being built in Tabora, this being the first institution of its kind in Tanganyika.

The new headquarters building of the Royal Empire Society in London will be open for the use of Fellows on October 5.

Third place in the Imperial Red Cross Welfare League Field Competition was won in Uganda (Uganda) health exhibition.

The June issue of the *International Labour Review* contains a summary of the recent reports on printing and Native welfare in Nyasaland.

An African employee of the Veterinary Department died from rabies at Mpwapwa recently, this being the fifth instance in which human rabies has been confirmed in Tanganyika.

The hearings for reproduction in Mr. C. Gilman's population map of Tanganyika were entirely the work of an East African Native draughtsman trained in the Engineering Department of the Tanganyika Railway.

Kinako, the Matabele chieftain who solved the part of King Lobengula in the Rhodesia film, was recently shown in full length film in Bulawayo. He showed no emotion on seeing himself on the screen. Afterwards he said he did not know what the picture was about, nor did he know anything about Rhodesia.

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mind. If you like, call at YOUR dispo-

**East African Market Reports.****Passengers for East Africa.**

**Sesame Seed.**—Steady at 10s. per lb. 10d. to 12s. per lb.  
**Flowers.**—Quiet, with values unchanged at 8d. per lb.  
SELLERS: Grade A, September-October, 7d.; others, 10s. 6d. (1934, 6d.) 10s. 5d. (7d.)

**Coffee.**—No auctions were held during the week.  
**Copper.**—The market has a firmer appearance, with cash price per standard £38. 15s. and for electrolytic £41. 5s. (1934, standard £37. 17s. Oct., £38. 15s. 6d.)

**Copra.**—There has been a steady demand and prices have risen to £14. 17s. 9d. per ton for East African October shipments (1934, £8. 15s. 10d. to £15. 1s.)

**Cotton.**—There has been a good inquiry for East African cotton, prices for American middling varying between 6d. and 6.7d. per lb. (1934, 7d.) 10s. 5d. 6d. (6d.)

**Castor Seed.**—Steady at 15s. 2d. 6d. (1934, 15s. 6d. 10s. 5d. 6d.)

**Gold.**—Lower at 10s. 10d. per oz. (1934, 10s. 10d. 10s. 5d.)

**Groundnut Oil.**—Higher at 10s. 10d. 10s. 5d. (1934, 10s. 5d.)

**Leather.**—Crown leather, values of Kenya 10s. 10d. unchanged at 10s. (1934, 10s. 10s. 5d.)

**Sisal.**—Quiet. Tanganyika and Kenya 10s. 10d. Sisal quoted 52d. per lb. buyers Oct.-Dec. 10s. 6d. sellers No. 2, Sept. Nov., 52d. 55s. buyers Oct.-Dec., 10s. 6d.; No. 3, Sept.-Oct., 52d. 55s. 10s. 10d. one port (1934, 10s. 10d. 10s. 6d. 10s. 10d. 10s. 15s.)

Tanganyika reported 2,561 tons of sisal during August, of which 1,745 tons were sent to this country, 350 tons to Belgium, 300 tons to Germany, and 92 tons to Canada. Kenya exported 3,005 tons of sisal during July.

**Tea.**—Demand fairly active, 957 packages Niassaland sold at a average of 11s. 10d. 10s. 10d. 10s. 5d. 10s. 10d. Kenya reduced 10s. 10d. 10s. 5d. 10s. 10d.

**Tea.**—Slightly higher, 1,000 packages 10s. 10d. 10s. 5d.

**Rainfall in East Africa**

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

**Africa (Week ended August 26).**—Chocenani, 1.17 inches; Eldoret, 2.20; Eldama, 1.48; Fort Hall, 1.40; Fort Ternan, 2.35; Gilgit, 1.53; Kabeto, 0.21; Kalmast, 4.06; Kericho, 2.35; Kimbara, 1.18; Kisabe, 0.81; Kimatop, 0.1; Kisumu, 1.17; Kitale, 2.02; Kuru, Fort, 1.60; Lumbwa, 1.66; Malayui, 0.12; Mandi, 0.01; Mauaqua, 0.44; Menengai, 0.55; Molben, 1.50; Nyanzi, 0.75; Molo, 2.06; Mombasa, 0.41; Nairobi, 3.00; Nakashulu, 0.07; Nakuru, 0.88; Nanyuki, 2.21; Njoro, 2.81; Njoro, 1.77; Rongai, 1.77; Rumurithi, 0.05; Runfu, 0.16; Songhor, 0.11; Soy, 0.10; Thika, 0.01; Ulimbonyi Falls, 1.80; and Voi, 0.20 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended August 24).**—Amani, 0.01 inch; Arusha, 0.01; Bagamoyo, 0.01; Bakololo, 2.53; Lindi, 0.01; Moshi, 0.01; Tanga, 0.01; Nyamungo, 0.04; Serengeti, 0.01; Gombe, 0.01 inch.

**Uganda (Week ended August 24).**—Bukoba, 0.001 inch; Fort Portal, 0.07; Hoima, 0.01; Kabale, 0.59; Kololo, 0.01; Lira, 2.67; Masaka, 0.11; Mbale, 1.25; Mbarara, 0.01; Mubende, 0.06; Namutumba, 0.01; Sankore, 0.01; Tororo, 0.01; Acholi, 0.01; Karamoja, 0.01; Busoga, 0.01; Lichoma, 0.01 inch.

**Commander of the "Edinburgh Castle."**

Many East Africans and Rhodesians will regret to learn of the sudden death at the age of 52 of Captain J. MacMahon, R.D., R.N.R., Commander of the "Edinburgh Castle." He had arrived in Southampton only the previous day from South Africa, and was seized with a heart attack while walking in Bournemouth. Captain MacMahon joined the Union Castle Line in 1911, and had in succession commanded the "Dromore," "Gibraltar," "Gloucester," "Garto," "Walford," and "Dundee." Lieutenant Stephen and J. H. Harvey, before being appointed last year to the command of the "Edinburgh Castle,"

lefters, "Lindover Castle," which left London on September 3 for East Africa, carries the following passengers for Tanganyika:

Askwith, Mr. T. G.; Ballantine, Mr. W.; Barker, Ireland, Mr. Mrs. K.; Belhouse, Mr. J.; Belcher, Mrs. J.; Benney, Mr. D.; Belgrave, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.; Boyd, Mrs. L.; Bullock, Mr. J.; Campbell, Mr. S.; Cannon, Miss E.; Carey, Mr. & Mrs. R.; Carruthers, J. A.; Chamberlain, Mr. K.; Chapman, Mr. W. J.; Chorley, Mr. & Mrs. T. V.; Cope, Mr. J.; Deacon, Mr. & Mrs. J.; Dohm, Mr. & Mrs. J.; Edwards, Rev. J. A.; Giessmann, Mr. & Mrs. H.; Hay, Mr. H.; Lee, Miss G. R.;

McKenna, Mr. & Mrs. J.; McRae, Mr. & Mrs. J.; McRitchie, Mr. & Mrs. J.; Magnier, Mr. & Mrs. M.; Marshall, Mrs. E.; Marshall, Miss E. M.; Marwell, Mr. R. M.; Marwell, Miss M. A.; McGill, Miss M. B.; McInahan, Mr. & Mrs. J.; Nah, Mr. & Mrs. E. S.; Nelson, Mr. H.; Newton, Miss E.; O'Conor, Mr. & Mrs. J.; Owen, Rev. W.; Page, Mr. J.; Parker, Mr. & Mrs. S. E.; Peet, Mr. & Mrs. A. L.; Penn, Miss E. B.; Perry, Miss J.; Perry, Mr. & Mrs. J.; Pollard, Mr. J.

Passengers embarked at Marseilles.

**Another Sisal Group.**

In another grouping of Tanganyika sisal estates to be anticipated? It is quite on the cards, in fact, two different schemes are under discussion. Incidently Major H. C. Breckinridge is now in Dar es Salaam. The formation of a new company to take over a Greek estate located outside the Tanganyika capital and another plantations Kilodalio is a possibility.

**Round Trip to Seychelles.**

The twice-weekly steamer "Aldwych" outward bound for the Seychelles, reached Cape Town last week after a long voyage from England, during which she covered 12,000 miles and only once sighted land. At one time the ship was only 200 yards off the African coast.

# Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

THE steamship "Kangaroo" which sailed August 18, brought the following passengers from  
 Field, Mrs.  
 Vermales, Mr.  
 Dow, Mr.  
 Arthington, Mr. L. E. B.  
 Davison, Mr. H. F.  
 Harrold, Mr.  
 Jardin, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.  
 Landells, Mr. F. H.  
 Memer, Mrs. A.  
 Miller, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Theodore, Mrs.  
 Walkie, Mr. B.

"Kangaroo"  
 Sweatman, Mr. E. A.  
 Tanga  
 Lessmann, Mr. & Mrs. B.  
 Hord, Capt. A. M.  
 Roberts, Mr. G.  
 Anderson, Mr. A. A.  
 Astley, Mr. B. A.  
 Baden, Mr. P. A.  
 Bancroft, Mrs. R.  
 Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
 Beaumont, Mr. & Mrs. E.  
 Bell, Dr. & Mrs. R.  
 Bell, Miss E. M.  
 Bolton, Miss E. M.  
 Booth, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
 Boyce, Mrs. H.  
 Dalgarno, Mr. F.  
 Dangerfield, Mr. T.

La Roche, Mrs. C.  
 Parke, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Fulton, Mr. G.  
 Fuselli, Miss A. M.  
 Green, Mr. R.  
 Holland Smith, Mr. C.  
 Howe, Mr. S. T.  
 Jameson, Mr. T. O.  
 Kinnear, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Landells, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Leach, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Macmillan, Mr. & Mrs.  
 McCallum, Mr. & Mrs.  
 McDonald, Mr. & Mrs.  
 McDonald, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Mitchel, Dr. J.  
 Moses, Mr.  
 Pollock, Dr. & Mrs.  
 Prentiss, Mr.  
 Sanders, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Stedke, Mr. R.  
 Sweet, Mrs. J.  
 Sweeney, Lieutenant D.  
 Testen, Capt.  
 Thomas, Mr. H.  
 Thornton, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Wade-Kiste, Capt. F.  
 Wainwick, Mr.  
 Williamson, Mr. E.  
 "Kangaroo"  
 Garland, Mr. & Mrs. E.

Pringsteen left Durra outside, Aug. 20.  
 Delinker left Dakar, outwards, Aug. 21.  
 City of Helmsford left Glasgow, outwards, Aug. 22.  
 Gilpin left Mombasa, outwards.  
 Clan Morrison left Mombasa homeward, Sept. 3.

CLAN ELIZABETH MURRAY

Clan MacInnes left Durra outwards, Aug. 20.  
 Distress left Liverpool outwards, Aug. 21.  
 City of Helmsford left Glasgow, outwards, Aug. 22.  
 Gilpin left Mombasa, outwards.  
 Clan Morrison left Mombasa homeward, Sept. 3.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

Springsfontein left Durra outside, Aug. 20.  
 Delinker left Dakar, outwards, Aug. 21.  
 Bloemfontein left Amsterdam outwards, Sept. 1.  
 Vandendorp left Massds. Gibraltar, outwards, Sept. 1.

INDIA-AFRICA

Indesia left Cape Town for Durban, Sept. 7.  
 Lecong left Madras for Colombo, Sept. 8.  
 Viceroy left Calcutta from Muzigapet, Sept. 9.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Bretard de St. Pierre left Mauritius, outwards, Sept. 30.  
 Comptage left Tanbar, outwards, Sept. 30.  
 Compteur Mezinger left Mombasa outwards, Sept. 30.  
 Leconte de Lisle left Port Said outwards.

CROWN CASTLE

Diamond Castle left London, Sept. 1.  
 Garib Castle left Las Palmas for Rio.  
 Gloucester Castle left Lourenco Marques, Sept. 1.  
 Mauritius Castle left Madras, outwards, Sept. 1.  
 Llandaff Castle left Aspinwall, Sept. 1.  
 Llanfair Castle left London, Sept. 1.  
 Llangob Castle left Durban, Sept. 1.  
 Llanfair Castle left Cape Town, Sept. 1.

## East African Mails

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 a.m. on  
 Sept. 1 per s.s. "Raven".  
 Sept. 25 per s.s. "Azalea" Madras.  
 Sept. 26 per s.s. "Malabar".  
 Oct. 1 per s.s. "Carthage".

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on  
 Sept. 12, 19, and 26.  
 All letters from the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 1:30 a.m. each Friday.  
 Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 a.m. each Tuesday and Friday.  
 Forward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

### The "Sunbeam"

The new Union-Castle motor liner "Dunverin Castle" left Salisbury last week with a varied complement of passengers for the Continent. She will return to London on September 14, and embark on her maiden voyage to South Africa on September 18.

## Air Mail Passengers

AIR MAIL passengers by the air mail which left Croydon September 15 included Captain Gray, to Nairobi; Mr. E. C. Jackson, Mr. H. H. Burton for Malaya; Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Strong, Sir J. Knibb; Mr. G. N. Harrison for Nairobi; and Mr. Alexander and Mrs. C. Leynolds, from Salisbury, instead of Grosvenor, September 15. AIR MAIL passengers who arrived on September 15 included Mr. J. L. Jones, from Salisbury; Mr. Dunn, from Lusaka; and Mr. Dodema, and Mr. Bartholomew, from Entebbe.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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LAMPPOLE LAKE TANGanyika  
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AFRICAN COLONIES  
Latest Minites

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

Has anyone except the British Government could foreseen what has happened? Hitler, who has always thought it bad policy to attempt to recover the former German colonies, which he had annexed to Germany, has written and issued in the Frankfurter Zeitung a political manifesto for the restoration of his lost colonies. Of them put together he would have the size of a single Germanys and that would surely only have jeopardised the peace of Central Europe, which is so far as his desire for the sake of something in which no decent person can believe. Hitler has been forced to give way to his own colonists, who are simply too numerous and too powerful to be easily controlled. But the fact that he has had to make a diplomatic concession to them, if inequitably, clearly shows that the terms of Communal readmission of Germany to Africa might not even be considered, has created the impression that it has no deep-seated objection to such development. It is unhappily true to say that it is the procrastination and weakness of the British Cabinet in withholding the clear-cut declaration that East Africans have demands which have led Hitler to make a specious volte face at the Nuremberg Congress.

It is not that British Secretaries of State have failed in their trust in their mother country, but that they have failed in their trust in Britain, which is vital to British Africa—and that the Cabinet was subject to the British Empire. In this matter, at least, it is once again beginning to appear that Hitler has made away with the Empire, what will happen to the Commonwealth will considerably affect the trust its destiny. Whitehall Ministers could not have been more

outraged by proposed legislation to German colonial claims than Mr. Holmey, Mr. H. G. R. Holmey, and Lord Stevenson, who have shared between them the main burden of the criticism of the gethsemane of a dozen years or so; and Mr. H. Thomas, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, and Lord Asquith, the three Socialist Ministers of the period were so far as the public can judge, equally sorry to see such a proposal from their traditional party. Is it not a reflection on the Nazi Cabinet system that one party, so late after the war, could be definitely persuading itself and yet fail to persuade the Cabinet which had delegated to him the control of Colonial affairs that the African Colonies, Protectorates and Mandates were still destined to the world as final beyond the Atlantic?

There is no more liberal, lenient and impulsive Minister in the Union of South Africa than Mr. J. H. Holmey, Mr. Steyn, and all the more so Mr. H. H. Hofmeyr. Hofmeyr is therefore to be attributed to his friends on South Africa's behalf as a good fast friend, this way, of Africa through Darves' Salmagundi capital of what was Great East Africa and is now Tanganyika Territory. He said, in effect, that British Africa must and would stand together even if British Ministers could be foolish enough to attempt to prise part of it out of the S.A. Red Book. It was a clear and most timely warning to the Imperial Government and its representative Prime Minister whose refusal to listen in this matter to the advice of his best friends has been their despair—that South Africans are magnanimous, that East Africans and Rhodesians in those days

determination that Tanganyika Territory shall not be returned to the German, which forfeited her Colonies by her action in resorting to the sword in 1914.

For one real reason only does Germany demand her re-establishment in Africa, as part, and an important part, of her plans for Germany's world dominion. It is as an African Strategic Basis, submarine bases and as recruiting grounds for great black armies that Nazi Germany sees those parts of Africa on which her eyes are focused. Through a controlled Press and from a hundred platforms she re-echoes the assertion that Colonies are necessary to her as sources of raw materials. Her claim is so palpably futile that even Herr Hitler feels he must try to explain it away, and, knowing the weakness of the ground on which he stands, he wisely avoids reference to the real facts. The truth is that in the year before the War all the German Colonial territories put together supplied Germany with one-half of one per cent. of her imports of raw materials, and that in exchange they took between them one-half of one per cent. of Germany's exports of manufactured goods; and that Germany's trade balance with Tanganyika is to-day in her favour.

If a mandate is transferred to Germany to rule over us, it would, if it were honestly implemented, mean not one whit better off than the Monopoly endpoint of inward or outward Control. The mandate, since one of its fundamental Real Desires stipulations of the Mandate is that no nation can have the drive of the commerce of the territory. Power is not a mandate, and Germany wants complete monopoly control which would alone fit her trade though then only to a very small extent, so small that the possible gains are not worth much financially. It is, for strategic reasons that a Germany as militaristic as that of 1914 desires to obtain possession of parts of the continent which she is likely to be the ruler of in the twentieth century. Once given territorial rights, she could then own chosen signs of power and status in British Africa, and without permitting her to expand further frontiers.

THE Native at once fritters away all he earns, say some superficial observers glibly. That the Africans are free, and even careless spenders is true, but thousands are beginning to appreciate and practice African thrift. To cater for such a development some of the commercial banks have started Native deposit accounts so small as small a sum as a shilling can be deposited, and, as our columnists have shown, the business done by the Government Savings Bank in the different territories has grown substantially even during these last few distressful years. The Uganda figures for 1936 have just been issued, and very impressive they are as reflecting not only the growth of the industrial enterprises in the Protectorate, but also their spending capacity and

financial reserves. There were, for instance, 100,300 transactions during the twelve months, the total amount involved exceeding £124,500, deposits again out-numbered withdrawals, and the balance due to depositors at the end of the accounting period, during which 2,163 new accounts were opened, was over £104,000. Taken as an index of Native prosperity, and for their purpose the statistics obviously provide a most useful index, the bank's transactions over the past fifteen years are most encouraging, while the rate of expansion in the past five years has been little short of remarkable. At the end of 1931 £8,000 was standing to the credit of depositors; in the following year that figure grew to £44,800, £56,300, £81,750, and last year jumped to over £100,000, the average sum to the credit of each of the eight thousand accounts being approximately £13, which is a very substantial amount of money to an African. Savings bank facilities still represent a novelty to the Native, the vast majority of whom still prefer more artful, less secure, methods of "banking," but is that also true of the French ploughmen?

While the Uganda figures were under examination, we received the annual report of the Post Office Savings Bank of Northern Rhodesia. Another badly Rhodesia—but for the year 1934. Below, this having been quite courageously seen as a supplement to the Official Gazette dated August 14, 1936. We have repeatedly pleaded with the Northern Rhodesian Administration to instillate in its Departmental heads an appreciation of the importance and value of the prompt publication of official documents, and this annually updated publication of the savings bank figures emphasises again how desirable it is that immediate attention should be paid to this weakness in the machinery of government. Other East African Dependencies have been at serious pains in issuing reports long after the period to which they refer, but this is certainly one of the worst cases on record. There will be no excuse for Northern Rhodesia's 1934 report to appear after Uganda's 1935 report. It appears to be high time for strict instructions to be issued to all the territories against the sin of procrastination, which not merely withdraws from the public prompt publication of information which it has a right to expect, but encourages officials to think that "to-morrow is also a day."

**A NOVEL**, arresting and valuable method of comparison is used by Mr. A. J. Walker, Acting Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, when discussing the annual **Useful Points** report of the Department of Trade and Customs. In a section on the soundness of a country's economy increasing Native production in a territory which has not nearly reached its limits of development in relation to climate, human and other factors, he points to the higher and better standard of Native life, the increased purchasing power of the people, and the steady upward trend in the value of exportable commodities since 1932; he declares that the average o.b. value

her in such a way as to give her a clear picture of the results of her work. The figures for 1936 and 1937's last quarter period show Tanganyika growing more slowly than in previous years, but the wise decision to express the results in terms of f.o.b. average must call fresh attention to them and should stimulate the interest of many people who will not take the trouble to study the regular returns of industry and trade.

The figures give a clear indication of the beneficial effects which the improvement of world markets has had on local

**Innovation Well-Worth Emulating**—trade and finance; and Tanganyika, which throughout these years of slow approach to recovery has vastly increased her output of raw materials, should gain greatly in spending power if prices show any further substantial advance, as some economists forecast. The idea of giving an average value per ton to the country's exports is worthy of emulation by all the other Dependencies, and capable of development by its initiator, who might in the same way calculate and publish the f.o.b. value per ton of the monthly imports, instead of waiting for yearly statistics, thus providing a frequent and easily-understood pointer to the movement of trade. Accuracy is a fundamental factor in such an index figure if the information is to be really useful, and not misleading, and possibly even damaging, in its effects; and on that account too much care cannot be exercised to ensure that the f.o.b. value given to each crop is truly and constantly related to fluctuating world prices. There have been occasions in the past of commercial bodies in different territories complaining that official estimates of f.o.b. values were unsatisfactory. We have heard none in connexion with this welcome innovation in Tanganyika, but there are elsewhere. Every effort to be gained by close consultation in such matters between officials and unofficials.

**MRAIA F. GRIMBLE**, who arrived in the Colonies in June to take up the Governorship in succession to Sir Gordon Letham, has already made a very good impression, and the Colony feels that it has been fortunate enough to secure a worthy successor to one who achieved much in a short term of office. Thus the West Indies, which deprived the islands of an administrator whom they would fain have kept, seem to have supplied a suitable substitute. Mr. Grimble announced soon after his arrival that he would normally sit at the meetings of Monday Thursday and Friday each week for the news with members of the public, which was thus given a clear indication that he would be its own factotum. The head of the Government were left in ignorance of public feeling and popular wishes, and it has for years there has been a steady increase in accessibility to East African Government, if its development is to be continued forward in a peaceful and orderly manner. Governor Grimaldi

cannot accept a suggestion, whereas most of us are dissatisfied, and we think reasonably, if uncontentious with an issue of importance to them, they are denied the opportunity of putting their case personally to the senior representative of the Government. To us the Justice, most Governor share this view, and are fully aware that, however much they endeavour to keep themselves informed of an official opinion, they must steer from the tendency of too many people to tell them what they will presumably find practicable, rather than the unadulterated truth. The corollary of gubernatorial accessibility should be complete frankness by those whose views are invited.

The H.B. Alcock scheme is now well known in Rhodesia and it ought to be equally well understood in the East African Dependencies, where a growing problem is that The Rising of the rising generation. A Generation for the rising generation, while a problem of the future will be the recruitment of skilled men of the right type for this mining industry. The Alcock scheme, providing for the training of workers in mining, offers a common solution. This proposed Rhodesian School of Mines should, it is suggested, not be developed along the lines of class room instruction, but be established on an actual mine, where the students would live in normal working and learning under conditions identical with those in which they will subsequently seek their livelihood, the scheme providing for training in field geology, metallurgical research, surveying and designing, wood and electrical work, in power units and on reduction plants. This is certainly too early for East Africa to consider a proposition on so ambitious a scale, but the fundamental idea is sound, and its application in some modified form in a central training camp for East African youth might be made the subject of serious consideration.

The rejection by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the scheme presented by the Standing Board of Economic Development of Kenya to the discharge of mortgages on Government Bond farms by the issue of long date Scheme Rejected. Government bonds will surprise no one in the Colony and are apoint very few. It is true that one of the matters with Lord Franks, who was urged to press in London was this Bond Scheme, but it is nevertheless the fact that scarcely any public leader in the Colony entertained substantial hope in that connection, and that more than a few said frankly that they were afraid of it. The Colonial Secretary's dispatch, which the Governor has now been authorised to publish, outlines "many fundamental objections" and states why the Minister considers that the introduction of the scheme would "fail in its aim of alleviating the position of the settlers." The dispatch shows understanding of the settlers' position and will not be likely to arouse any general antagonism. In commercial circles it will have been cordially welcomed.

## WELCOMING "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA."

## PREFACE MESSAGES

**HIS EXCELLENCY Major Sir HUBERT YOUNG,  
K.C.M.G., D.S.O.**

Governor of Northern Rhodesia since 1924, and  
Governor of Nyasaland since 1927.

I am very much interested in your decision to expand the scope of your valuable journal to cover the Rhodesias as well as East Africa. We all have very much the same problems to deal with in the various East and Central African territories, and it can do nothing but good to have them discussed in the same authoritative periodical.

**SIR EDWARD GRIGG, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.  
M.C.**

Governor of Kenya, 1925-1931; Secretary to  
Rhodesia, 1923-1925.

I am very glad that East Africa is to become "East Africa and Rhodesia" and that their joint possible influence and success in their new form will deserve well of all who are interested in the cause of East Africa if it keeps to the fore-front necessity for closer contact and understanding between all those territories.

**SIR CECIL JONES, RODHALL, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.**  
Governor of Southern Rhodesia, 1928-1931.

East Africa is already well known to Rhodesians. Although the old title would imply the news and news of special interest to those residing or having business in the eastern group of our African Colonies, it has been familiar to a wider circle.

With its new title and extended scope it will no doubt enjoy a large and increasing circulation in the Rhodesias, where there is an ample field for a weekly journal of the character contemplated. "East Africa and Rhodesia" prove a valuable aid in promoting co-operation and reciprocity and paving the way to closer partnership between British communities north of the Limpopo.

**Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN CHAMBERLAIN,  
G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.**

Governor of Southern Rhodesia, 1923-1928.

With you all success in your new venture. The association of Rhodesia with East Africa will be welcomed by all Rhodesians and it will, I am sure, be to the advantage of Rhodesia and of your news paper alike.

**The Hon. ALLAN ROSS WELSH, M.P.  
Speaker of the South African Parliament.**

I am sure your journal does serve a great purpose in drawing the British Colonies in Central Africa closer together. The more you expand your paper will assist in this. Good wishes for every success in your endeavours.

**CHESTER BEATTY**

Chairman of Rhodesia Selection Trust and Roan Antelope and Mutual Life Offices.

I wish you every success with East Africa and Rhodesia.

**Colonel W. F. BIRKETT, D.S.O.**

Chairman of the Rhodesia Club in London.

I am pleased to hear of your change of title. Rhodesia can scarcely fail to benefit by a closer association with a journal which, under its present able direction, is so often showing a wide and wise appreciation of the interests of the Empire in Eastern and Central Africa.

**Mr. W. M. ADDINGTON, M.P.A.**

Chairman of Nyasaland Estates.

Increasing intercourse between the different territories makes your paper a most valuable clearing house for information from half the world over. Every one with an interest there will, I am sure, wish you success in your new venture.

**Mr. LESLIE D. FREEDAY**

Mayor of Salisbury & Southern Rhodesia.

Your decision to change your title to "East Africa and Rhodesia" is commendable, and so because Rhodesia there is a call to be heard along with British East African matters on the broadest possible lines. The various British African territories have always been a close companion, and in these complicated days it is desirable that we should all be drawn closer together.

**The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel S. GORE-BROWNE,  
D.S.O., M.C.**

Blairstown Member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

It is indeed good news that your paper intends to represent the two greatest points of view even more fully. A paper which can see all sides of a question and which is not afraid to say what it sees, is especially valuable in these complicated days of conflicting interests. Lack of co-operation has been one of the causes of trouble in Africa in the past, and with Northern Rhodesia should welcome anything that will put us in closer touch with our neighbours north and south.

**Sir SYDNEY HENN, K.B.E.**

First Chairman of the Royal East African Board.

Since I became interested in East African affairs at the close of the Great War I have been convinced of the advantages both political and economic that would accrue to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika from their union into a single unit under one administrative control. I have always hoped that this might in its turn lead to closer association with the Rhodesias, and the formation of a British Commonwealth State capable of holding its own in a world of many difficulties. For this reason I am pleased with the proposed change of title on the journal that has done so much for East African causes.

**Colonel SIR W. WESTON MARVIN, C.B.E., M.P.O.**  
Chairman of Council of Royal African Society, 1930-1932. Served throughout Africa.

I am glad you are extending the scope of your paper to include Rhodesia. The new arrangement is great and anything that can bring to the mind of the public the various countries and the names of this prosperous country cannot fail to be productive of much good.

MR. JAMES GORDON MCDONELL, M.A.

President of the British Chamber of Commerce, pioneer of Rhodesia, author of "Rhodesia's Life," and a Best Seller.

I am much interested to learn that you propose to add to the title two very important words, "East Africa" and "Rhodesia". This news will be welcomed both in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, where the paper is well known and much appreciated. Few journals for its size have such admirable political, mining, and social articles, as well as general news, while its editorial comments, if sometimes rather trenchant, are always free from bias. Taking an interest in the two Rhodesias will be in the interest of both those territories, and I hope you will reap a justified reward for your enterprise. I have been a reader of *East Africa* for several years, and derive much useful information from its pages, and I have no doubt I will soon find them of greater value than ever. I wish your paper every success, and hope the complete success it so justly deserves.

MR. DOUGAL C. MALCOLM

Chairman of the Executive Committee of Directors of the British South Africa Company, and a Director of many other companies operating in the Rhodesias.

I am very glad to hear that *East Africa* is to become *East Africa and Rhodesia*, and that it is to include within its scope those countries in which the British South Africa Company is so deeply interested. Your paper has rendered valuable service to East Africa, and I have no doubt that in extending its range it will increase its usefulness.

MR. W. G. NICOL

President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

I am very pleased that one of my first duties as President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is to send you my very good wishes for the continued success of your great little paper. Under your able editorship I am convinced that it will continue to give both East Africa and Rhodesia that help which East Africa has in the past given to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zambia, which help is so much appreciated, especially by those of us who live here. In all sincerity I wish *East Africa and Rhodesia* every success.

MR. HAUPTMAN

President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce.

*East Africa and Rhodesia* should help to develop the closer contact of these Colonies. I wish the publication every success.

Colonel CHARLES RONSONBY, TD., M.P.

Chairman of the Joint East African Board.

I welcome the happy idea which prompts *East Africa* to extend its pioneer work to the Rhodesias, and I send my best wishes to the old paper in its new form, knowing that this move augurs well for increased understanding between all interests in Central and East Africa, which during the last fifteen years have been gradually drawn together by common bonds of sentiment and interest, and often by similar trials and difficulties.

Lieutenant-General MR. GODFREY RHODES

D.B.O.

General Manager, Nigerian, Uganda, Railways, and Harbour.

I am sure the change is a wise one, and will be found to the credit of your journal, and also be of great assistance to all those who desire authentic information concerning the important section of the British Empire north of the Union of South Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. ROBINSON, D.S.O.

Resident Officer in Africa of the British South Africa Company.

In enlarging the scope of *East Africa* to include Rhodesia you are making your contribution towards the co-operation of all interests in Central Africa. Never has there been greater need for close relations between these territories, and this press is an essential element in bringing these about. Welcome to *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. FRANCIS SCOTT, D.S.O.

Leader of the European Allected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council.

I think you are so right in adding Rhodesia in the scope of *East Africa*. Every year I feel more and more convinced that the future welfare of white settlement in Kenya depends on the closest possible co-operation between us and our friends further south, of which, of course, includes especially the Rhodesias. How foolish one could set in sight the consummation of a British East and Central African Dominion, extending from the Limpopo to the Nile. The great success of self-government in Southern Rhodesia has been a real encouragement to all of us, and I hope that someday we may follow in their steps.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. S. COOPER

Chairman of Bowman Gold Mines Ltd., and a Director of the East African Mining Companies.

I am delighted to hear *East Africa* is extending its wings and flying so successfully. Such a spirit like this can do exactly what is needed to bring the day nearer when Nairobi and Mombasa will each be the centre of a number of administrative units, than they are to-day, each with its own Responsible Government, and all working in harmony and co-operation with its neighbours for the good of the peoples of Africa, irrespective of race, creed or colour.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. TUCKER, C.B.E., D.D.

Immediate Past-President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

To any regular reader of your paper must be obvious that your influence, as well as your circulation, extends beyond the accepted bounds of Africa, so your more comprehensive article is to be commended. Every day discloses some new, small, or large, towards the increasing group, together of African territories whose aims and goals are so closely attuned, and I do not much believe that, fortified by the results of your recent visit, your first and prior aim will continue to be the peaceful realization of this union.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### *China*

The Chinese Government has given a big dinner in honour of a Governor or Minister of State in London. If any newspaper editor were asked to advise, it would be inclined to say "Yes." The point arises from the fact that the Chinese Ambassador and Miss Van Gendt recently entertained Sir George Grey, the young and the Governor-General of Rhodesia, the former being well over a more notable figure than Belgian Minister of the Colonies had already attained at the time he greeted the Governor-General on his return to Europe on May 1. That the Belgian has to concern himself daily with the Congo, whereas Great Britain has so many Dependencies scattered about the world, the mark of courtesy extended to her Consul is worth noting.

### *A Private Interview*

MR. H. H. BEAMISH has remained stationary in Southern Rhodesia for what may be an unusually long period, is on the spot again when he moves people and things, get shaken off. Sir Donald Cameron, while Governor of Tanganyika, was a subject of continual criticism by Mr. Beamish, a fellow Irishman whose versatility, wit, and appreciation of the boxer's difficulty made him suspect as the author of a very clever and extraordinarily widely distributed pamphlet called "What The Governor Might have Said." Knowing the secret of its authorship, I do no more than recall a rumour current at the period. To be suspected of such a species of picklish humour amused H. H. B. exceedingly, but he was not so annoyed when Sir Donald, giving evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union, said one thing after another to arouse the ire of so staunch a champion of white settlement—the Governor, incidentally, building up his case in a way which merely confirmed it in the mind of most of the Commissioners and the attendant public. Mr. Beamish came to London at that time as one of those ageless fighters for Tanganyika's cause, but very effectively and tirelessly did he work. After he counted cheering and successively for the seven days he proposed achieving a new colony, he had apparently shown his determination to modernise local methods, returned to Rhodesia to settle him down to a smaller proposition which is among the model gold mines of the Colony. Now he is on his way to the Far East and Ceylon, where he cultivated tea in his early days.

### *Deutschland über Alles*

PRINTERS' errors often provide amusement for the press, which, however, sets some rather few of the real gems, since they are generally spotted and collected by printers' readers and those writers for the Press who receive so-called unread proofs—that is to say type proofs which have not yet been read by printers' readers whose duty it is to discover and make mistakes for correction by the monitors. Considering the high speed at which most newspapers work, it is to be done, it is fair

to bring, notwithstanding errors occur, but that they are not far more numerous, they would be if their constant fight against time did not compel journalists to develop a sort of sixth sense by which they are able to detect most inaccuracies almost instinctively and without actually reading the whole of the matter.

Why should a wider circle not be shown some of the items found in the day-to-day news of *East Africa and Rhodesia*? Those exhibited on this page will be the genuine article—and at a time when Germany, is mounting her Colonial challenge an appropriate start may be made with one of Leuton derivation. It came to light a few days before the change of title was made from *East Africa*. A paragraph had been written for "Notes by the Way," mentioning the German national anthem, "Deutschland über Alles." It was set by the composer as "Deutschland über Alles!"

P.S.—That was good. Not less good was the rendering of a temporary twist to whom this note was dictated. He produced it to read "Death and Liege Allies!" Bad German, of course, and bad totalitarianism no doubt, but good stuff nevertheless.

### *The Feeding of the Brute*

TWO London newspapers have been devoting many columns to "Diet," and the food of certain African tribes has figured largely on the menu, so to speak—the physical condition of the milk-and-blood (and occasional meat-eating) Zulu, Ndebele, Matabe and/or banana fanciers; much to the advantage of the former. But little has been said of the psychological differences of the tribes thirsting for blood being the Bloodthirsty tribes, while the cereal-chewers are the under-dogs. Which recalls the sound physiological attitude of a British officer in the Peninsular War who, with very convincing results, caused his men to shout "Come on lads! you who eat beer, show them—who stuck oranges what you can do!" The old Dutch *oornekkers* did a good job of work on hiltions and coffee. Rhodesian pioneers made our party call on bulls-beef and mealies—and in a certain town in Africa (which shall be nameless) the white folk seem to keep alive on a diet of trek-or mutton beans (very stringy), and Babu potato. It is a comfort to hear Mr. Lovelock, the 7,500-metres Olympic champion, declare that food fasts interest him not one whit—he just eats what he likes.

### *At the Falls*

THE present meetings of the British Association recall a story told by Mr. F. H. Lowe, former Mayor of Livingstone and now Northern Rhodesian member of the Rhodesia Railways Commission. When the first bridge below the Victoria Falls was opened by Professor George Darwin in 1905, he says many members of the British Association were present. One of them, dubious of the accuracy of the figures given concerning the height of the Falls, and anxious to test it for himself, picked up a stone, walked to the side of the precipice, punted out his water—dropped the impetuous water, and sent himself crashing the long way down!

## *East Africa and Rhodesia*

*The Johannesburg Exhibition*

BEFORE the issue comes from the press of the East African and Rhodesian Pavilions at the Johannesburg Exhibition, it is necessary that the two should be opened.

East Africa and the Rhodesians have had the opportunity for South African and Empire co-operation, and it is good to be able to record that the territories have turned towards each other. They are not as separate entities as could be made out; relatively small differences exist, but they almost be described as a Dominion basis. The outcome emphasises that the co-operative is essential a faithful and forceful representation of East Africa has been inter-district, inter-departmental, inter-communal, as well as inter-territorial; there being arresting displays in which the identity of our territory is well preserved.

East Africa's display is a tribute alike to the vision of the scheme's originators and to the organising ability of the people behind it. The personnel is also strong. As the human factor is important a link in territorial publicity on the grand scale staged in the East African Pavilion, there will be general gratification that so able and balanced a team has been sent to Johannesburg.

### *Well-Known East Africans*

In charge of the Pavilion is Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, than whom no better informed, more zealous and patriotic-spirited Commissioner could have been chosen. What he does, or knows about Kenya, particularly, and East Africa generally, is little worth knowing.

A barrister who preferred a life growing in Kenya, legal work in chambers, in the courts, he has seen a tower of strength to the coffee planting industry and to the Convention. A Association of Kenya, his years of chairmanship of both bodies being marked by a vision, energy and devotion to his duties. He did the preliminary work in Kenya for this exhibition, and has thus been in the closest touch with its organisation from the outset. The composition of the staff marks the real co-operation effort made by officials and non-officials in the common East African interest.

Mr. A. J. Maguire, an Administrative Officer who was for a time private secretary to the Governor represents Tanganyika. Mr. C. M. Harris, the Forest Officer, who has done similar work in the British Industries Unit, has been sent by Uganda; Mr. A. J. Hindley, Zanzibar's Director of Agriculture, acts for that island, while Mr. J. L. Focke, the Kenya representative, will attend specially to matters of settlement.

Prominence is naturally to be given to tourist travel publicity which, apart from its immediate results, can be far-reaching in its effects on settlement and future sales of East African produce. To take charge of this work the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours have sent three officers, namely Messrs. T. Neilson, J. Norman, and

W. G. H. Smith, all of whom have been in the service of the railways in the United Kingdom.

To Mr. A. J. Allan, under-secretary of commerce, goes the task of ensuring that the best assembled and most representative exhibits and among the exhibits the best in the world. Mr. W. Thomas, the manager of the Victoria Falls Hotel, will be in charge of the hotel.

Stimulating the public to visit the exhibition that Rhodesia has Rhodesia to offer him. Dominating the Rhodesian Pavilion is the Government advice. East African and Rhodesian experts have been invited to represent their countries, and a great deal of interest is shown in the new oil田s south of Lake Kariba and in the coal田s of Southern Rhodesia.

Local and foreign business interests have a colour their own. One from East Africa is Mr. K. K. Constance, former chief manager of the East African Tissue Co-operative Association, in charge of a display of Kenya timber, for which South Africa has a good market.

### *Rhodesian Representatives*

Mr. E. C. Alderson, Director of Publicity of Southern Rhodesia, will devote much of his time in the next few months to the exhibition, from which his Colony may expect much direct and immediate business in tourist travel, both by South Africans and by people who will take the opportunity of their visits to Southern Africa to see something of the beauties of Rhodesia.

Captain J. Raynard, Curator of the Victoria Falls, has been chosen to supervise the work of the Rhodesian Pavilion generally, and the association of his personality with Rhodesian publicity should do much to enhance its value.

Northern Rhodesia has an able and popular unofficial representative in Mr. G. Chad Norris, and Nyasaland's Director of Publicity, Captain G. N. Burden, is attending to ensure that his Protectorate gets her share of the flow of trade to the north.

It cannot be assumed that the displays of East Africa and Rhodesia will make ordinary of those who see them, but in a new way of the health, opportunities, and attractions of Africa between the Limpopo and the Nile, vice areas of the continent of which many of them know practically nothing.

The film and broadcasting, most modern of publicity devices, have been skilfully employed, while the scope of the displays, calculated to catch the eye of all types, and to interest the industrialist and prospective purchaser, as well as the sportsman and tourist, is emphasised by such exhibits as an East African fishing chart, maps of the mining areas, a diagrammatical explanation of the rise of Tanganyika's gold production in recent years, displays of East Africa's mineral resources, the wide range of agricultural products, Uganda's cotton displays, the exceptionally fine Kenya coffee film, and other pictures of great value from the standpoint of tourist publicity. There is also a relief map measuring 16 ft. by 12 ft., and coloured according to contours.

These brief snapshots can do no more than give a general impression of what combines to make an excellent testimonial to the power of co-operation. That is the thought dominating all other impressions of the East African and Rhodesian Pavilions—the thought of the value and power of co-operation.



Mr. C. Kenneth Archer

## Discovery of Gold in Kenya

**Mr. L. A. Johnson tells the Story.**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir.—In one of his articles dealing with his tour through Kenya, Mr. Johnson writes, referring to the discoverer of famous gold, "It is not the Eldoret Mining Syndicate which originally started mining in Lake Nakuru." I know that Mr. Johnson is fully right that I did not make whatever to do with the work of the individual who actually discovered gold in Kenya. Indeed, he has not even given the credit to those who were responsible, and I am setting out the following facts, scarcely amplify his remarks, and at your request, a hitherto unpublished story of the pioneer work done over a considerable period of years.

This story shows, I venture to think, that although I may have been the first mining Syndicate which started actual mining, their efforts only followed on the discoveries I had made, the beneficial results of these researches being first given to the shareholders, then shareholders. In this, therefore, I can only refer you to my own record, the following is the true story:

At first, Mr. H. G. Mowat and I used to take a long and make periodic trips upon the quest for minerals. We tested hundreds and hundreds of streams, large and small, by pumping and chemical analysis of the stream concentrates, and during that period of 15 years we covered practically the whole of the Lake-Nilotic, including the Lake Turkana, south-western Uganda, and the eastern slopes of Abyssinia, and some considerable distance beyond into Uganda.

After nothing in those areas, I decided in 1904 to go up into the Turkana district, and persuaded young Mr. O'Farrell to accompany me, and obtained a special permit from the Provincial Commissioner to enter the district (the Native situation was unsettled at the time), and we left Nairobi as Lodwar.

We found considerable gold in one of the streams heading near the Nandi hills of the Kenya-Uganda escarpment, about two miles north of Lake Turkana, formed the Lake Turkana Prospecting Syndicate, as I felt the district would be worth large prospecting together. Our messrs. Arnold, Collins, Newton, and Ferguson, and myself, we covered several hundred square miles, but found nothing of interest.

On our return to Nairobi for prospecting, owing to lack of sufficient capital to which I had to leave the entire party, none of whom had ever done any prospecting before. During one of these trips Collins and I were taken ill with tertian fever, and we had to get back to hospital. It took 22 days to get to Nairobi, Dundas's nursing home in Eldoret, and we left Nairobi January 1st, 1905, to thank for being allowed to enter the Lake Turkana Prospecting Syndicate, but it was a failure, and was liquidated.

About this time I picked up a geological report of the Uganda Geological Survey, which referred to the rock formation prevailing in the Lake area, and that report Mr. Newland, the Director, informed that those rocks were of volcanic origin, and as such were not likely to contain any minerals.

With this information I expect now many

years, I took a pan of gravel out to Lake Turkana, about half a mile above Lake Turkana, and across the river, near Lake Turkana, and the very delightful specimen in the tail of the pan, about 150 fine specks of gold.

I turned back to camp and told my wife showing her the gold, and pointing out that Lake Turkana where I got it, and the head of the Lake River must be impossible where one could find sufficient gold to be payable. When we landed at Lake Turkana 10 miles higher up, we could get nothing, so meant that the gold originated somewhere between these two points.

Believe that just said the end of 1905, I made two trips into this area and the surrounding districts, and by these means confined the gold bearing area to about 200 square miles, but although we found gold, it was not in commercially payable quantities, but was how the position stood at the end of 1905.

About this time I had just bought a new short wave radio, and one afternoon I caught a broadcast from a station in South Africa, that important investments were had been made in Tanganyika. Thereupon, I formed a small syndicate consisting of myself, my wife, Mr. Smallwood, and Messrs. Arnold, Collins and Simms, and while having approximately a 1/2% interest, the purpose being to finance a fresh prospecting trip to Tanganyika. I also insisted that those funds in Eldoret who had lost their money in the Turkana venture should be allowed to continue as partners in a small way, so as to allow them to recuperate their losses. At first my initial partners demurred, but was firm on this point.

The syndicate was eventually named the Eldoret Mining Syndicate. In lieu of salary, the prospectors were to divide a share bonus. Readers can judge on what favourable terms the Eldoret investors came in when I say that a usual percentage to a prospector is 50% in what he finds, and as I had no money it is equivalent to 100% bonus. Seeing that my self, a prospector, and I took only a 1/2% bonus, I think the investors however, were well treated.

The party to go to Tanganyika consisted of my wife, Messrs. Smallwood and Collins, and myself. We spent a month or two in the Mara district, but failed to find anything of value, so Smallwood and Collins left us to go into the Lupa area, but neither could suffice the time to go so far away, as they had to return to their farms on account of the planting season.

At this time Mr. H. G. Mowat, a friend of mine, for life, we must make, showing him below. By doing this, I made arrangements with the Eldoret Mining Syndicate of information, and after fifteen years of labor, and personal experience.

We were in the Kavirondo district, and within a week started getting out the gold. Accidentally, on the tenth day, myself discovered a limingite, though that has never been mentioned before. Soon afterwards, Mr. Sturdee discovered the first payable Limingite.

L. A. JOHNSON.

### Bringing up a Baby.

When I was in Nodoma a couple of years ago Native captured a lion cub, the mother of which was known to have been killed. It was too small to go more than a few steps without its excellent condition, and the local people were very anxious for the cub, so the natives who had captured it, brought it to me and fed the cub. The source of the lion cub, the lioness, I can't tell, but readers should be interested in the official of the Tanganyika Service.

## Lord Lugard and Uganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".

SIR.—While I cordially appreciate and thank you for the very generous reference to myself in your issue of September 10, I deprecate the suggestion that Uganda should make any kind of presentation to me, and I should have done so even had the offer been spontaneous.

My early connection with that country has given me a strong interest in its progress and welfare, and I desire to seize the opportunity at the same time of replying to you, that I like to think that its people hold their kindly remembrance, but I do not desire any more formal testimony.

Yours faithfully,

John Parkurst, M.A., F.R.A.S.

Editor's reply.—  
LUGARD.  
It is later understood that Mr. John Parkurst, Lord Lugard's son, in "Notes from Uganda," which was suggested late since, Uganda would not be English but for Lord Lugard, somewhat pretentiously, notwithstanding which would be a grand token of his gratitude to one who has done so much for British Africa. E. A. G.

## Settlement and the African.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".

SIR.—I give a further intrusion, but it seems to me that, despite your kindly and courteous sentence, the quotation which you give in the issue of Sept. 3 from a letter of mine in *The Times*, divorced from context, may be open to the serious misinterpretation. I repeat that settlement in East Africa and Rhodesias bears a heavy hand, and advo-

cating further settlement under certain conditions, it would be a most dangerous statement to make.

What I think the whole letter to you now made clear was my view that where and so far as settlement has taken place, owing and notwithstanding the difference among the natives, such natives as are because it has not been positively and actively Christian. While missionaries preach Christianity and Government respects them, many natives are keeping their religion in completely in the background, and many natives do not even suspect them of being Christians.

Holding, as I do, that Christianity is the only thing that can replace (and more than replace) what we are inevitably destroying, and helping to bring to stand up to our economic and social needs, and goad us to the failure on the part of the European people, especially to me, it is a great satisfaction, and one whose cost and effort is well repaid.

But plainly so long as the Native feels that being Christian does not give him a bond with the European—the bond of a common faith—but often acts in the reverse way, so long Christianity and all it means has a very poor chance of success in Africa. He Africa is largely an imitator, and in all he is chiefly concerned with trying to imitate what he takes to be the Europeans' religious material success.

I want to see the Native better off and enjoying higher standards of living, but we need to give him more than that in the way of ideals, especially as his own ancient standards and ideals are crumbling. Similarly we do not object to the growing of cash crops for export, but I still want to see first things put first.

Graham Valley.

H. W. L.

## A Generous Cantankerous Scot.

By J. MORBY.

THIS quiet Scot has been found in the sale of a bottle of beer which must call for a hearty good祝愿 to its owner, "southern," in Southern Tanganyika.

The dealer, coincident in the seller's reticence, to the local saloon, primarily to examine, and if possible to improve upon, his design for a cutting course on the law, contented the Scot, but eventually to spend a good deal of the money buying drinks for his many acquaintances. The visitor, after the best of the Scot having failed to make out of financial bust.

Early next day a promptly filled valuum and filled again by the Scot's expense, and the prompt and full account in the box body, led rapidly thumped for the worse. Bottles of champagne were sent to ladies in the lounge, and returned with thanks, and first empty glass was demanded in due course. The Scot had a sobering effect on his surroundings, and they ate and then another mouthful. So it went, thus farcical was the Scot's soft drink, until one for the road.

At midnight he was still in centre of the dimmed circle, everybody drinking at his expense. As ever, the words, "no bottles" were driven into the circle, and drink, and the Scot's more or less known to how to the "soft drink" to it. But soon it was thus articulated, "I'll go off to an end of the bar." Scot received a rude shock when a friend refused to have another drink, and he had accepted one, letting his now completely muddled mind interpreting this as a reason of his friend's ability to entertain the whole community in such manner as he pleased.

Drinking ceased, and a fierce argument developed. The Scot maintained that he had sufficient resources to buy up the town, but was not, as he understood, able

to persuade him that no such reflection was intended, but he was adamant that the other should drink with him, to prove that he had made no offence. The other man was equally insistent that the Scot should accept his hospitality in return.

At last the Scot, in spite of the Twed forced the issue, by producing his bank account and revolver, pushing the former into the other's face, and the latter into his ribs.

"Now," he ordered, "read that!" Everybody seemed eager to have his copy of the bank account, except the person to whom it was known, and he finally consented to look at its book, firstly, a gentleman, and secondly, a farmer whose own bank account would not bear scrutiny.

"I don't want to see the damn thing," he said, and added, "I take your word for it."

"Read it!" thundered the other, and, holding the other's ribs with the point of his revolver, another refused to do the reading, whereupon the Scot scowled and issued his ultimatum as to the destination which he considered suitable for so interesting an imbuc.

"Read it!" bellowed again. And at this juncture the two were standing opposite his forehead a dagger signal which the other fellow did not fail to observe.

A transference was effected by the gentleman. The one, in turn, to examine the account, and the other to look at it, still holding it, and referring it to the door with the single word: "Constitutional latrine."

The tension snapped. The Scot, weary with laughter, showed that the revolver was empty, and stepped to the other's heart on the back.

"You held out longer than I expected," he said. Then, as the door flew open, he was commanded to drink.

Sir Alan Pim

## Books of Kenya

SIR ALAN PIM'S report on the "Financial Position and System of Taxation in Kenya" (Colonial No. 110, 1911), published last week, contains a great deal of information regarding Kenya which will be of interest to the general public.

Many of the facts are perhaps not widely realised by Kenya. There must, for instance, be many people who do not appreciate all the truths expressed in the following table:

Estimated Government Total Export  
of Native Areas in 1910-1911

	1910	1911
Coffee	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Tea	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Sodium bicarbonate	£100,000	£100,000
Tea	£100,000	£100,000
Gold bullion	£100,000	£100,000
Dairy products	£100,000	£100,000
Sugar	£100,000	£100,000
Native Animal Production	£100,000	£100,000
Leather	£100,000	£100,000
Wattle bark and extract	£100,000	£100,000
Raw cotton	£100,000	£100,000
European and Native Productions	£100,000	£100,000
Mame	£100,000	£100,000
Miscellaneous	£100,000	£100,000

There is a general impression that the burden of taxation in the Colony has increased greatly, but probably in the Kenya the hundred dollars that the cost of postage, gratuities and services and contributions has multiplied almost twofold with the result that is a staggering increase, the figures for 1910 and 1911 being respectively £1,000,000 and £2,100,000. During the same period debt charges have jumped from £207,000 to £1,023,000.

## Continual State of Legislation.

One of the fruits of an optimism which has unfortunately not been justified by later history is that Sir Alan, we the unnecessarily lavish expenditure upon European schools, though an under-provision could certainly have been made at substantially smaller cost.

The Primary Works Settlements are to have cost £10,000 in the primary school in Mombasa, Nairobi and Kitale, £47,587 in Mombasa, £45,000 and £15,000 respectively, while an Indian school in Nairobi is to cost outlay of no less than £6,472.

There is reference to "the continuing state of legislation which has produced 250 new or revised ordinances during the last five years," and an amount of time that senior officials devote to the legislative activities is stated, together with the reminder that many of them take seats in the Legislative Council except that of voting members.

The Director of Public Works is recorded as being a member of seven standing committees or boards, the Director of Agriculture of seven, the Director of Health Services of eight, the Director of Education of ten, the Chief Native Commissioner of eleven.

Sir Alan, it will be seen, makes many of his criticisms very implicitly. He is emphatic that efficiency can only be kept up if the Colonies live up to high standards, but instances that during the last five years there had been only two cases of administrative officers being held up as one of the efficiency bar, in having their judgments set aside. One case per annum among 1200 verdicts does not look like rigid enforcement of the regulations. He is also not satisfied that Provincial Commissioners have been appointed by genuine selection, and says that there seems to be a sound reason

## Books of the Colonial System.

whereby there is a very extensive and growth in the Government system, of which it is stated:

"It is generally impossible for the Colonial Secretary to leave headquarters without the two officers who form his personal staff, the principal assistants turned in a rank and file, combining signatures for the Colonial Secretary and themselves as the heads of their respective departments. When the Colonial Secretary himself is away, a red ink seal is put across his signature. The red ink seal was, in the Colonial Secretary's opinion, the guarantee of any definite record of the work of the three branches which fall within his compartments."

The Colonial Secretary was the only person who saw all papers and was in a position to make a general decision upon what were often more than one might concern Native areas as well as European. He was properly considered in the right of decisions taken in another section. Similarly he was the one officer who saw all papers made by the Governor, and he found no objection to an order might affect more than one branch of the service, and he gave the necessary orders for its transmission. General orders might result. Finally, if the Colonial Secretary did go away for a few days, there was no officer left in the Secretariat to co-ordinate his work, and papers had easily to accumulate against his return to be submitted to the Governor three possible in an indited form.

The Colonial Secretary, as he became responsible for everything, and liable to be called in by a minister, notwithstanding the local co-operation which he had with his staff, it is very difficult for him to obtain the leisure necessary to deal with the main issues, and to form and direct a policy. Many difficulties arising from a multiplicity of committees, and even of the Legislative Council, takes up a large proportion of his time.

On the "feats of unscrupulous chicanery" the Secretaries are held to be officers of administration and they are bound by the rule that they are very much smaller than the other official departments, notably those of the Native Affairs slopes. The duties of the Clerical staff consist, in the custody, registration, submission of files, the typing of documents and other minor less mechanical processes. These posts are not expected to write proofs of fact, or to verify in written minutes so numerous records as conflicted files, or to draft decisions in accordance with the orders of a superior office. These branches of work which are in home offices and technical staff are in Kenya busy in the functions of a series of administrative rank, choosing and filling posts of salary.

The Native Affairs Commissioner is no longer any executive authority. Subordinates are now taken by the Native Affairs Secretary. His real strength in the leadership of the Executive and the Committee and in his right of access to the Governor. His position is something anomalous ones. He has influence but no authority and the extent of his influence will depend on the man character. The Native Affairs is of great value to Government, but as far as the organization is concerned, it is not much of an exaggeration to describe him as a mere slave to the Native Affairs.

## Three Secretaries in Government Working.

The appointment of three secretaries to the Government is recommended.

The Education Secretary would be in Agriculture and Veterinary, Cultural and Economic, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Native Affairs, Native Industries and Mines, and the Surveyor-General. The Financial Secretary would be entitled with the Native Affairs, Native Industries, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Native Affairs, Native Industries and Mines, and the Surveyor-General.

For now the Government have no real financial organization, reduction of which is to be effected and no financial committee is proposed and the line is given to the financial officials and Ministers, and on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

## *Strapopo to Lake Tanganyika*

By MISTRESS THOMSON.

It has been suddenly the tendency in Great Britain to regard Southern Rhodesia as falling naturally to be included in the future in the Union of South Africa, under the Zambezi, as showing where the Limpopo now is.

Rhodesia is a country apart from the Cape to the Zambezi. It was a sonorous phrase when there had been some great geographical event to bear. The boundary then underlaid Northern Rhodesia and the Congo Empire, both of which were named in place of the Zambezi, and it forecasted, instead of a federation a simple union of the States in the north of South Africa, any Dutch prepossessing in numbers or moment also have chosen the Onopopo, for Rhodesia was definitely fixed about the mission of the English-speaking peoples and was attached to the Union Jack.

The catch phrase "Come up and see," though framed in Rhodesia, had a wider significance in the countries for which it was coined. The preposition that Southern Rhodesia, at times, the size of Denmark, should be governed from Pretoria, 150 miles from the nearest point on the common boundary of the Colony and the Republic, and established by a Parliament meeting in the town 1,100 miles to the rear, was too foolish.

### *Transport and Natural Boundaries*

The longer is the distance, the shorter penes the time from coast to the most distant extremity. In "South Africa" are three vast territories, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, stretching eastwards to the Portuguese port of Beira, while a regular twice-weekly service of air liners brings Salisbury within 20 hours to Cape Town for certain purposes.

On the west and deserts, 1,000 and more miles separate those territories from the coast. On the south, Bulawayo, the southernmost town, is not far from the fringes of the Kalahari Desert, and is 1,162 miles from the nearest Union port. The southern strip of Southern Rhodesia is, for the most part, hot, dry, comparatively low-lying, economically unimportant, save for a small group of gold-mines. Here is a sort of mineral boundary, parallel to the Limpopo River separating the gold from the rich highlands of the north and east of Southern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on the other hand become one country with Southern Rhodesia as the bridging of the Zambezi proceeds. Even with only the one existing link at the Victoria Falls, the close identity of interest between Northern and Southern Rhodesia is evident, while the natives of Nyasaland depend largely upon the Rhodesians for their experience of this mechanism and material fact. The road-bridge to be erected across the Zambezi at the Victoria Falls must make Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, important to the people of Northern Rhodesia, whether or not political amalgamation follows.

Those who favour incorporation of Southern Rhodesia in the Union of South Africa emphasise that Rhodesia owns no ports. Nothing, however, can alter the economic fact that there is only one port in Salisbury as the natural outlet for all the territories under consideration. The

longer this state of affairs, the better it is for Rhodesia on living good terms with the hinterland and in her Southern Rhodesia is progressing fast as a great tributary centre in what Mr. Macdonald calls a key position in Africa.

### *The Argument of Gold.*

Yearning eyes are sometimes cast towards the gold fields of Johannesburg, whose year 1902 heralds to-day the position of Union farms in South Africa. Rhodesia is destined to play a large part in joining the Union because the price of the biggest export freight rates that sent Southern Rhodesia, alluvial and alluvial, westward. The same is true of Southern Rhodesia is sure to keep herself busy enough resources, in gold, coal, copper, asbestos, tungsten, zinc, iron pyrites, silver, and tin, and to endeavour to add to the list the copper of the North.

Even including diamonds, the price of gold is doubtless still higher with the 450,000 gold-assisting farms of southern Rhodesia. The main tobacco market is always the great British colony, the continent of Europe—though when Central Rhodesia is to strike more heavily all in it sufficient markets will exist. The bondsmen of the south of Dominion have to play to a market that is not so efficient, because farmers, like folk on the Grass Route, as their wives and their mothers and, if it is not considered necessary, preserving the Johannesburg market. These measures against competition from abroad, is a heavy tribute of 10 per cent. on thousand European farmers of Southern Rhodesia, under the position very much. One reason is the outcry when cattle find the country own, mandated territory of South-West Africa begins to compete at market. San Britain's imports from Southern Rhodesia have almost doubled in the past four years, showing that the young Colony is far from being without a friend.

### *The Position of the Native.*

The position of the Natives constitutes one more argument why the Colony should look north rather than south. They have a right.

Consider the points advanced against the incorporation in the Union of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, which has seemed to lose that the Natives of Southern Rhodesia, entering the Union, would share improvement funds are for all practical purposes encircled by miners. Economically they are a part of the Union and, as we say, our can be till the soil is in the hands of Rhodesians in Nyasaland, on the other hand, what is said in favour of direct criticism of the condition of the Natives loses its form, the comparative optimism in relation to the Union. The Land Apportionment Act of 1908 has set aside adequate reserves of land for Native occupation in Southern Rhodesia, making a contrast with the Union, the exceptions being in which there is no interesting land. Some room is being checked water supplies are being improved; tuition in better agricultural methods advanced apace. The idea that the black man must for ever be a mesial is not part of the scheme of things.

It is impossible to prevent the white man to obtain all the black labour he needs from within the boundaries of the Colony, although there are twenty blacks to every one white man, but to rely largely on an third to forty thousand natives of neighbouring territories is a very poor course voluntarily to work in Rhodesian land farms. The majority of the local Natives are not to support themselves on their own land, but go to work. Of course, there is always room for improvement, but it is hardly true to say as Mr. Gifford says in his "How Britain Rule Africa" that Southern Rhodesia is the step-child of the Union in Native Affairs. This is not true and native Natives are many European offices, but it is not an absurd principle of education the manual boy should learn before he looks leave home.

There is a considerable endowment to the development of the Native in every conceivable direction

in his own areas. As far as possible the basis of his own social organisation is preserved. It is necessary to do as far as possible from the other aftermath of Native reserves before the Land Amendment Act was unfortunately divided the tribes up in an inextricable tangle. Furthermore, the Native is not now, nor of course yesterday. He seldom wants to be. His own clay pot is a more artistic vessel than a porcelain, but he insists on preferring the latter.

#### *Native Administration.*

He is chalking rapidly. The administration endeavours to preserve what is good in his own institutions which can only be done by treating him with his own eyes to value his own things and to look forward to building upon them a solid edifice of development. Reforms who take a hasty run through the country often undervalue what is being done and minimise the difficulties by assuming that a backward race can, given time and years, all that an alien civilisation can give. An expert in other parts of Africa in placing natives too soon in positions of power covers them. He follows, have not been encouraged. In Southern Rhodesia there are many influences at work. The Native Welfare Societies are steadily growing, graduallyculculating the elements of co-operation and government by committee. An interval will be needed to think of establishing entirely Native townships, in which every stratum of social life may on a civilized scale be open to the Native. Much will depend on his own will to progress.

It is no small task for successive governments of the Colony that such a possibility can be envisaged. For it to become an actuality European society in Rhodesia must be preserved in the enormous gulf between a race without a literature (the crowning achievement of civilization) and one like the English. This is not to be denied. Individual cases of phenomenal talents have allowed at this stage a result in the ousting of the native Government of Europeans by sheer weight of numbers. Such cases are in no sense representative of the native people nor are they an easily stable enough to be entrusted with the responsibilities of government.

The noble savage—miserable, oppressed wife usually forgotten—comes to many a passing visitor first of trees. He certainly has made. He is not and cheerful and his Southern Rhodesian happy life is loyal and unusually brave. But his former endurance of government by savage tyrants is not to be renewed, and his most ardent admirers and heavers confess in pity & hurt him in the quest for a substitute.

#### *Effects of Civilization.*

Before the world came he never had a gentleman round the boma. That may mean little to one who has never known, but it is to be cut off from justice. In actual fact, the policeman round the corner when he is a good one, is a major triumph of civilization. Once having experienced him, the Native does not want to be without him. One of his greatest complaints is, however, that members of the police force of his own race incline to bully him when they get away from their own substation.

The Native has a long, long way to go before even his semi-government would do anything but a curse to him. Ruling against the impotence of the British in coming here does no good. They are there. They have not lost their sense of fair play. The ordinary Native on the path is for the first time in history safe from the depredations of neighbouring tribes, and he is, for allowing the post office, a famine. Above all, unlike his less fortunate brother in the South he has a great future opening up before him. It is within his power to make him a worthy product of his own genius.

He has opportunities. That they are not greater may in part be due to the human imperfections of his European masters. If it is not due to his own imperfections. It is probably true that no "spoiled race" will ever achieve anything. Administration in Southern Rhodesia sometimes has to go in for spoiling—for preventing a Native community with a completed irrigation scheme, in the building of which the ingenuity has been entirely European. True, Native taxes have played a part on the other hand, the Natives have to employ their own brains in utilising the scheme to the best advantage. Opportunity is increasing. The rate of increase must be strictly gradual, what is severely practical. And the numbers of pupils in Native schools are steadily going up.

It is time to come to grips with Zanzibar and to substitute Limpopo and Lake Tanganyika.

## *Important Coffee Meeting Of Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika Delegates.*

A very important inter-colonial meeting in Nairobi will consider the establishment of a joint standing committee representative of the coffee interests of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, and greater before has the achievement of that desirable development appeared so surely. Each of the three territories is sending five delegates, the names of most of whom can be stated.

The Chairman is to be the Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, and among others will be the Treasurers of Kenya and Tanganyika, the Directors of Agriculture of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, the President of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association, the manager of the Kaimosi Jaro Mill, the Co-operative Union, the Chairman of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and two of the best known Uganda planters in the persons of Messrs. H. A. Cannon and D. N. Stirling. Their standing is indicative of the weight which their recommendations will carry.

The present general idea we gather, is in favour of an East African Coffee Committee composed of three members from each territory, with the Secretary to the Governors' Conference as permanent Chairman, the main duty of whose body being to consider anything likely to advance the East African coffee industry in a wide field, and, in particular, to make appropriate recommendations to the coffee authorities in the three territories. In other words, it would be a clearing house, and one with a wide horizon of useful work.

## *Comments on New Cover.*

We have to thank a large number of subscribers for letters of congratulation on the appearance of our new title, new cover, and improved format. From the many comments received the following typical messages may be quoted:

"*East Africa and Rhodesia* is a great improvement. The colour and design of the cover fit them, and the bulk of the first issue is impressive."

"Your new 'good-value-for-money' edition is a great improvement. One got this in brown cover immensely pleased the new design is definitely more attractive."

"The new cover design is simple but very effective, the lettering in particular being an improvement in the style. The larger size and wider margins add to the good."

"Your new format is a marked improvement, and the cover is effective and unpretentious. May the paper prove a great asset to Rhodesia. It has been a joy."

"The new title and scope of *East Africa and Rhodesia* is a vast improvement in every particular. I like the new cover shape, paper, and better type. It is a splendid thing that you have included the Rhodesians." "Congratulations on No. 1 of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. The paper has definitely come of age after only twelve years—some achievement. The enlargement is particularly to be welcomed as it will enable you to restore a balance of subjects which seemed to have been upset of late. The new cover is a tremendous improvement—striking, not finicky and tellingly simple."

#### *Sir M. M.*

The daughter of the donor and the daughter of the Governor were first and second respectively in the competition for the Barbara MacLlwaine Cup for jumping riding at the Salisbury Show. Miss Mary MacLlwaine, who was originally presented with the trophy, which was originally presented to Miss MacLlwaine, but rechristened after the death of Barbara MacLlwaine, who had won it twice. Miss Janette won first prize in the jumping competition for children under 14.

**Statements Worth Noting**

WHO'S WHO

320 Sir Alan William

K.C.F.K.B.E.Q.S.I.

The fox hath said in his heart there is no God—Psalm 91:13

Ought we not to be represented by a chargé d'affaires at Rhodesia?—The Sunday Mail, Bulawayo.

There is no African species which resembles the trout.—Captain C. R. V. Pieman, Game Warden, Uganda.

Bulawayo is the gateway not only to the Colony, but to Central Africa.—Mr. D. Macmillan Mayo, of Bulawayo.

Over £400,000,000 of British capital has been invested in the Colonial Empire.—Mr. H. P. Hodson, broadcasting from London.

In the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia we have about one-third of the known reserves of copper in the world.—Captain A. J. G. Smith, of Lusaka.

The trend of recent world spending allows no alternative but to regard the Vera Club of Nyasaland as the Parent Body of a future national organization.—The *Nyasa Standard*.

We are endeavouring to enrich the land of our adopted with that unique and traditional virtue our ancestors—Hospitality.—Mr. H. L. Pieterse, of the South African Society dinner in Arusha.

There is a great similarity in many native names like Marondera, for instance, have Odendob, Olongor, Obomo, Owango, and Orong.—Mr. D. J. Williams, the well-known settler and miner, of Bulawayo.

The initiating of the Sudan plateau by the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty heralds a new and happy era in the relations between Egypt and the Sudan, and with that realisation in sight, our goal has reached.—*The Sudan Herald*.

Natives of the Lake Province were quick to see the advantages of mixed farming—too quick, in fact, for the demand for it—out of such holdings is too great for effective supervision.—The *Tanganyika Agricultural Department's Annual Report*.

Mr. Rhodes's policy of recruiting only men fit for the service likely to prove most efficient and amanuensis was, however, good, for Ex-members of the Regiment are to-day to be found successful in every walk of life.—Captain W. E. Thomas, of G. K. C., Informer-General, Southern Rhodesia, speaking at a meeting of the A.P. Committee.

The only railway in Tanganyika includes some sections through unimproved and unproductive terrain. Of course, inevitably, and in itself, this is one of the reasons why the railway will probably always remain a financial liability to the country.—Mr. E. Gilliat, Chief Engineer of the East African Railways, writing in "The State of Man of 1938."

When Germany started the War, a plan had been made by which nearly all Great Britain's African Colonies were to be handed over to Germany as "indemnity"—that was the term he used, as he expected. Would Germany have listened for this?—What is an Englishman to do with the Colonies?—us?—However, Mr. H. Malcolm Ross, of Tanganyika, in the "English Mercury."



Although Sir Alan Pim's association with the African colonies is of comparatively recent date, it has been of such character as to give him a close insight into their problems and potentialities, his intuitions to the settlement of the frontier and the resources of the latter being likely to form his main theme during the coming year.

He is a well-known Quaker, for Sir Alan Pim is a member of the Society of Friends.

Born in Lancashire and educated at Finsbury College, London, and Oxford University, he entered the Indian Service in 1891, and became a joint member of the Board of Revenue of the Madras Divisions in 1910, and District Collector in 1914. In 1918 he was sent overseas, in 1919, during the Great War, he was appointed Commissioner of the Madras Division, became a member of the Board of Revenue in 1925, his last important office before returning to England, officiating Finance Member of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Sir Alan Pim's name first came into public notice in 1926 when he was elected to conduct an inquiry into the finances of Zanzibar a few years ago, and the ability with which he discharged this task won recognition in his selection to carry on comprehensive investigations into the financial condition and Basutoland. There followed his researches into the financial condition of the still in progress when he settled in London, and coupled his name with a request that a full investigation should be made into other countries' financial systems to trace the world was then in.

It is to be regretted that the world was then in

## PERSONALIA

Mr. Justice Laws, of Southern Rhodesia, has had a holiday in Swaziland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hobley have moved from Selopane to Loxton, South Africa.

Mr. L. H. Vaughan Wash, of S.A.R., is on his way to England on holiday.

Mr. A. G. Finch, of the Southern Rhodesian Agriculture Department, is on annual leave.

Mr. D. J. Murray, Chief Electrical Engineer, Northern Rhodesia's Home Fire Insurance Co.

Sir Abe Bailey has offered his services in the development of civil aviation in South Africa.

Mr. G. J. G. Smith, formerly of the Royal Engineers, has started a rearing farm at Ngwala.

Mr. J. M. Meares, who won the trophy for best people in the recent Timbe Power Station competition, has been appointed to the staff of Mr. B. Naidoo's transferred copper plant at Bushbuckridge. His former position has been taken by Mr. G. J. G. Smith.

Mr. G. S. Johnson, former Chief Executive of Northern Rhodesia, has settled in the Cape.

Mr. A. Stegns, formerly of Portuguese East Africa and Tigrayka territories, is now living near Durban.

Mr. S. Nasuti has been elected chairman of the Nairobi and District Farmers' Association of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. J. H. Sturz has been appointed a Coronation Committee with Mr. F. C. Henderson, the Provincial Commissioner as Chairman.

Mr. G. R. Scott, to report the death in London, at the age of 56, of Colonel G. S. Manning, fourth Governor of the Colonies.

The new Gothic church in Parklands, Nairobi, dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, has been consecrated by Bishop K. B. M. M.

Mr. W. E. Morris, senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa whose jurisdiction covers Nyasaland, has been visiting that hinterland.

Mr. D. C. Blair, local director in Rhodesia of McClay's Range (D.C. & J.), and Mrs. Blair left London last week en route to Salisbury.

Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor, won a prize at the Bulawayo Agricultural Show for correctly estimating the weight of an ostrich.

Mr. R. D. Hoare, who died recently, and who was a director of Central Game Reserve Estates, had estate valued at £19,270, with net personalty

RHODESIA

September 12, 1951

£1,000. Mr. F. Cornelius Robinson, B. S. M. M. C. I. Lewis and W. Fairley have been appointed officers of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Mr. G. J. Sutcliffe, the able and popular District Commissioner of Marandellas, has arrived by air from a year overseas leave, part of which he will spend in Britain.

Mr. C. G. P. Baker, a former administrative officer in Tanganyika, a new financial adviser to the Sultan of Selangor, who recently concluded a tour of his country.

Dr. G. J. V. de Vries, of Kenya, for the Kenya tennis championships. Mr. and Mrs. Haywood and Mrs. Ian Sanderson, of Nairobi, were the guests of Sir Godfrey and Lady Hodges.

Mr. G. J. G. Smith, Chief Road Engineer of African Roads and Mr. W. G. Ley, Collector of Northern Rhodesia, recently met in Fort Harrison to discuss road problems.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and the directors of De Beers Group of Mines paid a visit to the Bulawayo Agricultural Society for the erection of a new hall, renamed after the late Sir Purchier Vrey.

Countess Muriel, better known as Duchess of Argyll, the German tennis player, has been in Rhodesia and health for some time in Mombasa, and has returned to Europe to recuperate.

Recent visits to Uganda by Miss Janie Kallias, Miss Dorothy Clegg, Miss Parsons in Jimma, and Mr. Percy Penman, and his Asiatic ward, and Dr. M. M. Hosking in Mexico.

Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, who has made several reports on Eastern African railway problems, has been appointed Chairman of a Commission to inquire into the Ceylon Government railways.

Major-General M. Glover, who returned to this country recently from duty as Fleet Review Officer of the East Indies Squadron, has been appointed to the Plain Division of the Royal Artillery.

Mr. Werner Stell, the South African airmail who disappeared last week while flying, was later found safe over miles north of the junction of the Afri and Zambezi rivers in Northern Rhodesia.

More than 1,000 passengers by plane for England, Miss Robertson, wife of the famous Negro film actress, and her son Paul, were guests of the Governor and Mrs. Mitchell at Government House, Estebana.

Dr. D. Mchita, an Indian who has travelled extensively in East Africa and Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed a lecturer in Indology at Masjid University, of which he is a doctor of philosophy.

Captain T. B. Dow, G.B.E., who was formerly executive officer of H.M.S. "Epsom," and on several times visited East African ports, has been appointed to command the battleship "Royal Oak."

Dr. A. A. Potts, Brown, who has served in Uganda for the past 15 years, has been awarded the North Persian Gulf Memorial medal for his paper on "The Lassa Syndrome in Tropical Africa."

A number of distinguished officials of the Belgian Congo, including Viceoy and members of the Council in Lestermontville, have been holding a conference.

Mr. Harold and Lady Mather have made a series of personal calls on settlers in the Usa River, Ngere, Mtoni, and Odonyo Leliba Districts during their recent visit to the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. R. Stephens, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya, with his daughter Mrs. W. Ryding, has left for Paris to attend the International Law Congress. They will afterwards visit the Riviera.

Among African visitors to England shortly recently are Mr. Michael Moses and Mrs. S. Stockley. Mrs. J. T. Stewart, under whose command East Africa will proceed immediately to the United States.

Two additions to Southern Rhodesia's fleet of aircraft of Major A. Valentine, both, and Mr. G. P. Ferrier's Henkel low-wing monoplane, the latter having been flown from England by Mr. Julian Elton.

Brigadier-General C. J. Hawker, who died in Constance last year, served in Sudan from 1899 to 1909. He became Commandant of the 10th Sudanese Camel Corps, was later Governor of the Red Sea Province.

The foundation stone of a new college was laid recently in Bulawayo by Sir Herbert Stanley, who expressed gratitude to Captain Rawson, of Bulawayo, through whom the institution is being built.

Mr. J. D. Rankine has won the Uganda Gold Scholarship for the second year in succession. Mr. P. E. Mitchell, the Governor, tied with an aggregate of 155, but in the play-off Rankine returned to against H.E.'s 82.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, who visited E. Africa some time ago to report on the tea industries of Nyasaland and Tanganyika, is to address the Players' Group of the Royal English Society on October 14 on "Tea Cultivation in Iran."

Anthony Stewart Hooper, of Major General Hooper, of the Overseas Motor Transport Corp., Nairobi, has been awarded the first scholarship under the scheme recently introduced by the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya.

Sir Francis Newton, who was Colonial Secretary of Southern Rhodesia on the granting of self-government in 1923, and was the Colony's first and very popular High Commissioner in London from 1924 to 1930, has died in England.

Following Mr. S. Miligan's suggestion that selected officers should undertake a study course at the central experimental station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in Barberton, Mr. N. Simpkins, a Kenya agricultural officer, is to be stationed there for about six months on the expiration of his tour.

With His Excellency G. F. Giffard, G. B. Giffard, is an African big game hunter in Africa.

While Mr. G. D. Pipe, Consul-General of Nyasaland, is on overseas leave, Mr. G. C. Unwin is in charge of the Department.

Mr. David Elias, M.C., who served with the Kenya and Uganda Railways from 1922 to 1925, and who is now General Manager of the Federal Malay States Railways, was stabbed in the back by a Tamil clerk one day last week and is reported to be recovering from the wound, although his condition is still serious.

For nearly a year has been reflected in the public press the name of Mr. Jasmon, a young and enterprising sportsman. Mr. T. S. Jasmon, who has been honorary secretary of the Association for many years, has been resigning on account of the pressure of business. He has done sterling work which is appreciated throughout the wide area of the Shireland and Nyasaland.

Sir Arthur Colles, K.C.M.G., who served in Uganda for special years before the war, and is now Naval Service Commissioner, has been asked to extend his service. The appointment becomes Aug. 20, 1936, at which date it was due to expire. But he has not yet completed certain outstanding engagements with the Admiralty, with which he has been connected for many years.

Captain David Nicol, who is well known to East Africans and Rhodesians travelling in the Union, has been appointed manager of the Line's successor to Captain E. M. Moore, who has retired owing to ill-health. Captain Nicol joined the company in 1901, was appointed to his first command in 1921, and has since commanded many of the company's cargo and inter-island vessels. His last shipment was "Dundas Castle."

The death is announced in London of Capt. the Hon. Ivan Hay, uncle of the Baron Erroll, chairman of the Convocation of Association of Clergy. Capt. Hay was taken prisoner during the siege of Mafeking, and suffered extremely bad treatment. He has recorded that the German cavalry prodded the prisoners with lances, that artillery fell upon them. While he was at Holzhausen the prisoners were kicked out of bed with side-burns at dawn on most mornings, and considered themselves lucky if they got out alive a day.

We regret to learn of the death last week in Cape Town at the age of 88 of Capt. James Murray M.C., who retired to Kenya before the War on its outbreak, in which he joined the B.A.F. He served throughout the campaign during the latter stages, being in close touch with the German forces. He was in command on November 12, and again on November 13, 1918, and was at the German surrender at 2 p.m. He returned to M.S.A. in Kenya after the War, and died in the Colony late in 1930, when he retired to South Africa years ago. He returned to the Cape.

## Passing of "Virt" Edwards.

A Most Popular Administrator.

MR. W. EDWARDS, called by the natives "Virt" and affectionately known to a wide circle of friends by that name, has passed away in Salisbury Hospital.

He arrived in Southern Rhodesia from Albermarleshire in 1902. Four years later he became a Commissioner for the Mfewa District and continued in that post except for one short period when he acted as Superintendent of Native Affairs until he retired in 1932.

A big man, he was a striking figure at any gathering.

He typified all that was best in the Colony's public-spirited, courageous and downright jolly miners. His life work was always first consideration with him.

Always on the side of progress for the natives he introduced and carried to a successful conclusion in his district many practical reforms for the betterment of their conditions. Improving the sanitary condition of their cattle by producing good pens and organizing the marketing of hides can be instanced as two among many of his untiring activities. While in charge in St. Lucia he was never happier than when lecturing or talking on the country of his adoption.

### Right Into Native Thought.

Both while in the Service and after his retirement he often sat with the judges of the High Court as an assessor in Native cases. In that capacity, in which he was sitting when his fatal illness overtook him, he used his insight into Native customs and ways of thought with truly remarkable and convincing effect before the Court, who frequently accounted his ability to pick out, with uncanny precision, the strength or weakness in a witness's story.

African continually sought his advice to comment by pure theorists. One objective after another is earnestly put forward in the oral education of the Native people. But the man who represents to the Natives the greatest loss when he is taken away is the same and experienced administrator like Mr. Edwards, who combined sound theory with real knowledge and understanding of his subject.

"Virt" is a name which is now mentioned with reverence among the natives. At one time goes that reverence will not die out and will survive as a legendary figure to be held up by the old men in the kraal as an integral part of the history of the Mfewa District.

Deep sympathy is extended to his wife and daughters.

### LEAFY ACCOMMODATION IN CORNWALL.

ESPECIALLY recommended to those who are on leave during the winter, Dartmoor, situated in the most beautiful and sheltered part of Cornwall - St. Anthony is the most easily accessible route. Falmouth and Truro. For information apply Miss Barber, Froz Farm, Perranporth, Cornwall.

## HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL

27, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S.W.1.

One minute Tube Station; underground station; 100 yards from the Victoria Embankment. Excellent and liberal rates. P.O. address "Harrington Gardens". Recommended by colonial writers.

## Mark A. Kenney Passing.

London Editor of African Papers.

WITH deep regret we record the death of Mr. Wimbleton on Wednesday of last week after a very brief illness of Mr. Nicholas Kenney, London editor of the African and African News papers, and one of the best-known and most respected journalists in Fleet Street.

A tall, gaunt, white attending the funeral of his wife, he caused him to remember his past so that his friends thought he would be alive, have a second, but comparatively short, and death followed soon after a definite diagnosis of an ailment.

An old colleague, who is known to many African writers,

Mr. Kenney, a widower, had a son and two daughters, was born in Ireland. His father was a well-known newspaper man, and he followed the same profession at an early age. He was thoroughly trained, a veteran of the old school of journalism, and when he was offered and accepted the post of London editor of the African South African News, he gave up his own command on the news side of the paper, and could succinctly state his view and attitude on various subjects.

For the last few years he has edited the Argus Company's editorial, politics in South Africa, an original and efficient and he was a member of the Council of the Empire Press Union. He had a wide circle of friends, and was widely esteemed by a paper read in all parts of the world where the word "African" was in the course of his public utterances, and who were attracted by his sympathetic personality.

One of Mr. Kenney's brothers is a Vice Consul in the diplomatic profession. He was one of the first Irish Free State officials appointed to Paris, and when he was later promoted to an additional rank representing the government in Madrid. Another brother was associated for many years with mining in South America.

## South of the Equator.

Permanent Transport Secretariat.

The Southern African Transport Conference opened in Johannesburg on Monday with a plenary session at which there were warm expressions of mutual goodwill. It was decided to hold a similar conference in Lourenco Marques in 1930, and to appoint a permanent secretary to deal with Southern African transport questions.

Fifteen territories south of the Equator were represented, including Brazil, Portugal, Belgium, and France. Among those present were the Governor-General of Mozambique and Angola, representatives of the Governor-General of Madagascar, the Belgian Congo, Governor of the Cape, Umtata, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, the Permanent Secretary of Southern Rhodesia, representing the Union of South Africa, the Northern Rhodesia and the British Resident of Zambia, General Hertzog, British Minister in the Colonial Office, having referred to the gloom of gloom to the ill-fortune which Europe is suffering, emphasized the necessity for Southern Africa to make foundations of its civilization so strong that it would be able to escape the future troubles of Europe, unless, however, it would, he said, increasingly become involved in the partition and combination.

The Conference, which is to sit for a week, received the following recommendations: (1) That the Transport and Airway Committee, whose main functions include the control of comprehensive transportation, suitable legislation in all territories and the creation of corporations for aeroplane services international flights. These reports will be forwarded to the Government concerned for consideration.

See "South Africa" in London.

Mr. S. J. Jones will adduce the next meeting of the Foreign Press Group in London on October 1st, impressions of his recent visit to East Africa and Rhodesia.

## Germany and Colonies

### Cannot Relinquish Colonial Domination

AS we wrote editorially last week, it was not surprising if German Colonial claims were taken with especial prominence at the forthcoming demonstrations of the Nazi Party which will have opened before these words appear in print.

While they were still in print, Herr Wagner, Premier of Bavaria, was reading the proclamation from Herr Hitler with which the so-called Congress was opened. It was a lengthy document, the point of importance to South Africa and Rhodesia being the following:

"It is a sign of a most lamentable lack of reasoning power to suppose, for its cheap exports a nation which at all costs must pay for the foodstuffs which it lacks through its own fault. When therefore a British statesman declares that Germany does not require colonies because she is able to purchase her raw materials from abroad, this suggestion is as brilliant as one of the Bourbon princesses who told the mob which had forced her brother to eat his boots."

### Germany Cannot Relinquish Colonial Domination

No, the German State had not during the last year been beggarly and depraved, as its former investments and exports tell. If it really possessed its colonies, we should have found it easier to master these tasks. The secret of colonies would not be so much use to us as futile. As a Government which, like that of Germany, achieves such undeniable economic success, is also able to administer Colonies profitably, it could do more to assist the leaders of the German State and economic system to reduce in less densely populated country the unemployment figure from 5,000,000 to 1,000,000, and at the same time earn bread for every one. That is to say, in those countries which apparently have not yet been able to solve the employment problem.

Within the last few years Germany shall be independent of all foreign countries in respect of all these materials which she can produce at home by means of German engineers and our miners, engineers and chemical industries. When the process of rearmament is completed the labour now employed therein will be diverted into productive channels through the development of the great new German raw material industries. We hope that the new production will be stimulated in many respects so that we may export our excess surplus to just about of food and indispensable raw materials. In this we trust the others necessary to put this new scheme into operation. These others will be put into execution with Nazi energy and efficiency.

Nevertheless, Germany cannot relinquish her Colonial demands. The German nation's right to live is as real as that of any other nation. She is aware of the new plan, confronts you, and falls into line with an enormous task, but she has done so reluctantly in many respects, and the methods of production are being tested, and to that there have already been decrees upon. It will, therefore, be only a question of time when her determination to carry out the policy of rearmament and Socialists never knew the word "cessation," and are not prepared to admit it to our vocabulary in the future.

### Mr. Holmey's Hands on Africa

By a fortunate coincidence the South African attitude on the future of Mandated Territories in Africa, and especially of Tanganyika, was fully explained by Mr. J. H. Holmey, the South African Minister of Internal Affairs, in an interview with me through Dr. es Salaam last week when the September Congress was being held. His words were however not reported, generally in the English press, might have been reported in the *Times*, for which I reported them otherwise.

Stressing South Africa's interest in East Central Africa, Mr. Holmey said, according to a telegram to *The Daily Telegraph*:

"Mr. Baldwin was right in saying that Great Britain's frontier is now the Rhine; there is also correct for the Union to say that its frontier is the Kagero-Ethiopian border."

South Africa takes a more moderate view. The frontier is often given differently in the case. The frontier

is not the Union, which is willing to give up its resources to Africa whenever they are asked, but is clearly pointing to the Kagero, and Great Britain has already been informed by the Union Government's views on the matter.

Turning to the imagined possibility that the Mandated Territories of Africa will be annexed, an African conception to be considered hereafter a European game, not for us, as South Africans, to stand together and to stand off Africa.

In the nineteenth-century contention of Britain as a nation with German ambitions in Africa, there was no question of race or of the color of the past. There was a question for the British Empire of buying over African communities to whom they were debtors of goods as well as of merchandise. The nations have now to juggle with the mass of African tribes piecing together bits of a jigsaw puzzle.

Any transfer of African territory would involve human lives. Therefore we must be firm in insisting that there can be no sales or transfers without the fullest consideration of the rights of all sections of communities concerned.

The ultimate test of the claim of any Mandate is whether *caveat natura* deserves to hold.

### Press Views of German Claims

There have been many references in the British Press to Herr Hitler's claim:

"...in the monopolistic possession of the former colonies, which is what Germany wants, did not make any appreciable difference to the economy of the Reich in a period of some years," said *The Times*. "There can be little doubt in understanding of the German desire to possess Colonies on the grounds of prestige, and in spite of considerable pressure of Parliament, the British Government have not specifically bound themselves never to discuss the question with Germany. Large and legitimate interests are accumulating in the hands of present companies and every year that passes renders the possibility of a change more disturbing." At present the war mentality has been fostered in Germany, and to make any changes in it to day would be merely to invite larger disaster in the future.

"By an ill-founded coincidence with a telegram from Mr. Holmey, gave a military answer to Herr Hitler's claims for colonies in Africa."

*The Sunday Times* and *The Sunday Express* endorsed the claim, while more than a passing reference to a speech that concentrated upon a new four-year plan for German industry. Mr. Holmey, himself, once more in Geneva, desirous of peace, and he frankly interjected the fact that there should be no difficulty in the conference to be held later in the year, in reaching the major apprehensions for European Mateship, Germany will be free to work out in an atmosphere of calm her way towards developing an economically self-sufficient people. The people may think the Poles are to be blamed for failing to offer equal terms of such a plan, but they may be in a position to draw from abroad what they could have by a fair and equal distribution of the mandate by apportioning territory to different powers. This was the view of *The Manchester Guardian*.

The fact that any hope of a normal life is a matter of the greatest possible future State, by continuing and by considering world currency, and even the world and control the exchange of a Colonial Empire is important for exports.

### Contingencies in Africa

Is Germany's four-year plan well in view the common cause of immense suffering can the aim for colonies as a chance to take their minds off their misery?" asked *The Star*.

*The New Chronicle* expressed the conviction that the British Ministers now realize that the House of Commons would probably majority reject any proposal for the transfer of Nazi Africa of the present Mandates, and that the opportunity therefore of hostility by anti-Semites to the German demand.

Herr Hitler has used the Colonial question," comments *The Glasgow Herald*, "to provide a Nationalist alliance with which to fan the flames of party chauvinism."

*The Press* of the United States sees Hitler's speech as bringing Europe one step nearer.

French and Belgian newspapers are unimpressed by the German claims for colonies, and a military correspondent of the Paris *Journal* says France will always follow Great Britain's lead in Colonial policy, adding, "It is certain that the Dominions will do everything to bind Great Britain firmly to the Commonwealth."

*The Figaro* asks: "What Hitler's four year plan may be, where will come the answer? ... Will he bring up the Colonial question? ... Is Hitler writing to his colonies and in what will give us his four year plan? ... and take my place in the normal European circle?"

Italian newspapers, however, which have to accept the influence of strict censorship supporting German demands, and foreshadow a sudden conflict between Germany and Great Britain at any moment within the next four years, while some of their London correspondents have even invented sensational accounts of "panic" in England as a result of Hitler's speech. There was an exception, the *L'Espresso*, which said: "Britain's attitude to the German Colonial expansion is well-defined. It is one of resistance."

Russian newspapers, also under censorship, reflected on the feelings of Mr. Lloyd George, who having consented to attend "this monstrous anti-Soviet demonstration" was forced to listen to "the most disagreeable Colonial declarations addressed to Great Britain."

#### South African Opinion.

In South Africa, Herr Hitler's speech has brought another emphatic declaration of the Union's opposition to the handing back to Germany of African territories.

*The Cape Times* writes: "Almost every member of the Union Government from time to time during the past three or four years has stated quite clearly that South Africa cannot accept the accession of either South-West Africa or Nyasaland, and it is difficult to imagine even the widest platform of world policy that the South African point of view could possibly be overridden."

"The psychological nature of German expansionist fever renders the problem more difficult," it argues, "African opinion is undoubtedly against the handing back of any mandated territory. It is, however, on the other hand, the case that finally settled not on the very narrow platform of South African policy, but in the wider sphere of world policy. This is the place where, in these days the Union will have to take its stand."

Mrs. Anna Gruetze Miller, writing in *The Sunday Telegraph* of Germany's claims in Africa, reminds the Empress of Austria, General Smuts, who, at the Paris Peace Conference, was:

"... having regard to the record of German administration in the Colonies formerly belonging to the German Empire ... and to the menace which the invasion by Germany of submarine bases held for the safety of the world would necessarily cause to the freedom and security of all nations, the Allies and Associated Powers ... agreed ... in no circumstances should any of the German colonies be handed over to Germany."

and that "Dr. Karl Peters, who is today held up as an example to young Germany, was in 1907 tried for his maladministration of German East Africa. Evidence was given of terrible plunder, burning of villages, torturing and chaining of women and children, forced road-burden and murder. He was found guilty on all counts."

Mrs. Miller concludes: "Originally, Herr Hitler was tempestuous about Colonies; but now he has been persuaded to lay the old dream to rest—unless the Afrikaans Mittel-Erika extends to a Mittel-Europa no longer by Mittel-Erika than in the last performance of the world stage."

(Concluded from next column)

Southern Rhodesia's representatives at the Conference were Messrs. J. E. Robins and Mr. W. H. Harrison. MacIntyre and Mr. H. Ross, the other Englishmen, have been absent a month of the weeks to appoint their representatives.

The main object of the Association of Rhodesian traders report upon but made such representations before taking action as may be deemed advisable on any matters relating to ocean transport to and from ports serving the territories. There will be a Council of 12 members, consisting of two each from Matabeleland and Nyasaland, three from Northern Rhodesia, and five from Southern Rhodesia. Matabele said that they wished to avoid creating the impression that Southern Rhodesia had the majority in the affairs of the Association.

Other objects of the Association include: "to further the development of the landing, forwarding and customs facilities at the ports serving the territories concerned."

The Chairman deprecated fruitless discussion of possible new ports, urging the four territories to concentrate on the development of trade through the port of Beira.

#### The Port of Beira

##### Import and Export Trade

##### PREPAREDNESS

... and no operation, not a policy of fighting, can succeed without a sufficient expense to cover supplies.

In this, however, the four territories are in a minority. Ministerial departments, however, are not clear.

More than half the imports of the former Rhodesia have been paid for by an import duty of 10 per cent.

On the other hand, the import duty on tea, which is a staple article of trade, is 10 per cent.

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OUR BOOKSHELF

## Okwape Far From Rare.

### Address Commander Galt.

COLONEL HENRY LUCAS GALT has a great sport to keep him busy for the next few years in Burundi and in Great East Africa. His leader and steed are now well known, and on his return from reacquaintance with it must be conditional. The author is doing less than justice to the animal.

The command after another is made about Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. This is followed by the most minute references to the hunting received in the Belgian Congo, so that the uninitiated might imagine that the ordinary African in British East Africa is unknown which is very far from being true. It is surprising to read of the various numbers of red-tailed monkeys and Ugandan bush-henpecked monkeys, the movement and plan, to be told of all the most exact indications carefully noted by the road crew of the East African Automobile Association. And to add of the punishment of those who do not obey you should be warned that he who wages a lawless war against a lion should be prepared to meet a lion's death.

It is a pity that the author of this book, the author of the "Hunting Safaris" is by no means a good naturalist. In East and Uganda have I myself procured numerous samples of skins, obtained for these and other reasons, forests, hunting and collecting parties are more and more avoiding East Africa, as a consequence of it, it will be seen that a large number which certainly did not produce the present results in his favor, but the author's knowledge of the subject makes the book, though not the best, a very useful edition, however, the author's account will agree in considerably with that given in British East Africa generally, so far as he has accorded with the experience of many others.

Enough has been written above, and though it may be difficult to credit the substitution of a more common name for the beautiful antelope of the Pyrenees Forest Commander Galt declares that he never heard of a white antelope except in the plainer. This is the white antelope, the black-faced antelope, and still further information is given concerning the antelope and other forest animals and the game which are covered. A few new observations are made, as is possible, on the white antelope, and is said to be much smaller, thinner, and lighter headed than the Daim. He claims to have shot black deer, the largest two inches through the eye, a half to five inches is a common length for the black deer, and is larger and much more rare, although the habitat of the new race is approximately indicated; no map accompanies the book, a really curious enough, particularly in one which is otherwise well illustrated.

The author's "antelope man" tenaciously held fallacies, for instance, though the latest official reports from the Belgian Congo emphasise the rarity of the species, he argued that they are extremely numerous and that at least a thousand a year are killed by natives, producing an arresting array of facts in support of his assertions. He explodes the legend of the Okwape, a tame, unaggressive creature, which he declares to be the great forest leopard greatly fears the rage of the adult okwape, and that the pygmies, although completely without fear of elephant, leopards, buffalo

and gorillas, have the greatest respect for the okwape of the new race.

In the Belgian Congo it is the bongo, not the okwape, which is the rarest and most elusive animal, its skill being so pronounced that no chiefs and no porters are the only ones to wear it, whereas hundreds of okwape belts are to be found worn by ordinary natives.

There are interesting chapters on Kivu (split Rwanda), on gorilla, and nearly elephants, but it is pages concerning the okwape which lift the book out of the rest.

## Improving Native Agriculture.

SIR DANIEL HARRIS, it will be remembered, delivered the Hirsch Clark lectures to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine last year, and chose on his subject "The Improvement of Native Agriculture in relation to Population and Public Health." The main passages of particular interest to readers were quoted in these columns at the time. Now the lectures have been published under the above title (Oxford University Press, 10s. 6d.).

The conclusion of the author is that Native agriculture is inadequate to provide for the growing population, that it is leading to land hunger and political unrest, and that it is wasteful, and will eventually destroy even the present limited production from the land, unless shifting agriculture can be replaced by a fixed agriculture capable of maintaining indefinitely the producing power of a given piece of cultivated land. The author makes suggestions intended to meet deficiencies in current theory, to raise the standard of Native living, to improve their political condition, and to help to ward off some of the diseases to which Africans are prone.

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## Emperor's World Appeal.

### How Italian Domination is Maintained.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has issued an appeal to the world of peace and justice for Ethiopia, and to save the Ethiopian people from the hands of the aggressor. He reiterates that more than two-thirds of the country are occupied by the Italians, that a provisional Government is functioning now in an eastern portion of Ethiopia, and alleges that the Italian Army is maintaining domination only by aviation and by strafing over the civilian population even around Addis Ababa, the deadly mustard gas in the name of carbombs.

Air raids are made whenever an opportunity permits during the rainy season, and the aviators drop bombs and incendiaries trying to incinerate the populations to whom they amass that a massacre will shortly follow with greater intensity as soon as the rainy season is over. By propaganda the enemy endeavours to convince the people that the Ethiopian Government no longer exists and that I myself am resigned to the state of affairs.

The appeal concludes: "For peace and justice which Ethiopia so greatly needs, and for the sake of the peace to call upon the nations which are the authors of Italian independence to fulfil their obligation. The truth cannot be forgotten for ever by any man or any people, under the tyranny of the master remain concealed much longer. I appeal to the peoples of the whole world to translate into practice the sentiments of goodwill and brotherhood which are so widely spread, and by your aid there can be no durable peace, by saving the Ethiopian people from the hands of the aggressor."

Mr. Ernesto Geer, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, has been visiting Italy in the hope of persuading Signor Mussolini to send a delegation to the forthcoming Assembly and Council meetings in Geneva, but the Italian attaché here refused to let the League have the condition that Ethiopia must not be represented.

Miss Freda Collier, whose brother was manager in Addis Ababa of the Bank of Ethiopia, has returned to England, having been recently taken by the Italians to live at Addis Ababa. She states that the Ethiopians suspected of intrigue is also that fighting continues, and that 10,000 Italian troops, including the cavalry, Ethiopian children are being forced to learn Italian; an enormous quantity of arms is being brought into the country between 50,000 and 60,000 have been put in uniform. Miss Collier confirmed a report that there is a great scarcity of food in the country.

### Italy's Suggestion of Five Million Settlers.

Italy has established five influential boards to control industry, agriculture, commerce, transport and labour in Ethiopia, and generally to deal with the question relating to the development of the country. There are now about 100,000 Italians in Ethiopia, and their number will increase by 20,000 annually as the rains pass away. According to one recent home report, the ultimate aim is now to settle 4,000,000 Italians in Ethiopia, along with 10,000 Italians who are already settled outside Italy.

The Right-Addis Ababa Railway has ordered from Italy special coaches for the use of King Victor Emmanuel, King Alfonso and the Viceroy Marshal Graziani. The two first named are expected to visit Eritrea, Somaliland and the Soudan in the near future.

Other Italian officials have been sent to 12,000 kilos to Harar, Mekelle and other cities in administration for conquest of Ethiopia.

About 600 have been sent from Rome for service in Addis Ababa.

Statistical load and supplies, an increase in the cost of living and intensive damage to crops by locusts are reported from Melegash.

The Italian War Cross has been awarded to M. Henri de Monfreid, a French journalist, "who sincerely reported with word and pen the righteous action of our armies," says an Italian official communiqué.

The 5th/14th Puglia Regiment has returned to Bomba from Aden, where it was stationed during the Italo-Ethiopian War.

Mr. F. W. Petre, who negotiated the Ethiopian oil concession, is lying seriously ill in a London hospital.

The Emperor of Ethiopia is on his way from Palestine to England.

## Supervising the Superiors.

### An African Educational Experiment.

THE importance of objective rather than paternal supervision in African education is in the African viewpoint that surely native Natives should be appointed to the inspectorate and entrusted with the annual report of the Education Department, whose motto is "Education for employ Africans in that capacity."

While Italy endorses that policy which it believes should be implemented still more in the future, Mr. H. J. with the director who was formerly in Southern Rhodesia states that it is growing extraordinarily difficult to secure men of the right calibre for such work, and that the limitations of those available not infrequently increase rather than lighten the burden carried by the European inspectorate.

The white reports which cannot be issued without almost complete re-drafting, the frequent concern on non-essentials and diverse realities, the majority of cases they are incapable of demonstrating to teachers the better methods which they advocate to replace those discarded, and it is difficult, because of their lack of professional equipment, to regard them as professional colleagues. In consequence, with all the good will in the world they tend to remain outside our cause, which is a most anomalous position.

The main Town Councils are apathetic towards youth, unwilling to prejudge to too great an extent and without in any way minimising the educational vision made in the last 10 outstanding African who having served on this inspectorate were subsequently promoted to districts by the Uganda Native Government. The chief inspectors are quite unable to see why the African inspectors have become chiefs in the way a factor of definite future significance in connexion with the furtherance of education in the community. It was possibly premature to use the designation "African Inspector of Schools" to men of the calibre described. It seems apparent that it will soon be necessary to define the definition of "African" and to define procedure until such times they are replaced by Africans of fuller stamp.

**Expenditure on Education.**

The total expenditure on education from Government funds in respect of 1935 was £76,000, or some 4.8% of the total revenue, as against 4.7% in 1934. Native Government funds and education rates produced a total of £1,000,000 in taxation in the Province, a total expenditure of public money thus being £7,320. All these sums are missions' endowments on the same work.

It seems frequently to be overlooked in Uganda that the report does not say that since a system of State aid and the giving of support other than the assumption of complete financial responsibility by the State, which few State control institutions could surely be well advised to retain, but that the State is not the sole controller of the State. This does not connote that the State has become available the degree of support which has increased, but merely that there is a certain degree of consistency in developing the scheme, all costs while opposing the surcharge of control.

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## Copper Quota Again Raised.

Canadian business interests and miners of its great enterprises will benefit from the decision by the copper-producing companies operating under the restriction scheme to increase their production from October 1 from 25% to 20% of the current figure. That means that a further 3,000 tons monthly will come on to the market.

The restriction scheme originally came into operation on June 1, 1935, and in April last the quota of 100-ton monthly restricted production was extended to July 1, 1936. The copper produced outside the United States, Russia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, representing some 20,000 tons per month, is covered by the quota.

With the increase in the quota was another rise in the price of the metal, which increased from 17s. 6d. to 20s. 11d., but within a few days had recovered the decline and advanced to 23s. 6d. A year ago the price was 15s. 6d.

"For some time copper constipation has been running ahead of production," comments *The Financial Times* on the decision to increase output. "World stocks at the end of July 1, 1935, 120,000 tons were down by 20,000 tons on the previous year." It is also pointed out that the authorities' increase may vindicate their August addition that the companies were allowed to increase production by 5% has had no deleterious effect, and has not diminished the satisfaction felt with the working of control. It is evident, too, that a valuable lesson has been learned from the experience of the past in regard to the world's treated by excessively high prices. It has been recognised that stability at a reasonable level is better for both producer and user. The former in this case has the added satisfaction of knowing that the present quota, widely regarded as a reasonable one, is not high enough to encourage the substitution of rival metals for copper, but is still not too high to afford its own stimulus to consumption.

### Explosives Factory in Kisumu.

Arrangements have been made by the Rhodesia Explosives Company, Ltd., for the erection in Kisumu of an explosives factory; this decision having been taken as a result of a recent visit to Kenya by Mr. J. F. Golding, managing director of the Rhodesian company. The intention, we understand, is to register a local company for the new East African enterprise.

### Under Order.

East Rhodesia is able to take the properties in the 2 Area of Kaviriro of the late Mr. Charles W. Corker, Esq., Edwared, who was killed while trying to cross the colony early in the year, according to a London company which has other gold-mining interests in Kenya. Arrangements have been made for their prompt repatriation. The Gold Fields have the Enderwe and others.

### Lambo Gold Extended.

We are able to state that Messrs. James, Ltd., have extended their option over the Lambo property in the same district of the 2 Area, Kaviriro, and that development is being pushed along. The claims are the property of three Turf Farmers—Messrs. Lane and his brother R. C. Macdonald and Gordon Macdonald, Asociados Mineros in the London company—which took over the Kilobole Mine of Mr. J. K. Williams, who owned the four directors.

### A Half-Million Ton Nominal.

The Lasa Diggers' and Miners Association is holding a trial, at present located at G. J. Smith & Sons' plant, in the interests of the miners, of a device for preventing the mechanical air-blows. It will be asked to contribute to fund of £10,000 a basic

## Minister's Mining Luck.

In its Minister of Mines, Captain W. S. Sephton, Southern Rhodesia has a practical smallholder of long experience. An old salt like Mr. Sephton, Minister, has just told *The Rhodesia Herald*,

"Lucky fellow, Sirson." He "discovered the potash of the land when he was 17, and he owned the place The Sephton,"—he himself sold out to a syndicate for £100. The syndicate developed the mine to the seventh level and an incline of 40 degrees. But it is about 48 m. wide and never less than 100 ft. deep. Good mine until the syndicate struck a dolerite dyke after ten years' work. They drilled and drilled at the dyke, forcing it before giving up. When the claims upset, Sirson jumped in and started again, resolved to go down a diamond and some distance away. He found the vein again. He opened up the mine, de-watered, and went on developing through the dyke. He had only another 12 ft. to get through. The reef again still running across the side and following the dyke, he struck a fault about 100 ft. from the vein, and a battery of 15 to 20 years' furnaces working. How do I know all this? Well, you see, I was one of the syndicate that gave up the mine."

### Mining Personality.

Major H. L. Hinde, M.A., Secretary to the Ministry of Mines of Southern Rhodesia, is a colonial in North Wales.

Mr. T. A. Kimble was elected President of the Rhodesian Smallholders' and Tributaries' Association at the annual meeting in Gaborone.

Mr. K. E. Lee, Assistant Director of Mines in Uganda, has been transferred from Nairobi to Entebbe. Mr. A. G. W. Legge has recently entered Parliament on leave.

When the first mining claims in Uganda were granted to foreign firms, discovery of a number of pure gold, this being the second largest nugget yet found in the Protectorate.

Mr. Michael Hayes, managing director of Kelly & Co. Gold and Goldfields, Ltd., arrived in Nairobi on the 1st August, a member of the London Committee. The company is due back from Kenya today.

A large photograph of Mr. W. J. Scawen, compound manager of the Nakuru Mine, appeared in the 15th issue of the last issue of *East African*, the monthly newspaper published by the Government in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Scawen is a native language who is shown smiling, and the photo has given him the Native name of *Bwana Kipkay*.

### General Timelwood.

In the previous week of "The Old Mine" (September 1) we were unable to refer to General Timelwood, a man of whom news of prospecting in Kenya Colony, which was written up in *South African* (Colo. Timelwood), who will no doubt have been admitted at his first and untried promotion.

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**Company Progress Reports.**

**Moshi District.**—Production for August, 1,418 tons.  
**Wankie Colliery.** Production for August: Coal sales, 2,663 tons.

**Taita Goldfields.**—During August 2,200 tons were milled; profit, £1,600.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill Zinc Mine.** Output: Zinc, 1,770 tons; vanadium, 200 lbs.; cobalt, 100 lbs.; manganese, vanadium, cobalt, &c. Mining.—August production: Banded ore, 5,033 tons; milled, 1,02 oz. per ton; 105 tons sand cyanide, 100 tons sulphuric acid, total, 1,020 tons.

**Umtali (Shire) Goldfield.**—In progress reworking giving the results of diamond drilling in the company's property. A detailed account will be published.

**Cobalt.**—August production, 3,6 tons of ore and 1,012 tons of accumulated tailings for a yield of 742 oz. fine gold. Estimated expenditure, £1,000. (July, 608 oz.)

**Asprova.**—At the Penalonga mine, No. 3 level, crosscut No. 1,360 ft. W. of the main shafts struck lodes 40 ft. assaying 6.2% W. gold and 41% silver. Rose reef. Production, 1,072 tons from Rose reef, 450 tons from cass reef, 680 tons from development rock, 384 tons tailings, total, 2,884 tons. Gold produced, 178 oz.

**East African Goldfield.**—General manager reports: Saza main reef winze W. of 10 ft. opened to 80 ft. below 100 ft. level, 100 ft. 55 ft. to 80 ft. depth averages 125 oz. gold per ton over stoping width of 1 ft. in. Saza No. 1 shaft raised 15 ft. 80 ft. connected with No. 2 shaft. No. 2 shaft C. from 6 ft. to 80 ft. average 100 ft. over stoping width.

**Elabu & Phanias.**—Output for August: Tons treated, 1,100; gold yield, 440 oz. gold; profit, £1,116. (July, £8,512.) Description: 8/9 intermediate level driven 24 ft., averaging 5 dwt., 9th level raised 4 ft., averaging 10 dwt., 10th level sunk 1 ft. in advance; 11th level driven, 18 ft. av. 16 dwt., 24th level sunk 1 ft. in advance; 25th level driven, 18 ft. av. 16 dwt., 36th level driven 4 ft. av. 2 ft. 18 dwt., 30th level driven 14 ft. average 6 dwt.

**The Selection Trust.**

The Selection Trust has extended its option over the "Bamburi" Mine in Southern Rhodesia.

**Bimberi Tin.**

A promising find is reported to have been made in the Bimberi tin fields of Southern Rhodesia.

**Bamwiri.**

Discoveries of diamonds have been made in the Bamwiri area close to the Southern Rhodesia border.

**Kenya Goldfield.**

No clear or new alluvium and alluvio-cemented sandstone in the area are indicated to be the best for gold-bearing alluvium may result.

**Kenya or Johannas.**

The Kenya Mining and Geological Department has two pamphlets on the distribution of the gold-bearing alluvium in Johannas.

**Gold Fields.**

Holden has informed that about 30,000 tons of gold were recovered in September. It is to be expected that for payment at the offices of the Bank of England £1,000,000 will be paid to the Birmingham Gold Co. by the end of October. Some are obtainable.

**Gold Fields.**

Photographs now illustrating developments of the Nyanza Mining Company's property in Kenya were made recently at the Gold Fields of Major Gold Fields. The first development had resulted in 100 tons of gold being obtained. The second development is now in progress, and it is estimated that 100 tons of gold will be obtained. The third development is now in progress, and it is estimated that 100 tons of gold will be obtained.

**Northern Rhodesian Notes.**

**Rhodesia Minerals Corporation.**—As a result of Mr. H. Cairns's visit to the Chilanga property it has been decided to use compressed air for the pumping of compressed air into the main shaft to the 100 ft. level, and the necessary plant has now reached the mine. Development results continue highly encouraging.

**Lake Rudolf.**—Additional cyanide tanks have been erected at the Durrobin mine, and it is expected that the output of these developments will show an increased production from September. A new prospect, casting a narrow arc near the surface low-grade reef is being developed.

**Broken Hill Mine.**—Locality is more favorable when a capsule has been recommended and the plan of construction and shaft sinking progressively started. The white labour force will be temporarily increased to some 200 men. The borehole recently started at No. 7 has now stopped, and the 100 ft. level has been reached. Most encouraging news of zinc, the mineral hitherto unsuspected of mineral wealth, has been found about 100 ft. where it was 100 ft. for the same depth, in order to prove width.

**Loangwa Copper Gold Project.**—This property belonging to Mr. Raymond Brooks of Newcastle interests, was visited by Mr. J. J. Mitchell, of London, early in August, and he left instructions for the property, and the Mount Loangwa Concessions are prospecting round the boundaries of the property which is situated beyond the Rhino mine, southward of Mumbwa Boma.

**Hydro-electric power.**—It is expected here that work on the Lungerewa power scheme will begin directly after the rains, probably about April next. Additional power will be necessary when lead production is started at Broken Hill.

**Rains.**—Weather is quite abnormal for the time of year, nearly all stations reporting heavy thunderstorms. Rain is not usually expected before the end of October.

**Kanya Consolidated.**

Shareholders have approved the scheme for the reorganization of capital, details of which appeared in a recent issue.

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### Latest Share Prices.

#### Copper Shares Active

East African and Rhodesian gold mining shares have been fairly steady on the London Stock Exchange during the past week, but copper shares have been active following the higher price of the metal.  
In Rhodesia, Africanus few bargains have been recorded in Andover in which practically no business had been done lately. Kenya Consolidated, Gabon and Watende are each a little higher, and Kenton acre steadily at 75c. East African Goldfields, Elder Mining Syndicate, Kavirondo and Tanganyika Minerals have been steady and last week's price, two bargains in the last named being recorded at the low figure of 1s. 6d. Tanso is marked down to 1s.

Rhodesian copper share prices have risen in value, Rhodesia leading with a rise of 75.00 to 148.00 Rhodesian Selection Trust is followed by Rhodesian Anglo-American and South African mines of 10.00 while Selection Trust have appreciated to 100.00 gold share price. The change, though Bushwick are higher.

Uganda Syndicate (5s)	1s	6d
Burundi Mines (5s)	1s	10d
Cameroon (10s, 6d)	1s	9s
Egypt, Con.	1s	5d
East African Goldfields (5s)	1s	1s
Hebreo Mining Syndicate (5s)	1s	1s
Gauhati Gold (5s)	1s	1s
Globe and Pitman (5s)	1s	9d
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s)	1s	1s
Kangra Minerals (5s)	1s	1s
Kerala (Sudan) Gold (2s)	1s	1s
Kivu (Rhodesia) Gold (5s)	1s	1s
Kenya (10s)	1s	1s
Kenya Consolidated (5s)	1s	1s
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s)	1s	1s
Klippdrift (10s)	1s	1s
Lorraine Concession (5s)	1s	1d
London Australian & Central Africa (5s)	1s	1d
London and Rhodesian (5s)	1s	1s
Lurit Gold Areas (5s)	1s	1s
Makarani (5s)	1s	1s
Rhodesia (5s)	1s	9d
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s)	1s	1d
Rhodesia Mineral Concessions (2s)	1s	1d
Rhodesia Katanga (5s)	1s	1d
Rhodesian Anglo-American (5s)	1s	1d
Rhodesian Corporation (5s)	1s	1d
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s)	1s	1d
Sikukira (5s)	1s	1d
Trans African (5s)	1s	1d
Uganda (10s)	1s	1d
Selution Trust (10s)	1s	1d
Selwood Steel (5s)	1s	1d
Tanganyika Gold (5s)	1s	1d
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s)	1s	1d
Tanganyika Concessions (5s)	1s	1d
Uganda Minerals Co. (5s)	1s	1d
West Goldfields (5s)	1s	1d
Wistaria (5s)	1s	1d
Union and Rhodesia (5s)	1s	1d
Wandie Colliery (5s)	1s	1d
Watson's (5s)	1s	1d
Zambesia Exploring (5s)	1s	1d

GENERAL

British South Africa [15s]	5s	5s	5s
Central African Sisal [1s]	5s	5s	5s
Consolidated Gold [1s]	5s	5s	5s
East African Sisal Plantations [1s]	5s	5s	5s
No. 1 Power and Lighting [1s]	5s	5s	5s
Kassisia Cotton [1s]	2s	2s	2s
Mozambique Heathers [10s]	5s	5s	5s
North Charterland Exploration [1s]	5s	5s	5s
Sudan Plantations (New) [1s]	5s	5s	5s
Tanganyika Treadage [1s]	5s	5s	5s
Victoria Falls Power [1s]	5s	5s	5s

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We have received the following prices by air mail from the East African Mining Journal:-

## Hints to Alluvial Diggers.

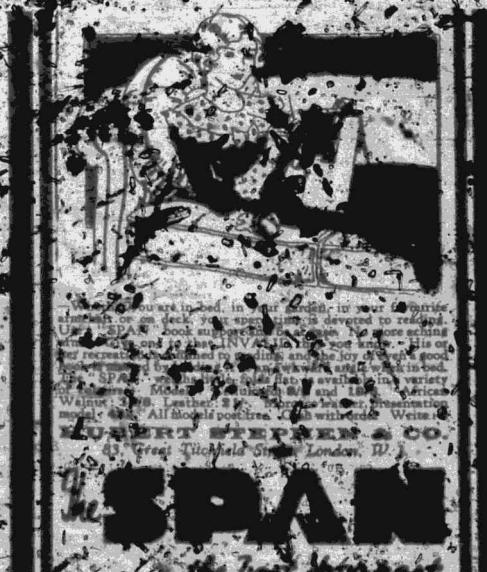
Most small officers in Rhodesia will have read Mr. T. C. Smith's unique "Uvula" works in which distinct putative novelties of value to readers in other parts of Eastern Africa will be told of at random, in which Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has had much interest.

According to Mr. Bulawayo, the water  
they worked is pumped from a mine and runs  
out of the hill, some being taken by pipe to  
several mining places, and the rest fed through  
the tailings. These tailwaters are derived from  
6 ft. of the tailings, which are made of decomposed granite, and are washed away at times  
by the rains. The tailings consist of fine  
grains of sand and gravel, and are carried by  
the tailwaters, which are concentrated in  
the gullies. The miners then collect the  
tailings and mix them with water to form  
a paste. A boy at one end feeds the plant  
with the concentrate, while another boy  
keeps the tunnel turned. A tank, 200 gallons  
in capacity, feeds a stream of water through  
a small pipe into the tunnel, which carries the  
soil. At the end of the tunnel a boy turns  
on a stream of water over the tunnel, so that it runs  
down the tunnel. The concentrated  
tailings mixed with water drop into the iron pipes  
which are usually four in number. A trap is always  
placed, which amalgamates with the gold on the  
constant flow of water, and a beginning is  
made in the furrow in front of the plant.

Mr. Smith considers that this country food could be marketed very easily by small workers.

Discovery of a new mineral  
In the correspondence of the 10th instant issue in  
("Kingsley's Magazine") mention is made of the  
probable gold in the mine of Co. Mayo.

# READER'S COMMERCE



September 17, 1906.

## EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

### Letters to Correspondents

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G. S. CHAMPTON.—Would certainly not recommend anyone to buy shares in the company mentioned. The golden rule should be to buy only what you can pay.

C. H. WILSON.—(1) Worth buying to average. Taking the long view, the company would do well. (2) The property seems sound. Finance is the weak point. Too risky to put up. (3) If it is any consolation, personal friends of the members of the Board are known to have bought at higher prices than you. (4) The heavy call due to external political and financial causes, not mining conditions in the country itself.

RHODESIA.—Porcupine.—The improvement in the share of copper-producing companies followed higher prices for copper and the decision to raise the production of Rhodesia. Anglo-Americans at about 10s. are buying some Chiloeire in view of its holding a Rhokana, of which they own 50% of the ordinary share capital. In their turn, holds nearly one-third of the capital of the 6d. 64% owned by Rhodesian Selections Co.

Yours very truly,  
C. H. WILSON,  
Editor, "The African and Rhodesian."

For Africa and Rhodesia learns that M. T. J. Oakes has resigned the post of managing director of Bidvest Mining Syndicate and also from the board of the company with which he has been associated from its creation in 1895.

Yours very truly,  
C. H. WILSON,  
Editor, "The African and Rhodesian."

Kenya Outports.—The gold production of individual companies in Kenya during June was as follows: Kaimosi, 1,102 tons; 7,800 oz.; Nairobi, 1,001 tons; 2,150 oz.; Mombasa, 1,000 tons; 2,150 oz.; Eldoret, 1,000 tons; 2,150 oz.; D. K. Williams, 1,000 tons; 2,150 oz.; and Federal Mining Syndicate, 1,000 tons; 2,150 oz.

Yours very truly,  
C. H. WILSON,  
Editor, "The African and Rhodesian."

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LONDON OFFICE, 100, KING'SWAY, W.C.

## Of Commercial Concern.

Directional wireless telegraphy has been installed by Imperial Wireless at Bulawayo.

The population of Bulawayo is now estimated at approximately 150,000 Europeans and 600 Indians.

Manners.—In Ndola has been voluntary round up, with M. I. T. Town as nucleus. Sina-Sugar Estates announces that the sugar cane is to be reduced to 10% to be paid on September 1st.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sub-committee to oversee the trading by hawkers in the Protectorate.

Uganda exported 25,000 boxes of cotton seed between July 1 and August 14 of this year. Cotton seed oil amounted to £1,500.

Over 10,000 tourists visited Southern Rhodesia during the first half of this year. This was more than over the corresponding period of last year.

Between January 1 and August 8 the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services started account with £831,067 due to the company, the balance being on last year.

On July 1st, Mr. W. H. Maxwell, managing director of the New Zealand Oil and Gas Company, which he founded 10 years ago, is in Southern Rhodesia on his own account in Kampala.

The Merchants, Landowners and Farmers Union has suggested the Egg Marketing Bill which seeks to secure a reasonable return to Southern Rhodesian egg producers.

Exhibits were exhibited at the Bulawayo show last month were turned at £1,000 per ton, £5,000, the salmons being sold at £10 per lb. Bishop's Aberdeen, Angus, being the record price for steaks.

Arrangements have been made by the Nyasaland Government for the issue of trypanocides to motorists proceeding to South Africa. The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce suggests extension of the facility to cover all African countries.

The local portion of the Kafue 3% loan has been over-subscribed. The Capital applied for £100,000, the Central Organization Railways for £30,000, while the banks, insurance companies and private individuals also applied.

Exports handled by the British and African Railways during the last month were estimated to amount to 1,860,022 tons, compared with 1,772 tons during the corresponding period of 1905. Import traffic amounted to 1,042,252 tons, compared with 1,508 tons.

The Gwelo Cattle Advisory Committee has recommended that the Veterinary Department should, in the event of tick-infested cattle being sent to the States, confine them, but inspect on their return, to the farm of origin, which should be quarantined so that prosecution should follow in all cases.

In the heavy section of the Southern Rhodesian P. W. Lumberman won the General award for 100 points and the award of the main competition. Competition was exceptionally keen, the dairy produce being the only award for cheese going to Mr. J. C. Cooper, Cooperative Cheese Factory, Bulawayo. The tobacco section were disappointed, potential exhibitors having probably sold their products in auction sales.

## Local News Items.

A Jimba Club is being built at Bulawayo.

The Jimba Memorial Fund, Zanzibar, stands at over £15,000.

New Government buildings, which have cost £10,000, have been opened in Umtali.

The Bulawayo Sports Club is building a clubhouse at a cost of £5,000. It will provide accommodation for 1,000 members.

New rules have been introduced under the Kenya Native Registration Ordinance for a stricter control of the issue of registration certificates.

A number of birds, mainly white storks, ringed in Germany, Poland and Denmark at various dates between 1903 and 1905 were caught in Uganda last year.

The Central Child Welfare Committee has sent a party of 50 children, including 20 from Northern Rhodesia, to Bulawayo for the duration of the school holidays.

Shipping companies are co-operating with the Kenya Association in giving publicity to the Colony's country districts. Hitherto only scenes of Mombasa and its environs have appeared on the ships' menu cards.

According to various prospectors chimpanzees are plentiful in many parts of the Kalahari forest in Western Africa, Uganda, Governor's reports to the Cape Captain of Police at a fee of £5 per head were issued recently.

To stimulate civic pride and a sense of civic responsibility in the rising generation, the District Circumlocution prize-giving from 100,000/- to Empire and African school children in Bulawayo is to be held on the Happy City Day—November 11.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is to introduce a course for Native officers at Domboshawa, on the lines of the successful Nyasaland scheme, training them in improved methods of cultivation, anti-erosion measures, improved animal husbandry and management.

The Victoria Falls hydro-electric scheme will not in any way detract from the beauty of the surroundings; indeed, the visitor arriving to see the power-house will have to walk for at least two or three miles. Mr. J. C. Cooper we told a Press gathering recently.

Safety. First Associations have stipulated that the territories to the north of Southern Rhodesia, whose associations are less realistic, "trash" as last month's Safaris, should be closed, the total including two cars badly damaged in collision and apparently severely injured and half-burned.

Following the recent increase in transfers in the order into South Africa to Southern Rhodesia, in consequence of the demand for more than two postage tickets, the Post Office Department has imposed an additional ad. per ton on all orders sent by the Union to Southern Rhodesia.

The Conference on Co-operation of General Medical Research in South Africa decided that the amalgamation of medical laboratories in the Dependencies should be examined, and that the Standing Medical Research Committee should be reconstituted, the probable scheme providing for the continuation of the Union's present liaison between medical and laboratory work.

September 17, 1936.

BEST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

*East African Market Reports*

**Maize.**—Steady with some falls. Maize 49s per cwt; 55s per 100 lb.

**Castor Seed.**—Rather easier at 10s per ton. Castor seed 11s 10s; 10s 10s.

**Cloves.**—Quiet with Zanzibar still quoted at 1s per lb. Cloves and Spices 2s. Sept. Oct. 7d. 1935 7d; 1934 7d.

**Coffee.**—Steady demand in East Africa with prices already. Kenya "A" coffee sold at 7s 5d to 8s 6d.

and Tanganyika peaberry at 4s. Cloves cwt 41s 1935 Kenya "A" 10s.

**Tea.**—A little tone with a steady cash selling £30 3s 1d per ton. 1935 £34 7s 1d. 1934 £27 5s.

**Copra.**—Steady at 1s 14 18s per ton. 1935 £1 10s.

**Cotton.**—Steady at from 10s to 1s 16s per lb. according to quality. 1935 1d; 1934 1d.

**Cotton Seeds.**—Quietly steady at 1s 16s per ton. 1935 1d; 1934 1d.

**Gold.**—Lower at 7s 5d per oz. 5s 1935 and 1934 10s.

**Groundnuts.**—Mozambique are quoted at 1s 3s per ton. 1935 1s 7s 1d; 1934 1s 10s.

**Gum Arabic.**—Mackay & Co. of Khartoum state that imports from the Sudan during the first seven months this year totalled 1,500 tons, compared with 1,350 tons during the corresponding period of 1935.

**Sugar.**—Steady with East African No. 1 Oct. 1935 at 27 per cent. Oct. Dec. 1935 27 per cent. No. 2 Sept.-Nov. 1935 26 10s. and No. 3 26 15s. No. 4 1935 22 5s; 1934 23 15s.

**Tea Beans.**—Quiet with Manchurian Aug. 1 quoted 10s per ton.

**Tin.**—Higher at 1s 10s per ton for standard or cash. 1935 £23 5s; 1934 £28 10s.

**Tobacco.**—Imports from Nyasaland recently were as follows: Leaf dark fired, 2,500 lb.; flue cured 1,245 lb.; air cured, 85,400 lb.; Strips dark fired 1,805 lb.; flue cured, 125,550 lb.; air cured, 47,785 lb.

**Wheat.**—Rather firmer with Gaborone No. 1 about 1s 16s per ton.

**TEAPAY IN EAST AFRICA.**

The Eastern African Dependencies Office and Information Office in London has forwarded the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

**Kenya (Year ended September 21).**—Endorei 10 inch. Kilifi 0.7; Port Ternan 0.9; Kabeto 0.0; Kericho 0.5; Kiambu 0.6; Kijabe 0.2; Kinangop 0.7; Kipkang 0.2; Sunzu 0.04; Kitale 0.3; Kora 0.28; Lamu 0.7; Limuru 0.34; Lumbwa 0.7; Muchakos 0.25; Mackinnon Road 2.85; Nakuru 0.35; Maragua 0.09; Nakuru 1.10; Meru 0.09; Miwani 0.15; Njoro 0.5; Njombe 0.36; Nairobi 0.04; Nakuru 0.10; Nandi 0.7; Njombe 0.36; Nyeri 0.04; Ruiru 0.12; Simba 0.57; Voi 0.03; Sosia 0.11; Thika 0.60; Tsavo 0.00; and Volcanoes 0.00.

**Tanganika (Year ended April 30).**—Amani 0.6 inches; Arusha 0.02; Bafabamulo 0.01; Bakoba 0.14; Dar es Salaam 0.02; Fort Portal 0.63; Isangi 0.05; Lushoto 0.07; Mutoro 0.10; Moshi 2.01; Songwe 0.00; Tanga 0.08; Tunduma 0.08; Usumbara 0.00; Vumba 0.07; Vutu 0.00; Vumba 0.00; Vutu 0.00; Jinja 0.44; Entebbe 0.31; Fort Portal 0.41; Jinja 0.41; Kololo 0.43; Lira 0.41; Masaka 0.07; Mbala 0.12; Mbarara 0.24; Mityende 0.27; Namasagali 0.00; Sototi 0.05; and Totoro 0.35 inch.

**South Africa.**—

Up to 16 October will be guaranteed by the Southern Rhodesia Mine Control Board, mining specifically recommended as an asset to the economic life of the Colony. Service being fixed at 1s. per ton above cost per ton, a minimum of 6s. This is the Government's only financial assistance for agriculture to small miners in these areas. The Rhodesian Mining Federation gets a subsidy equal to the duty on the petrolised fuel for the transport of mining essentials and for generating power but Government consider that the proper course would be to use the existing charcoal-burning lorries if it is ready to do so. Under the scheme loans for purchasing these are to be given on very easy terms.

**Mining Share Advice Coupon**

Valid until September 17, 1936

*East African Mails*

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

Sept. 19 per s.s. "Ranch"

Sept. 23 per s.s. "Nyasa"

Sept. 24 per s.s. "Malaya"

Oct. 1 per s.s. "Carthage"

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on Sept. 19 and 21.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Northern Rhodesia close at the G.P.O. at 11 a.m. each Friday.

Outward airmails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11 a.m. each Tuesday and Friday.

Air mail arrives each Sunday, and Thursday.

*Rhodesian and Nyasaland Labour*

Mr. G. Martin Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has announced that subject to the Secretary of State's approval, an agreement has been reached on the question of Native labour between the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Governments of Southern Rhodesia. He believes that it will stabilise the position of the labour market in the Colony for a long time to come.

*The Sage of Coffee*

"The Sage of Coffee," written by Heinrich Eduard Jacob, and described as "the biography of an economic product," has been published by George Allen & Unwin. The book was published originally in German in 1934, the author being a well-known novelist and playwright and an American edition has been published under the title of "Coffee, The Epic of a Commodity." The book covers a particularly wide field, and the author's researches have been fruitful of much of interest to present-day planters. Here, for instance, is a note relating to a 1903 conference in New York, attended by representatives of coffee-producing lands. "Very remarkable is the way in which crises of over-production and under-production have regularly alternated, periods of very high output and periods disastrous to the planters. This anarchy is, in both cases, the outcome of extravagant views of enthusiasm which lead to excessive planting, down to moral depression. For what reason? The planters do not know one another and do not take counsel together. They make no attempt to consolidate the market." The review is in the main of interest to the student of history, economics and man.

The Belgian Traveling Tourist Office has published an illustrated guide setting out the tourist attractions of the Belgian Congo. The object of the guide is to encourage visitors to the Johannesburg Empire to continue their journey northwards. Copies may be obtained from the offices of the organisation at 48 Place de l'Industrie, Brussels.



## Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Llandaff Castle," which arrived at Port Elizabeth from East Africa, brought the following passengers to the port:

### BEIRI

Harrison, Miss J.  
Hayfield, Mr. & Mrs.  
Long, F. G. M. C. B.  
McCormick, Miss E. F.  
Milligan, Miss M. M.

### Mombasa

Atkinson, Mrs. S. K.  
Barlow, Mrs. & Mrs. G. E.  
Button, Miss I. M.  
Lynochie, Mrs. M. M.  
Edwards, Mr. T.  
Haller, Mr. S.  
Handley, Mr. & Mrs.  
Jackson, Mr. R. F. L.  
Linton, Captain T. F.  
Ward, Mr. & Mrs. F. R.  
Macleod, Miss Mabel  
Cates, Miss D.  
Parchham, William  
M. & Mrs.  
Ruggerdick, Mr. & Mrs.

### Natal

Brown, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Clegg, Mr. & Mrs. S. H.  
Gibson, Mr. W. R.  
Green, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Hillman, Mr. & Mrs. John  
Williamson, Mr. K.

The s.s. "Bosphorus," which is due to reach Dover from East Africa on September 18, carries the following homeward passengers from:

### Mombasa

Bowers, Miss A.  
Cochran, Mr. T. P.  
Datta, Mr.  
Guthrie, Mr.  
Holbeck, Major  
Holtick, Miss S. M.  
Tilby, Miss N.  
  
Bar & Saloon

Barrett, Mr.  
Hastings, Mr.  
Leete, Mr. & Mrs.  
Penketh, Mr.

Blunt, Mr. M.  
Cox, Mr.  
Garnett, Mrs. &  
Casart, Mr.  
Lloyd, Mr.  
Gee, Mr. C. D.  
Gillatt, Dr. H. W.  
Jacobs, Mr. & Mrs. V.  
Peacock, Mr. & Mrs. F. B.  
Schluter, Mr. G. C.  
Woolhead, Mr. C.

## Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Dunluce Castle," which left London for South and East Africa on September 11, carries the following passengers:

### Tanganyika

Briggs, Mr. P. C.  
Davis, Miss M. B. W.  
Davis, Miss  
Fitzgerald, Miss  
Jones, Miss  
Southwell, Mr. & Mrs.  
Sally, Mr. & Mrs.  
Shaw, Mr. & Mrs.  
Sims, Mr.  
Sims, Mr.  
Young, Mr.  
Young, Mr.  
Zambezi

### Mombasa

Dickson, Mr.  
Ornday, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
Harrison, Mr. & Mrs.  
Haslewood, Mr.  
Haslewood, Miss J. M.  
McNaughton, Mr. & Mrs.  
Noblett, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Purnell, Mr. & Mrs. K.

### ROUTE FUNNEL

"Avalon" left Cape Town homewards, Aug. 10.  
"Neptune" left Las Palmas for Cape Town, Sept. 1.  
"Ussuri" leaves Melbourne for Cape Town homewards, Sept. 7.

### BRITISH INDIA

"Madura" left Beira homewards, Sept. 1.  
"Malda" left Tangier homewards, Sept. 1.  
"Manana" left Aden outwards, Sept. 1.  
"Manitou" leaves London outwards, Sept. 1.

### CROWN COLONIES

"Clan MacInnes" left Mombasa outwards, Sept. 1.  
"Dramatic" left Suez outwards, Sept. 1.  
"City of Herford" leaves Liverpool, Sept. 1.  
"Urbino" left Mombasa homewards, Sept. 1.  
"City Morrison" left Mombasa homewards, Sept. 1.

### HIGH AND LOW

"Springbok" left Beira outwards, Sept. 1.  
"Boschfontein" left Ft. Sane homewards, Sept. 1.  
"Engersfontein" left Durban homewards, Sept. 1.  
"Sandown" left Suez outwards, Sept. 1.  
"Hooffontein" left Durban for S. and E. Africa, Sept. 1.

### INDIA

"Erimati" left Colombo for Mombasa, Sept. 1.  
"Isis" arr. Rangoon from Calcutta, Sept. 1.  
"Jaguar" arr. Rangoon for Colombo, Sept. 1.

### MESSING PASSENGERS

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Alago Suarez homewards, Sept. 1.  
"Gomiegien" left Mombasa homewards, Sept. 1.  
"Leconte de Lisle" and "Jibuti" outwards, Sept. 1.

### UNION CASTLE

"Dunluce Castle" left London outwards, Sept. 1.  
"Grafton Castle" left Ascension outwards, Sept. 1.  
"Gloucester Castle" left Mombasa homewards, Sept. 1.  
"Grattan Castle" left London homewards, Sept. 1.  
"Llandaff Castle" leaves Southampton homewards, Sept. 1.  
"Llandaffery Castle" left Colombo outwards, Sept. 1.  
"Llansdowne Castle" arr. London for Paris, Sept. 1.

## Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the 10-mail which left Croydon on September 15 include Mr. Gearon for Whartoun Commander and Mrs. King, Mr. & Mrs. Neale and Mrs. Neale for Nairobi. Capt. Hendrie, for Nairobi, is assigned to the machine which leaves on September 16 including Major G. T. Evans for Khartoum and Mr. & Mrs. J. Hayman for Nairobi. Mr. L. C. Chapman and Mr. & Mrs. Stephen F. Jones for London.  
Mr. Loter arrives from Berlin 10-mail.

The Union Castle liners are also due for its special Christmas tour to Mombasa on their first class. The outward tour may be by the "Dunluce Castle" or the "Carney" and return day on December 11 and 12 respectively.

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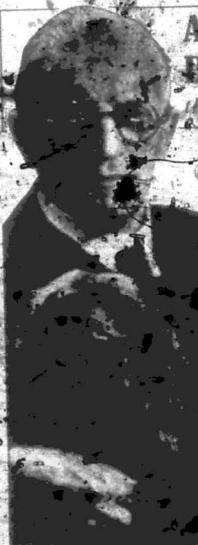
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